



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

### LOCOMOTION AND MOVEMENT

#### Textbook Evaluation Questions Solved

1. Muscles are derived from

A. ectoderm

B. mesoderm

C. endoderm

D. neuro ectoderm

**Answer: B**



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**2. Muscles are formed by**

A. myocytes

B. leucocytes

C. osteocytes

D. lymphocytes

**Answer: A**



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**3.** The muscles attached to the bones are called

A. skeletal muscle

B. cardiac muscle

C. involuntary muscle

D. smooth muscles

**Answer: A**



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**4. Skeletal muscles are attached to the bones by**

A. tendon

B. ligament

C. pectin

D. fibrin

**Answer: A**



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**5. The bundle of muscles fibres is called**

A. myofibrils

B. fascicle

C. sarcomere

D. sarcoplasm

**Answer: B**



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

A. myoglobin

B. troponin

C. myosin

D. actin

**Answer: A**



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**7. The functional unit of a muscle fibre is**

A. sarcomere

B. sarcoplasm

C. myosin

D. actin

**Answer: A**



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**8. The protein present in the thick filament is**

A. myosin

B. actin

C. pectin

D. leucin



**Answer: A**



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**9. The protein present in the thin filament is**

A. myosin

B. actin

C. pectin

D. leucin

**Answer: B**



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

- A. sarcomere
- B. microtubule
- C. myoglobin
- D. actin

**Answer: A**



11. Each skeletal muscle is covered by

- A. epimysium
- B. perimysium
- C. endomysium
- D. hypomysium

**Answer: A**



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12. Knee joint is an example of ....

A. saddle joint

B. hinge joint

C. pivot joint

D. gliding joint

**Answer: B**



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**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: B**



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**14.** ATPase enzyme needed for muscle contraction is located in

A. actinin

B. troponin

C. myosin

D. actin

**Answer: C**



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**15. Synovial fluid is found in**

A. Synovial fluid is found in .....

B. spinal cord

C. immovable joint

D. freely movable joints

**Answer: D**



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**16.** Inflammation of joints due to accumulation of uric acid crystals is called as

A. gout

B. myasthenia gravis

C. osteoporosis

D. osteomalacia

**Answer: A**



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17. Acetabulum is located in

A. collar bone

B. hip bone

C. shoulder bone

D. thigh bone

**Answer: B**



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18. Appendicular skeleton is

A. girdles and their limbs

B. vertebrae

C. skull and vertebral column

D. ribs and sternum

**Answer: A**



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**19.** The type of movement exhibits by the macrophages are

A. flagellar

B. ciliary

C. muscular

D. amoeboid

**Answer: D**



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**20.** The pointed portion of the elbow is

A. acromion process

B. glenoid cavity

C. olecranon process

D. symphysis

**Answer: C**



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**21. Name the different types of movement.**



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**22.** Name the filaments present in the sarcomere.



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** Name of the contractile proteins present in the skeletal muscle.



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** When describing a skeletal muscle, what does "striated" mean?



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** How does an isotonic contraction take place?



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** How does an isometric contraction take place?



**Watch Video Solution**

**27.** Name the bones of the skull.



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** Which is the only jointless bone in human body?



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** List the three main parts of the axial skeleton.





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**30. How is tetany caused?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**31. How does rigor mortis happen?**



**Watch Video Solution**



**32.** What are the different types of rib bones that form the rib cage?



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** What are the bones that make the pelvic girdle?



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** List the disorders of muscular system.



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** Define sliding filament theory of muscle contraction.



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**36.** What are the benefits of regular exercise?



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1. Which myofilament has the binding sites for calcium? Name the specific molecule that binds with calcium.



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2. All muscles produce movement, but only skeletal muscle is responsible for locomotion. What is meant by this statement?



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3. The pelvie girdle is a heavy, strong girdle.

How does its structure reflect its function?



