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Q-1 - 14536803

The type of muscle present in our

- (A) heart is involuntary and unstirated smooth
- (B) intestine is striated and involuntary
- (C) thigh is striated and voluntary
- (D) upper arm is smooth muscle and fusiform in

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-2 - 17935284

Nucleus pulposus is

- (A) A type of special cell found in myelin sheath of a nerve cell of vertebrate
 - (B) A depression for pituitary is found in mammalian skull
 - (C) A large nucleus found in Schwann cells of nerve fibre
 - (D) A remain of embryonic notochord found in the central portion of inter-vertebral discs of vertebrae of mammals
-

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-3 - 14536804

Which of the following is the most abundant mineral element in the skeletal muscle ?

(A) Sodium

(B) Calcium

(C) Potassium

(D) Phosphorous

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-4 - 17935304

Vertebral formula for human beings is

(A)

$$C_5T_{12}L_7S_5C_{3-5} = 33 \\ - 35$$

(B)

$$C_7T_{12}L_5S_5C_{3-5} = 33 \\ - 35$$

$$(C) C_5T_{10}L_5S_5C_{3-5} = 33$$

$$(D) C_7T_{10}L_5S_5C_{3-5} = 33$$

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Cervical vertebrae are 7 in number, thoracic 12 in number, lumbar 5 in number, sacral 5 in number in childhood they fuse in adults to form a single bone, the sacrum coccygeal vary from 3-5 in number.

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Q-5 - 14536856

Cranium of human contains

(A) 8 bones

(B) 14 bones

(C) 12 bones

(D) 20 bones.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Cranium consists of 8 bones-1 frontal, 2 parietal, 2 temporal, 1 occipital, 1 sphenoid and 1 ethmoid.

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Q-6 - 14536811

The functional unit of contractile system in a striated muscle is

(A) sarcomere

(B) Z-band

(C) cross bridges

(D) nyofibril.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Sarcomere is the functional unit of myofibril. It constains two types of protein filaments called actin and myosin.

These filaments side upon each other to bring about the contraction of the muscles.

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Q-7 - 17935369

The longest bone of the human body is

(A) Humerus

(B) Tibia

(C) Vertebra

(D) Femur

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-8 - 17935326

A vertebra has a convexity both in front and behind it. It is called

(A) Procoelous

(B) Amphicoelous

(C) Acoelous

(D) Amphiplatyon

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Acoelous means without cavity on either of its ends. It can

be amphiplatyon with both ends flats or amphidicondylar with both ends convex. Procoelous have anterior concavity, amphicoelos has both sides concave.

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Q-9 - 34100638

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 on the sternum.

