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Questions:

Multiple Choice Question

1. Muscles are derived from _____.
   (a) ectoderm (b) mesoderm (c) endoderm (d) neuro ectoderm
2. Muscles are formed by ____.
   (a) myocytes (b) leucocytes (c) osteocytes (d) lymphocytes
3. The muscles attached to the bones are called _____.
   (a) skeletal muscle (b) cardiac muscle (c) involuntary muscle (d) smooth muscles
4. Skeletal muscles are attached to the bones by _____.
   (a) tendon (b) ligament (c) pectin (d) fibrin
5. The bundle of muscle fibres is called _____.
   (a) Myofibrils (b) fascicle (c) sarcomere (d) sarcoplasm
6. The pigment present in the muscle fibre to store oxygen is _____.
   (a) myoglobin (b) troponin (c) myosin (d) actin
7. The functional unit of a muscle fibre is _____.
   (a) sarcomere (b) sarcoplasm (c) myosin (d) actin
8. The protein present in the thick filament is _____.
   (a) myosin (b) actin (c) pectin (d) leucine
9. The protein present in the thin filament is _____.
   (a) myosin (b) actin (c) pectin (d) leucine
10. The region between two successive Z-discs is called a _____.
    (a) sarcomere (b) microtubule (c) myoglobin (d) actin
11. Each skeletal muscle is covered by _____.
    (a) epimysium (b) perimysium (c) endomysium (d) hypomysium
12. Knee joint is an example of _____.
    (a) saddle joint (b) hinge joint (c) pivot joint (d) gliding joint
13. Name of the joint present between the atlas and axis is _____.
    (a) synovial joint (b) pivot joint (c) saddle joint (d) hinge joint
14. ATPase enzyme needed for muscle contraction is located in _____.
    (a) actinin (b) troponin (c) myosin (d) actin
15. Synovial fluid is found in _____.
    (a) Ventricles of the brain (b) Spinal cord (c) Immovable joint (d) Freely movable joints
16. Inflammation of joints due to accumulation of uric acid crystals is called as _____.
    (a) Gout (b) Myasthenia gravis (c) Osteoporosis (d) Osteomalacia
17. Acetabulum is located in _____.
    (a) collar bone (b) hip bone (c) shoulder bone (d) thigh bone
18. Appendicular skeleton is _____.
    (a) girdles and their limbs (b) vertebrae (c) skull and vertebral column (d) ribs and sternum
19. The type of movement exhibits by the macrophages are _____.
    (a) flagellar (b) ciliary (c) muscular (d) amoeboid
20. The pointed portion of the elbow is _____.
    (a) acromion process (b) glenoid cavity (c) olecranon process (d) symphysis
21. The _____ bone is U-shaped.
    (a) Maxilla (b) Mandible (c) Hyoid (d) Palatine
22. The vertebrae which get reduced in an adult are_____
    (i) Cervical (ii) Coccyx (iii) Sacral (iv) Thoracic
    (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)
23. Match the following

A. Collar bone	i. Carpals
B. Wrist bones	ii. Humerus
C. Forearm	iii. Clavicle
D. Upper arm	iv. Radius

    (a)

A	B	C	D
i	iii	iv	ii

    (b)

A	B	C	D
i	ii	iv	iii

    (c)

A	B	C	D
iii	i	iv	ii

    (d)

A	B	C	D
iii	iv	ii	i

24. Angular joint is seen_____
    (a) between atlas and axis (b) between radius and carpal (c) between carpal and metacarpal (d) between humerus and pectoral girdle
25. Regular calcium intake can prevent_____
    (a) Osteoporosis (b) Fracture (c) Arthritis (d) Muscle pull
26. The bone is covered by_____
    (a) endosteum (b) metaphysis (c) periosteum (d) osteoclast
27. The muscle fibre is surrounded by the _____

(a) Myofibrils (b) epimysium (c) perimysium (d) endomysium

28. The capacity of cranium is _____

(a) 1200cm^3 (b) 1300cm^3 (c) 1400cm^3 (d) 1500cm^3

29. The facial bones are _____in number.

(a) 14 (b) 12 (c) 18 (d) 8

30. The second vertebra is called as _____

(a) atlas (b) axis (c) sacrum (d) coccys

31. Eleventh and twelfth pairs of ribs are called as _____

(a) floating ribs (b) false ribs (c) true ribs (d) connective ribs

32. Flagellar movements are observed in _____.

(a) Trachea, vas deference and fallopian tubes (b) Macrophages (c) Hands, leg, jaws and tongue (d) Sperm

33. Ciliary movements are found in _____.

(a) Sperm (b) Hands, legs, jaws and tongue (c) Trachea, vas deferens and fallopian tubes (d) Macrophages

34. The muscular movements occur in _____.

(a) Macrophages (b) Hands, legs, jaws and tongue (c) Sperm (d) Trachea, vas deferens and fallopian tubules