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4. An exhausted student was attending a lecture. After 30 minutes or so, he lost interest and he let go with ia tremendous yawn. To his great distress he couldn't his mouth-his lower jaw was locked open. What do you think would have caused it?





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## Entrance Exam Questions Solved

1. Which is the longest bone of fore limb?

A. Humerus

B. Femur

C. Carpals

D. Fibular

**Answer: A**



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2. In which bone triangular acromion is present ?

A. Radius

B. Scapular

C. Femur

D. Humerus

**Answer: C**



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3. Humerus bone is found:

A. Radias

B. Ulna

C. Arm

D. Fore arm

**Answer: C**



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4. Hinge joint occurs between:

- A. Humerus and radio-ulna
- B. Femur and pelvic girdle
- C. Humerus and Pectoral girdle
- D. Skull and atlas

**Answer: A**



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5. Name the regions of the vertebral column and the number of vertebrae present in them.

A. 30

B. 32

C. 33

D. 35

**Answer: C**



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6. Number of bones present in an arm is.....

A. 30

B. 32

C. 35

D. 40

**Answer: A**



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7. Ribs are attached to:

A. Scapula

B. Sternum

C. Clavicle

D. Ilium

**Answer: B**



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**8.** In humans, coccyx is formed by the fusion of vertebrae.

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

**Answer: B**



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**9. List the bones of the Pectoral girdle.**

A. Body skeleton

B. External skeleton

C. Axial skeleton

D. Appendicula skeleton

**Answer: D**



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**10.** There are.....pairs of floating ribs.

A. 6 pairs

B. 5 pairs

C. 3 pairs

D. 2 pairs

**Answer: D**



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**11. Ankle joint is: .....**

A. Pivot joint

B. Ball and socket joint

C. Hinge joint

D. Gliding joint

**Answer: D**



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**12. Sarcomere is distance between: .....**

A. Two I-bands

B. A and I bands

C. Two consecutive Z-lines

D. Z and A bands

**Answer: C**



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**13. Which is the skull bone**

A. Atlas

B. Femur

C. Tibia

D. Nasal

**Answer: D**





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**14.** How many bones are there in appendicular skeleton?

A. 80

B. 120

C. 126

D. 206

**Answer: C**



**15.** Hinge joint occurs between:

- A. Elbow and shoulders
- B. Elbow and knee
- C. Atlas and odontoid process
- D. Knee and ankle

**Answer: B**



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**16.** Number of ball and socket joints present in human body is:

A. 2

B. 4

C. 5

D. 8

**Answer: B**



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17. Synovial joints is: .....

A. Ball and socket joint

B. Pivot joint

C. Hinge joint

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**18.** The human cranium is made of \_\_\_\_\_ bones.

A. 8

B. 10

C. 14

D. 20

**Answer: A**



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**19.** Cervical vertebrae are located in.....

- A. Thoracic region
- B. Abdominal region
- C. Neck region
- D. Hip region

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Lumbar vertebrae are located in .....

A. region

B. Thorax

C. Abdominal region Neck

D. Hip region

**Answer: C**



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**21. Red muscle are rich in .....**

A. Myoglobin

B. Actin

C. Myosin

D. Albumin

**Answer: A**



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**22.** Friction is lessened in ball and socket joint  
by.....

A. Coelomic fluid



B. Synovial fluid

C. Pericardial fluid

D. Mucin

**Answer: B**



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**23.** What are the bones that make the pelvic girdle?

A. Ischium

B. Ilium

C. Pubis

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**24.** Extremities of long bones possess cartilage.....

A. Calcified

B. Fibrous

C. Elastic

D. Hyaline

**Answer: D**



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**25. Glenoid cavity is found in .....**

A. Pelvic girdle

B. Skull

C. Pectoral girdle

D. Sternum

**Answer: C**



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**26.** An example of gliding joints is

.....