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

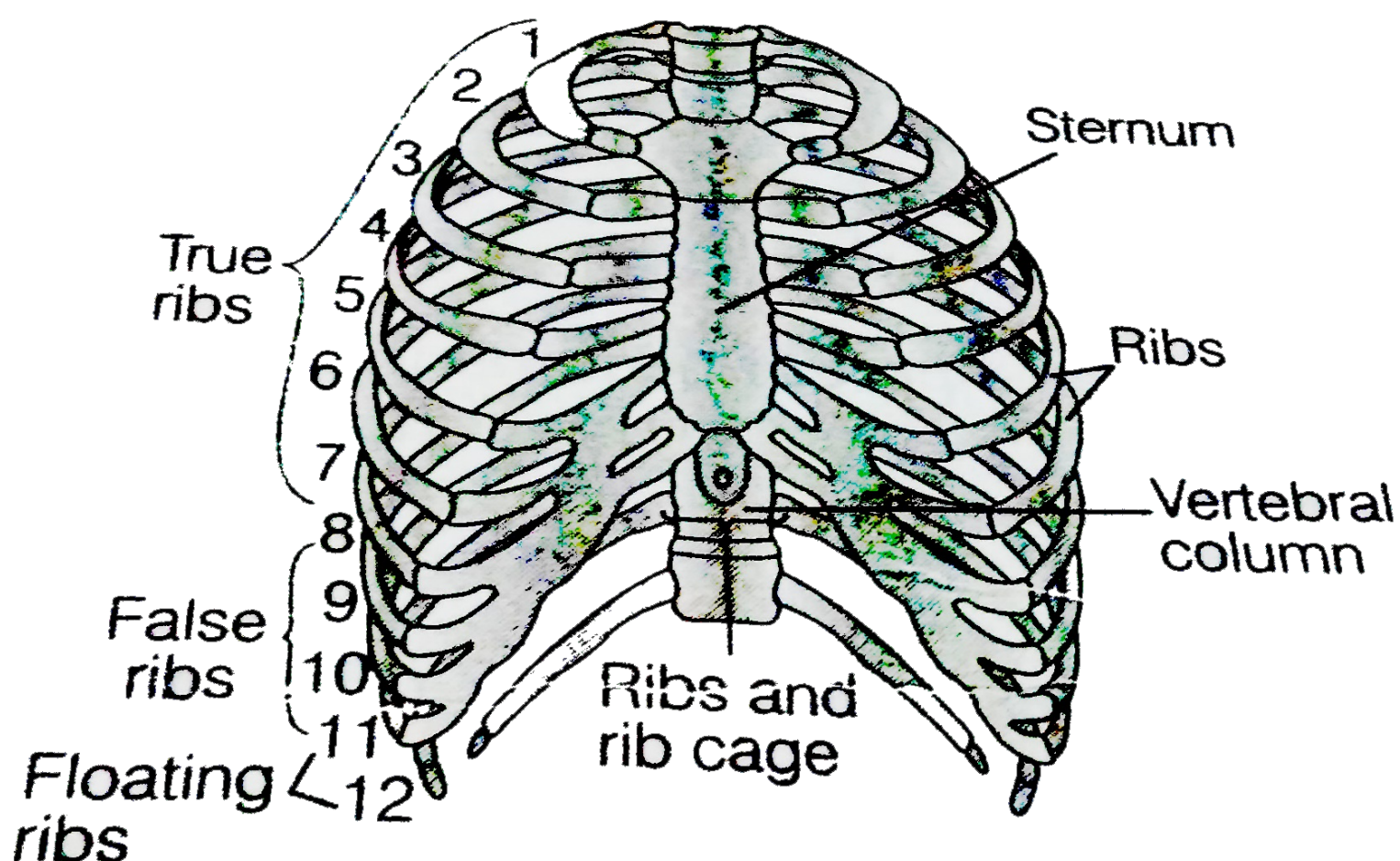
(C) X=24, Y=7 True ribs are dorsally attached to vertebral column but are free on ventral side.

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

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

In the rib cage, the true ribs are those which are attached to the sternum in the front and vertebral column at back. These are 7 in numbers. Although there are total 12 ribs in the rib cage. The 11th and 12th ribs are attached to the vertebral column and keep floating in the thoracic cavity, so are called floating ribs.



Q-10 - 14536830

During muscular contraction, which of the following events occur?

H-zone disappears

(ii) A-band widens

(iii) I-band reduces in width

(iv) Width of A-is unaffected

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

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

(A) (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)

(B) (i), (ii) and (v)

(C) (ii), (iv) and (v)

(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Muscle contraction is brought about by sliding movement of actin filaments over myosin filaments. When a muscle fibril contracts, its A band remains constant and I band shortens. H zone also disappears as the actin filaments of both sides in each sarcomere overlap each other at M-line. M-line and Z-line also come closer.

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Q-11 - 17935327

The last two pairs of ribs are named floating ribs because

(A) Their sternal parts are attached to the sternum directly

(B) Their sternal parts are attached on the 7th pair of ribs

(C) Their sternal parts remain free and do not even reach the sternum

(D) They float in the body cavity

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-12 - 34100689

Total number of bones in the hindlimb of a man is

(A) 14

(B) 30

(C) 24

(D) 21

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

1femur +1 fibula + 1tibia + 1patella +7 tarsals +5 meta
tarsals+14 phalanges make one hind limb of man. Total
of 30 bones.