35. Voluntary activities of the body are controlled by ____.

(a) Striated muscles (b) Skeletal muscles (c) a & b (d) Visceral muscles

36. Involuntary activities of the body are controlled by _____.

(a) Visceral muscles (b) Smooth muscles (c) Cardiac muscles (d) a & b

37. Both striated and unstriated muscular properties are found in _____.

(a) Skeletal muscles (b) Smooth muscles (c) visceral muscles (d) cardiac muscles

38. What is red coloured respiratory pigment?

(a) Troponin (b) Myoglobin (c) Tropomyosin (d) Myosin

39. Weight lifting is an example of _____.

(a) Isotonic muscular contraction (b) Isometric muscular contraction (c) Anisometric muscular contraction (d) Metric muscular contraction

40. Holding a heavy bag is an example of _____.

(a) Metric muscular contraction (b) Isometric muscular contraction (c) Anisometic muscular contraction (d) Isotonic muscular contraction

41. The white muscle fibres are _____.

(a) Glycolytic fibres (b) Red muscular fibres (c) Oxidative fibres (d) a or c fibres

42. Earthworm has _____

(a) Endoskeleton (b) Hydrostatic skeleton (c) Exoskeleton (d) Skeleton with shell

43. Which of the following is/ are not stored in skeletal system?

(a) calcium (b) Phosphate (c) Triglycerides (d) Aminoacids

44. The total number of skull bones is _____.

(a) 22 (b) 14 (c) 8 (d) 24

45. The number of facial bones is _____.

(a) 14 (b) 8 (c) 22 (d) 24

46. The number of cranial bones is _____.

(a) 14 (b) 8 (c) 22 (d) 24

47. What are the impaired bones of skull?

(a) Maxilla, ,zygomotic bones (b) Palatine, lacrimal (c) Nasal, lacrimal (d) Vomer, mandible

48. The total number of vertebrae in human is _____.

(a) 31 (b) 32 (c) 33 (d) 34

49. The 1st and 2nd vertebrae of human respectively are _____.

(a) Atlas, axis (b) Axis, atlas (c) Coccyx, axis (d) Coccyx, atlas

50. The number of true ribs having direct contact with sternum is _____.

(a) 24 (b) 14 (c) 4 (d) 6

51. The number of false ribs with indirect contact with sternum and contact by cartilagenous structures.

(a) 24 (b) 6 (c) 14 (d) 4

52. Which of the following is articulated with the glenoid cavity of shoulder?

(a) Head of humerus (b) Head of radio- ulna (c) Scapula (d) Clavicle

53. What is the unique feature of muscular tissue?

(a) Contraction and relaxation (b) Storage of glycogen (c) Release of lactic acid (d) Undergoes involuntary activities

54. Bone and muscle are connected by _____.

(a) Tendon (b) Ligament (c) Synovial membrane (d) Areolar tissue

55. Cartilaginous joints are formed in _____.

(a) Between the atlas and axis (b) Between carpals (c) Joints of adjacent vertebrae (d) Skull bones

56. Deficiency of parathoromone hormone leads in _____.

(a) Tetany (b) Atrophy (c) Muscular dystrophy (d) Muscle pull

57. What is muscle tear?

(a) Atrophy (b) Muscle fatigue (c) Muscle pull (d) Muscular dystrophy

58. what is an inflammatory or degenerative disease of skeletal system?

(a) Arthritis (b) Osteoporosis (c) Rheumatoid arthritis (d) Gouty arthritis

59. The accumulation of uric acid causes the inflammation at joint in ___

(a) Gouty arthritis (b) Arthritis (c) Rheumatoid arthritis (d) Osteoarthritis

60. Muscle fatigue occurs due to _____.

(a) Lack of ATP (b) Lack of glucose (c) Lack of O_2 (d) All the above

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61. Ratio of which is more in red muscle?
(a) Myoglobin (b) Actin (c) Myosin (d) Albumin

62. Muscles that contain plenty of mitochondria and help for ATP production are called
(a) whitefibres (b) aerobic muscles (c) red fibres (d) anaerobic muscles

63. The number of pairs of ribs found in human is
(a) 12 (b) 26 (c) 206 (d) 7

64. Knee joint is otherwise called as
(a) hinge joint (b) pivot joint (c) saddle joint (d) gliding joint

65. _____ is an autoimmune disease.
(a) AIDS (b) Myasthenia gravis (c) Gout (d) Syphilis

66. Locomotion requires a perfect coordinated activity of
(a) muscular system (b) skeletal system (c) neural system (d) all the above

67. The H-zone in the skeletal muscle fibre is due to
(a) The central gap between myosin filaments in the A band. (b) The central gap between actin filaments extending through myosin filaments in the A band.
(c) Extension of myosin filaments in the central portion of A band. (d) The absence of myofibrils in the central portion of A band.

68. Glenoid cavity articulates
(a) Humerus with scapula (b) Clavicle with acromion (c) Scapula with acromion (d) Clavicle with scapula

69. Total number of bones in the hindlimb of man is
(a) 14 (b) 21 (c) 24 (d) 30

70. Which one of the following is wrongly matched?
(a) Myosin - Contractile protein (b) Tendon - Connective tissue (c) Smooth muscle - Involuntary muscle (d) Red muscle Myoglobin (e) Troponin - Fibrous protein

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