A. Humerus and glenoid cavity

B. Femur and tibio-fibula

C. Occipital condyle and odontoid process

D. Zygapophyses of adjacent vertebrae

**Answer: B**



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**27.** Describe the important steps in 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**



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**28.** Substance that accumulates in a fatigued muscle is .....

A. Pyruvic acid

B. Lactic acid

C.  $CO_2$

D. ADP

**Answer: B**



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**29.** Lack of the relaxation between successive stimuli in sustained muscle contraction is known as.....

A. Fatigue

B. Tetanus

C. Tonus

D. Spasm

**Answer: B**



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**30.** Which ion is essential for muscle contraction?

A. Na



B. K

C. Ca

D.  $Cl_2$

**Answer: C**



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**31.** Ends of long bones are covered by .....

A. Ligaments

B. Cartilage

C. Muscles

D. Blood cells

**Answer: D**



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**32. Acromion is seen in.**

A. Vertebral column

B. Pelvic girdle

C. Femur

D. Pectoral girdle

**Answer: D**



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**33.** In mammals the lower jaw is made of.....

A. Maxilla

B. Dentary

C. Mandible

D. Ethmoid

**Answer: C**



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**34. Inter-articular disc occur in .....**

A. Wall of heart

B. Wall of liver

C. Pubic symphysis

D. In between two vertebrae

**Answer: D**



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**35.** Acetabulum is part of .....

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

**Answer: A**



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**36.** The function unit of contractile system of a striated muscles is .....

A. Sarcomere

B. Z-band

C. Cross bridge

D. Myofibril

**Answer: A**



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**37.** Fibrous joints are present between .....

- A. Thumb and metatarsal
- B. Humerus and radio-ulna
- C. Bones of skull
- D. Glenoid cavity and pectoral girdle

**Answer: C**



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**38.** Joint of sternum and ribs is .....

A. Fibrous joint

B. Angular joint

C. Hinge joint

D. Cartilaginous

**Answer: A**



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**39.** During strenuous exercise, glucose is converted into

A. glycogen

B. pyruvic acid

C. starch

D. lactic acid

**Answer: D**



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**40.** Synovial fluid is found in

- A. Spinal cavity
- B. Cranial cavity
- C. Freely movable joints
- D. Fixed joints

**Answer: C**



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**41.** Synovial fluid is secreted by .....

A. Blood

B. Cartilage

C. Bone

D. Synovial membrane

**Answer: D**



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**42.** Iliac of pelvic girdle is articulated with sacrum for ....

A. Bending

B. Jumping

C. Support

D. Running

**Answer: A**



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**43.** Anisotropic band are made up of .....

A. Myosin filaments

B. Actin filaments

C. Elastin filaments

D. Both A and B

**Answer: D**



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**44.** 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. Both a and b

**Answer: C**



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**45.** The movable skull bone is .....

A. Maxilla

B. Vomer

C. Mandible

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**46.** Gliding joint occur between.....

A. Prezygapophysis and postzygapophysis

B. Acetabulum and femur

C. Pelvis girdle and femur

D. Humerus and radius

**Answer: D**



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**47.** Red muscle are rich in .....

A. Golgi bodies

B. Mitochondria

C. Lysosomes

D. Ribosomes



**Answer: B**



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**48.** Name of the joint present between the atlas and axis is

A. Pivot

B. Hinge

C. Angular

D. Saddle

**Answer: A**



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**49.** The longest bone amongst the following is

.....

A. radius

B. ulna

C. humerus

D. femur

**Answer: D**



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**50. Joint between metacarpals and phalanges**  
is .....