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Q-13 - 17935508

ATPase of the type muscle is located in

- (A) Actinin
 - (B) Troponin
 - (C) Myosin
 - (D) Actin
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-14 - 14536880

Appendicular skeleton includes

- (A) girdle and their limbs
- (B) vertebrae
- (C) skull and vertebral column
- (D) ribs and sternum.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

The endoskeleton of mammals have two major divisions:

- (i) Axis skeleton that lies along the longitudinal axis of the

body . It support and protects the organs of the head , neck and trunk. It includes skull, ribs, sternum and vertebral column. (ii) Appendicular skeleton, which os associated with the appendages. it consists of two girdles. the pectoral and girdles the limb bones.

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Q-15 - 14536929

Long distance, competitive runners are usually small and wiry and run more slowly than sprinters, who run much shorter distances and generally have a loarger bulk of nuscles. Which of the following best explains the differences between the two types of runners?

(A) Long distance runners run more slowly because lactic acid quickly builds up in muscels and causes fatigue. Sprinters increase the oxygen supply to each

muscle, enough for lactic acid to build up in their muscles.

(B) The large muscles of sprinters increase the oxygen supply to each muscle, preventing lactic acid from forming.

(C) Sprinters do not run for long enough for sufficient lactic acid to build up in their muscles therefore they can have large muscles for more power. By being lighter and running more slowly long distance runners ensure that their muscles receive enough oxygen for aerobic respiration.

(D) sprinters run faster because their large muscles have more blood running through them to stop anaerobic respiration from taking place. Long distance runners run more slowly because they are using the energy from anaerobic respiration, which does not produce as much

ATP as aerobic respiration.

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-16 - 34100677

Which statement is correct for muscle contraction?

- (A) Length of H-zone decrease
 - (B) Length of A-band remains constant
 - (C) Length of I-band increases
 - (D) Length of two Z-line increases
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

When Ca^{+} ions combine with troponin then in

consequence muscle contraction will initiate.

During contraction, the Z-lines come closer together and the sarcomere becomes shorter. The length of A-band remains constant. I-bands shorten and H-zone narrows.

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Q-17 - 14536844

During muscle contraction, actin and myosin form

(A) actomyosin

(B) actoplasm

(C) plastosome

(D) myoplasm.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Presence of furcula is a characteristic feature of

(A) Frogs

(B) Reptiles

(C) Birds

(D) Mammals

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

The clavicle and interclavicle form a V-shaped furcula or wishbone in birds.

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Extermities of long bones possess cartilage

(A) calcified

(B) fibrous

(C) elastic

(D) hyaline

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Hyaline cartilage is the most abundant cartilage. It forms the cushions or pads upon the articular surfaces at joints of long bones, known as articular cartilage.

It form the costal cartilage at the ventral ends of ribs and also hepls to form the nose larynx trachea bronchi and bronchial tubes.

Q-20 - 14536893

Collar bone is known as

- (A) scapula
- (B) clavicle
- (C) pelvic girdle
- (D) chevron bone.

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Clavicle (collar bone) is the bone of pectoral girdle. It articulates with the acromion process of the scapula.

In the pelvic girdle of man A, B, C, D and E respectively represents



(A) A-pubis, B-acetabulum, C-ilium, D-ischium, E-pubic 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- acetabulum, D-pubic symphysis,
E-ischium

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-22 - 17935514

Match the followings and mark the correct option

Column I

Column II

Sternum

i. Synovial fluid

Glenoid Cavity

ii. Vertebrae

Freely movable joint

iii. Pectoral girdle

Cartilagenous joint

iv. Flat bones

(A) A-ii, B-I, C-iii, D-iv

(B) A-iv, B-iii, C-I, D-ii

(C) A-ii, B-I, C-iv, D-iii

(D) A-iv, B-I, C-ii, D-iii

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-23 - 14536819

Which of the following contractile proteins contributes 55% of muscle protein by weight?

(A) Tropomyosin

(B) Troponin

(C) Myosin

(D) Actin

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Myosin constitutes 55% of muscle protein by weight. The thick filaments consists of six polypeptide chains, two identical heavy chains and four light chains.

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Q-24 - 34100687

Tendon is made up of

- (A) adipose tissue
- (B) modified white fibrous tissue
- (C) areolar tissue
- (D) yellow fibrous connective tissue

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

The modified white fibres tissue form cords called tendons which connect muscles with the bones.