A. Ball and socket

B. Pivot

C. Saddle

D. Hinge

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**51.** ATPase enzyme needed for muscle contraction is located in

A. actin

B. troponin

C. myosin

D. actin

**Answer: C**



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**52. Make correct pairs from the Column -I and Column - II.**

Types of Synovial Joint Bones Involved			
S.No.	Column - I	S.No.	Column -II
P	Ball and socket	(i)	Carpal and metacarpal of thumb
Q	Hinge	(ii)	Atlas and axis
R	Pivot	(iii)	Frontal and parietal
S	Saddle	(iv)	Knee
		(v)	Humerus and pectoral girdle

**A. (P - ii) (Q - iv) (R - ii)(S - v)**

**B. (P - ii) (Q - iii) (R - i) (S - v)**

C. (P - iii)(Q - V) (R - iv)(S - ii)

D. (P - v)(Q - iv) (R - ii) (S - i)

**Answer: D**



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**53.** The protein present in the thick filament is

A. tropomyosin

B. myosin

C. actin

D. troponin

**Answer: C**



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**54. True joints are ...**

A. Synchrondroses

B. Syndesmoses

C. Synovial

D. Ball and socket

**Answer: A**



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

A. cartilaginous joint

B. synovial joint

C. saddle joint

D. fibrous joint



**Answer: B**



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**56.** Name the ion responsible for unmasking of active sites for cross-bridge activity during muscle contraction .....

A. sodium

B. potassium

C. calcium

D. magnesium

**Answer: C**



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**57.** Sliding filament theory can be best explained as ....

A. when myofilaments slide pass each other  
actin filaments shorten while myosin  
filaments do not shorten

B. actin and myosin filaments shorten and slide pass each other

C. actin and myosin filaments do not shorten but rather slide pass each other

D. when myofilaments slide pass each other myosin filaments shorten while actin filaments do not shorten

**Answer: C**



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

A. decreased level of oestrogen

B. accumulation of uric acid leading to inflammation of joints

C. immune disorder affecting neuromuscular junction leading to fatigue

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

**Answer: A**



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**59. Smooth muscles are .....**

- A. involuntary, fusiform, nonstriated
- B. voluntary, multinucleated, cylindrical
- C. Involuntary, cylindrical, striated
- D. Voluntary, spindle shaped, uninucleated

**Answer: A**



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**60.** Glenoid cavity articulates .....

- A. scapula with acromion
- B. clavicle with scapula
- C. humerus with scapula
- D. clavicle with acromion

**Answer: C**



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**61.** Which of the following joints would allow no movements?

A. Fibrous joint

B. cartilaginous joint

C. synovial joint

D. ball and socket joint

**Answer: A**



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**62.** Which of the following is not a function of the skeletal system?

- A. production of erythrocytes
- B. storage of minerals
- C. production of body heat
- D. locomotion

**Answer: C**



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## Additional Questions Solved Fill In The Blanks

1. The sperm cells show .... movement.



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## Additional Questions Solved Choose The Correct Answer

1. Which of the following is not related to skeletal muscle?

A. It is attached to the bone

B. It is striated

C. It is an involuntary muscle

D. It brings about movement of the organ

**Answer: C**



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**2. The skeletal system is derived from the .....**

A. ectoderm

B. endoderm

C. mesoderm

D. mesoglea

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3. The cytoplasm of the muscle fibre is called**

A. sarcolemma

B. sarcoplasm

C. ectoplasm

D. endoplasm

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4.** The thick filament of muscle fibre is made up of .....

A. actin

B. myosin

C. tropomyosin

D. troponin

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**5. The cranial bones are .....**

A. 22

B. 14

C. 8

D. 3

**Answer: C**



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**6. Where is the hyoid bone present?**

A. Cranium

B. Appendicular skeleton

C. Pectoral girdle

D. Base of the buccal cavity

**Answer: D**



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**7. The number of vertebrates is ...**

A. 8

B. 12

C. 5

D. 33

**Answer: D**



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**8. How many thoracic vertebrates are there?**

- A. 7
- B. 12
- C. 5
- D. 4

**Answer: B**



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9. Analogy: Rib cage protects: Lungs. Skull protects : \_\_\_\_

A. brain

B. kidney

C. lungs, heart, liver

D. heart

**Answer: C**



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**10.** The fore arm bones are the .....