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Q-25 - 17935359

The protein present in the bones is known as

- (A) Chondrin
- (B) Ossein
- (C) Sclero protein
- (D) Globulin

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

The protein present in the bone is known as ossein.

Which activate the bone formation.

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Q-26 - 14536839

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

- (A) white skeletal muscles
- (B) cardiac muscles
- (C) red skeletal muscles
- (D) involuntary muscles.

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Muscle contains a red coloured pigment called myoglobin

that stores oxygen. Some muscles have high content of myoglobin which gives them reddish appearance. Such muscle are called red muscles. Such muscles. Such muscles have abundant mitochondria and show slow rate of contraction for long priods that's why they are called slow twitch muslces.

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Q-27 - 17935370

Olecranon fossa is present over

- (A) Scapula
 - (B) Ulna
 - (C) Radius
 - (D) Humerus
-

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Humerus is the bone of upper arm . It articulates with ulna of fore arm. Two depression just above trochlea on anterior aspect are coronoid fossa and radial fossa respectively receives coronoid process of ulna and head of radius. One large depression on the posterior aspect is olecranon fossa receives olecranon process of ulna in extension of elbow.

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Q-28 - 17935354

In rabbit radius and ulna are

(A) Completely fused together

(B) Completely separated

(C) Fused in middle and separated at both the ends

(D) Separated but united at both the ends

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

In rabbit, radius and ulna are separate bones but they are joined at both ends by ligaments.

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Q-29 - 14536799

Passage of ova through female reproductive tract is facilitated by

(A) ciliary movement

(B) amoeboid movement

(C) flagellar movement

(D) cyclosis.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

There are three main types of movements shown by the cells of the human body, viz., amoeboid, ciliary and muscular. The cilia of the fallopian tubes (oviducts) show movement for transport of ova inside the reproductive tract.

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Q-30 - 34100667

Which one of the following is correct pairing of a body part with the kind of muscle tissue present in it ?

(A) Heart wall → Involuntary unstriated

(B) Biceps of upper arm → Smooth muscle fibres

(C) Abdominal wall → Smooth muscle

(D) Iris → involuntary smooth muscle

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Smooth muscles are plain, non-striated, involuntary or unstriated muscles due to the absence of striations.

These occur in the walls of hollow internal organs in capsules of lymph glands, spleen etc in iris and ciliary body of eyes skin dermis, penis and other accessory genitalia, etc.

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The skull of a bird is

- (A) Dicondylic
- (B) Monocondylic
- (C) Amphicondylic
- (D) None of these

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

since it has a single occipital condyle.

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Lack of relaxation between successive stimuli in striated muscle contraction is known as

(A) fatigue

(B) tetanus

(C) tonus

(D) spasm

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Sustained muscle contraction due to repeated stimulus is known as tetanus. This results due to muscle fatigue.

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Microfilaments are involved in

- (A) amoeboid movement
 - (B) ciliary movement
 - (C) muscular movement
 - (D) both (a) and (b)
-

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-34 - 17935344

Tongue bone is

- (A) Hyoid bone
- (B) Maxillary
- (C) Dentary

(D) Quadrato-jugal

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Hyoid bone is attached with the some muscles of the tongue and floor of the mounth.

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Q-35 - 14536917

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

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

(A) (ii) and (iii)

(B) (i) and (iv)

(C) (v) only

(D) (ii) only

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Pivot joint - between atlas and axis.

Saddle joint - between carpal and metacarpal.

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Q-36 - 34100672

Acromion process is characteristically found in
the _____ of mammals.

(A) pelvic girdle of mammals

(B) pectoral girdle of mammals

(C) skull of frog

(D) sperm of mammals

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

An acromion process is found in pectoral girdle of mammals. Pectoral girdle consists of a sharp ridge, the spine and a triangular body. The end of the spine projects as a flattened and expanded process called acromion.

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In a muscle undergoes rapid contraction and relaxation, the sarcoplasmic reticulum extension

(A) requires constant plugging in and out of Ca^{2+}

(B) rapidly synthesise myosin

(C) does not require energy all of these.