A. tibia and fibula

B. radius and ulna

C. carpals and metacarpals

D. tarsal and metatarsals

**Answer: B**



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11. The joint between carpal and metacarpals is

.....

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

**Answer: C**



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**12.** Which of the following allows movement in only one direction?

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

**Answer: D**



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**13.** Which of the following disorders is related to endocrine gland?

A. Myasthenia gravis

B. Tetany

C. Atrophy

D. Muscular dystrophy

**Answer: B**



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**14.** Which of the following arthritis is related to protein metabolism?

- A. Osteoarthritis
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis
- C. Gouty arthritis
- D. Osteoporosis

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

15. Which of the following is deficiency disorder?

A. Osteoarthritis

B. Rheumatoid arthritis

C. Gouty arthritis

D. Osteoporosis

**Answer: D**



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16. Skeletal muscles are attached to the bones by



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17. The cytoplasm of the muscle fibre is called



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18. .... is a red coloured respiratory pigment of the muscle fibre.



**Watch Video Solution**



19. .... are the granules of stored glycogen.



**Watch Video Solution**

20. .... is the functional unit of the skeletal muscle.



**Watch Video Solution**

21. The protein present in the thick filament is



**Watch Video Solution**

22. The monomer of the myosin molecule is

.....



**Watch Video Solution**

23. The study of muscle is called .....



**Watch Video Solution**

24. The junction between the motor neuron and the sarcolemma of the muscle fibre is called the .....



**Watch Video Solution**

25. When nerve impulse reaches a neuromuscular junction, is released .....



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** In..... contraction the length of the muscle changes but the tension remains constant.



**Watch Video Solution**

**27.** In ..... contraction the length of the muscle does not change but the tension of the muscle changes.



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** The oxidative fibres are called as ..... fibres.



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** Glycolytic fibres or white muscle fibres lack  
.....



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** The skeletal system is derived from the .....



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** RBCs are formed in the \_\_\_\_\_.



**Watch Video Solution**

**32.** The large hole in the temporal bone is the  
.....



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** The lower jaw bone is called ..



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** Which is the only jointless bone in human body?



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** The upper jaw is formed of the .....



**Watch Video Solution**

**36.** ..... is the large opening found at the posterior base of the skull.



**Watch Video Solution**

**37.** Through foramen magnum the medulla oblongata continues as the .....



**Watch Video Solution**

**38.** The first vertebra is called as the .....





**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** The second vertebra is called as the .....



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** The cranium protects the .....



**Watch Video Solution**

**41.** .....is the flat bone on the mid ventral line of the thorax.



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** The first seven pairs of ribs are called .....



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** The 11th and 12th pairs of ribs are called as ..... ribs.



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** The 8th, 9th and 10th pairs of ribs are called .....ribs.



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**45.** Rib cage plays a role in .....



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**46.** ..... is a depression in the pectoral girdle on which the head of the humerus form the shoulder joint.



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**47.** ..... is situated at the upper end of the ulna which forms the pointed portion of the elbow.





[View Text Solution](#)

**48.** .... is the largest, longest and strongest bone in the body.



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**49.** The head of femur articulates with the .....of the pelvis to form the hip joint.



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50. The bone forming cells are called ....



**Watch Video Solution**

51. The bone destroying cells are called the  
.....



**Watch Video Solution**

52. .... cells give rise to the osteoblasts.



**Watch Video Solution**

**53.** The internal bone surfaces are covered with a delicate connective tissue membrane called the .....



**View Text Solution**

**54.** Between the epiphysis and diaphysis.  
..... is present.



**Watch Video Solution**

55. The ..... are points of contact between the bones.



**Watch Video Solution**

56. Sutures of the flat skull bones are ..... joints.



**Watch Video Solution**

57. .... are the freely movable joints.