(D) all of these

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Sarcoplasmic reticulum of muscle cells store Ca^{2+} ions.

During contracting of muscle, Ca^{2+} ions are released from sarcoplasmic reticulum to sarcoplasm and vice versa occurs during relaxation it requires constant plugging in and out of Ca^{2+} ions from sarcoplasmic reticulum.

Q-38 - 34100676

What will happen if ligaments are cut or broken?

- (A) Bones will move freely at joints
- (B) No movement at joint
- (C) Bone will become unfixed
- (D) Bone will become fixed

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Ligaments are specialised connective tissues which connect bones together hence if they are cut or broken the bone will become unfixed.

Q-39 - 14536859

Smallest bone in human system is

(A) stapes

(B) patella

(C) malleus

(D) incus.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Stapes, one of the ear ossicles, is the smallest bone in human body.

The lower jaw in mammals is made up of

(A) mandible

(B) dentary

(C) maxilla

(D) angulars

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Dentary is tooth bearing membrane bone of lower jaw of the vertebrates-one on each side.

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Which is part of pectoral girdle ?

(A) Glenoid cavity

(B) Sternum

(C) Ileum

(D) Acetabulum

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

A cavity known glenoid cavity is present at the tip of scapula and coracoid process, for articulation of head of humerus, Pectoral girdle consists of a membranous bone called called clavicle and a large replacing bone called shoulder blade or scapula coracoid.

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Limbalances of certain hormones, deficiencies of calcium and vitamin D are the major causative factors of

(A) rheumatoid arthritis

(B) osteoporosis

(C) osteoarthritis

(D) gouty arthritis.

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Osteoporosis is a disease of bone in which bone mineral density (BMD) is reduced, structure of bone gets disrupted, the amount and variety of non-collagenous proteins in bone is changed and the chances of fracture

increases. It is caused by deficiency of calcium, vitamin D, estrogen and androgen and increased level of glucocorticoid, thyroid parathyroid hormones.

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Q-43 - 17935443

_____ acts as a shock absorber to cushion when tibia and femur come together

(A) Ligament

(B) Cartilage

(C) Tendon

(D) Disc

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Ligaments connect the two bones together and act as a shock absorber to cushion when the tibia and femur come together.

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Q-44 - 17935418

Old people are more liable to fracture of their bones because

- (A) Bones become soft and elastic
- (B) Bones become hard and brittle
- (C) Bones contain large quantity of organic matter
- (D) None of the above

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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

(A) the absence of myofibrils in the central portion of A-band

(B) the central gap between myosin filaments in the A-band

(C) the central gap between actin filaments extending through myosin filaments in the A-band

(D) extension of myosin filaments in the central portion of the A-band

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

H-zone in skeletal muscle is due to the central gap

between actin filaments extending through myosin filaments in the A-band. Alternate arrangement of dark and light bands gives the striated appearance to a skeletal muscle. At the centre of A-band a comparatively less dark zone called H-zone is present. In the of H-zone, M-line is present formed by the threads that connect the myofilaments.

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Q-46 - 14536851

In the resting muscle fibre, tropomyosin partially covers

- (A) calcium binding sites on troponin
- (B) actin binding sites on myosin
- (C) myosin binding sites on actin
- (D) calcium binding sites on actin.

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

When the muscle is at rest, the tropomyosin molecule covers the binding site of the actin molecule where interaction with myosin occurs.

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Q-47 - 17935437

Which of the following joints would allow no movement

- (A) Cartilaginous joint
 - (B) Synovial joint
 - (C) Ball and socket joint
 - (D) Fibrous joint
-

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-48 - 34100664

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

- (A) Muscular dystrophy-Age related shortening of muscles
 - (B) Osteoporosis-Decrease in bone mass and higher chances of fractures with advancing age
 - (C) Myasthenia gravis-Autoimmune disorder which inhibits sliding of myosin filaments
 - (D) Gout-Inflammation of joint due to extra deposition of calcium,
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Osteoporosis is a related disease in which bones lose minerals and fibres from the matrix causing decreased bone mass and higher chances of fractures with advancing age. Major causative factors of osteoporosis are imbalance of hormones like calcitonin of thyroid, parathormone of parathyroids sex hormones and deficiencies of calcium and vitamins. The disease may be classified as primary type 1 primary type 2 or secondary.

The form of osteoporosis most common in women after menopause is referred to as primary type 1 or postmenopausal osteoporosis.

Secondary osteoporosis may arise at any age and affect men and women equally.

Q-49 - 14536898

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, incus, petella, tarsal
- (C) Sternum, femur, tibia, fibula
- (D) Tarsal, femur, metatarsals, tibia

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Tarsals, femur, metatarsals and tibia are bones of the legs which are involved in running during chasing the ball by a cricket player.

Q-50 - 17935553

Assertion: Locomotion in Hydra is carried out by two types of contractile cells.

Reason: Muscle fibres are lacking in Hydra.

(A) If both the assertion and the reason are true and reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

(B) If both the assertioin and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

(C) If the assertion is true but the reason is false

(D) If both the assertion and reason are false

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

As muscle fibres are lacking in Hydra, the animal uses two types of contractile cells for this purpose. Processes of these cells run in the body wall both along the long axis of the body and around the central body cavity. Contraction and relaxation of these cells respectively shorten and elongate these processes. They consequently cause all types of movement of Hydra including shortening, elongation and also bending of body and tentacular movement. Locomotion is carried out by somersaults looping.

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Q-51 - 14536847

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

- (A) contract with a larger force
 - (B) contract with a smaller force
 - (C) contract with the same force
 - (D) undergo tetany.
-

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

A muscle fibre would contract only when it receives a stimulation of certain intensity called threshold stimulus.

Responses of a muscle fibre to a stimulus is not proportionate will always contract with the maximum force irrespective of the strength of the stimulus.

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Which one of the following is not a disorder of bone ?

(A) Arthristis

(B) Osteoporosis

(C) Rickets

(D) Atherosclerosis

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Atherosclerosis is a disorder of circulatory system.

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Q-53 - 17935357

Patella, the knee cap is the example of

(A) Cartilage gland

(B) Replacing bone

(C) Sesamoid bone

(D) None of the above

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Patella is the small bone in knee joint between femur and tibia. It is a sesamoid bone developed in the tendon of quadriceps femoris muscle.

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Q-54 - 34100653

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

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Production of body heat is the function of muscles. The contraction of muscle produce heta, which keeps the body warm during the winters.

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Q-55 - 10761366

Which of the following muscular disorders is inherited?

(A) Botulism

(B) Tetany

(C) Muscular dystrophy

(D) Myasthenia gravis

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-56 - 17935530

The Paget's disease is caused by

(A) Prolonged deficiency of vitamin D in adults

(B) Abnormal bone resorption by abnormal osteoclasts

(C) Excesss alkaline phosphatase

(D) Excess production and abnormal organization of

collagen

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-57 - 17935338

Which of the following is unpaired bone

- (A) Premaxilla
- (B) Pro-otics
- (C) Sphenethmoid
- (D) Pterygoid

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

The cranial segment is also cartilaginous is tadpole

larva, but later, most of it changes into a tubular bone called sphenethmoid.

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Q-58 - 14536852

Ends of long bones are covered with

- (A) blood cells
- (B) muscles
- (C) cartilages
- (D) ligaments.

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Hyaline cartilage is present at the end of long bones,

Hyline cartilage consists of clear, large amount of translucent, slightly elastic matrix with less fibres.

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Q-59 - 17935311

Sella turcica is a

- (A) Covering of kidney
- (B) Covering of testis
- (C) Depression in brain
- (D) Depression in skull which lodges the pituitary body

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Sella turcica or Turkish saddle' is a depression in the

floor of the mammalian skull in the sphenoid (Basisphenoid) bone in which the pituitary body is lodged.