**Watch Video Solution**

- 58.** 1. Ball and socket joint - (i) Shoulder joint
2. Pivot joint - (ii) Joint between atlas and axis.
3. Hinge joint - (iii) Elbow joint
4. Gliding joint - (iv) Joint between sternum and clavicle.



**Watch Video Solution**

**59.** Name the type of joint between the following:

(a) atlas/axis

(b) carpal/metacarpal of thumb

(c) between phalanges

(d) femur/acetabulum

(e) between cranial bones

(f) between pubic bones in the pelvic girdle



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60. Phyllode is present in



**Watch Video Solution**

61. Between humerus and pectoral girdle ..... joint is seen.



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62. is a autoimmune disease.



**Watch Video Solution**

**63.** What would happen if the parathyroid gland was removed?



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**64.** A traumatic pulling of the fibres produces a tear known as .....



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**65.** ..... is an inflammatory or degenerative disease that damages the joints.



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** The wearing away of the bone ends of the knees and other movable joints is called .....



**Watch Video Solution**

**67.** The inflammation of the synovial membranes is known as .....



**Watch Video Solution**

**68.** Inflammation of joints due to accumulation of uric acid crystals is called as



**Watch Video Solution**

**69.** Deficiency of vitamin D causes \_\_\_\_\_.



**Watch Video Solution**

**70.** Deficiency of vitamin D causes \_\_\_\_\_.



**Watch Video Solution**

**71.** Deficiency of vitamin D causes \_\_\_\_\_.



**Watch Video Solution**

72. .... increase the breathing and heart rate.



**Watch Video Solution**

73. .... protects us from heart attack.



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**Additional Questions Solved Short Answer Questions**



1. What is amoeboid movement ?



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2. What is ciliary movement?



**Watch Video Solution**

3. What is flagellar movement?



**Watch Video Solution**

4. What is muscular movement?



**Watch Video Solution**

5. What is fascicle?



**Watch Video Solution**

6. What are myofibrils?



**Watch Video Solution**

7. What is epimysium?



**Watch Video Solution**

8. What is perimysium?



**Watch Video Solution**

9. What is endomysium?



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** Differentiate between the voluntary muscles and involuntary muscles.



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** What is tendon?



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** What is myoglobin ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** What is sarcoplasm?



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** What are glycosomes?



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**15.** What is sarcomere?



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**16.** Differentiate thick filaments and thin filaments.



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**17.** What is meromyosin?



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**18.** Name the proteins which regulates the contraction of muscles .



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**19. What is myology?**



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**20. The oxidative fibres are called as ..... fibres.**



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**21. What are glycolytic fibres?**



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**22.** What is hydrostatic skeleton?



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**23.** Distinguish between exoskeleton and endoskeleton.



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**24.** What is metaphysis?



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**25.** What is periosteum ?



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**26.** What is endosteum?



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27. What is sternum?



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**Additional Questions Solved Give Long Answers**

1. Explain the structure of a skeletal muscle fibre.



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2. Write the schematic presentation of muscle contraction?



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3. Explain the structure of contractile proteins.



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4. Explain the types of skeletal muscle fibres.



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5. Write the functions of skeletal system.



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6. Explain the bones that form the skull.



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7. Write a short note on the vertebral column.



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**8.** Write a short note on rib cage.



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**9.** Write a note on Pectoral girdle.



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**10.** Write a note on the bones of the upper limb.



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**11.** Explain the structure of Pelvic Girdle.



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**12.** Write a note on the bones of lower limb.



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**13.** Explain the structure of a typical long bone.



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**14. What are joints?**



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**15. Explain the types of joints.**



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**16. Define:-**

Myasthenia gravis



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**17. Explain muscle fatigue.**



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**18. Explain muscle atrophy.**



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**19.** Write a short note on muscle pull.



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**20.** Write a short note on muscular dystrophy.



**Watch Video Solution**

**21.** Explain the disorders of skeletal system.



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**22.** Explain the basic categories of exercise and physical activity.



**Watch Video Solution**