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Q-60 - 14536865

The cervical vertebra called axis provides head with sideways rotation. This can be because

- (A) It is articulated to skull through occipital condyles
- (B) it is fused with 1st vertebra atlas
- (C) it is joined through elastic pads of fibrocartilage with other vertebrae, which provide mobility
- (D) it contains odontoid process that fits into the odontoid canal of atlas.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Axis (second cervical vertebra) has a peg like process called odontoid process that fits into odontoid canal of atlas (first cervical vertebra).

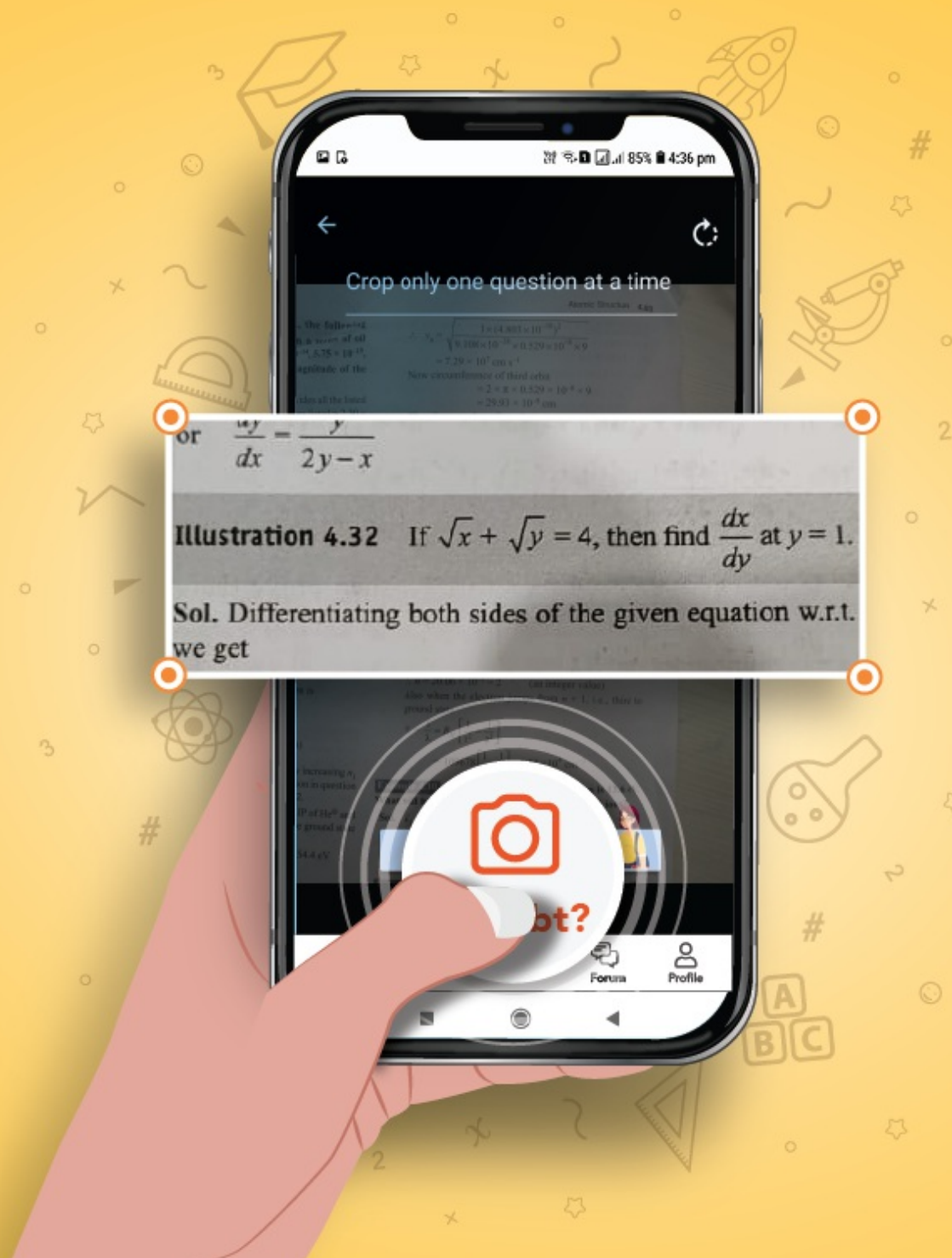
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