

1. Number of bones in the human body is

(a) 205

(b) 305

(c) 206

(d) 306



2. Number of bones in an arm is

(a) 40

(b) 35

(c) 32

(d) 30



3. Skeleton system is a framework of bones and

(a) Muscles

(b) Muscles and nerves

(c) A few cartilages

(d) All of the above.



4. Cartilage has a slightly pliable matrix formed of

a. Ossein

b. Chondroitin salts

c. Chromoproteins

d. Sterols



5. Which of the following muscular disorders is inherited? [2019]

a. Tetany

b. Muscular dystrophy

c. Myasthenia gravis

d. Pelvis



6. Ribs are attached to

a. Scapula

b. Sternum

c. Clavicle

d. Ilium



7. What is the type of movable joint present between the atlas and axis

(a) Pivot

(b) Saddle

(c) Hinge

(d) Gliding



8. Glenoid cavity articulates:

a. Scapula with acromion

b. Clavicle with scapula

c. Humerus with scapula

d. Clavicle with acromion



9. The functional unit of the contractile system in striated muscle is

a. myofibril

b. sarcomere

c. Z- band

d. cross bridges



(1998)



10. The number of floating ribs in the human body is

(1995)

(a) 6 pairs

(b) 3 pairs

(c) 5 pairs

(d) 2 pairs

11. Parathormone deficiency produces muscle ramps or tetany as a result of (1999)

(a) lowered blood $Ca^{2+}$

(b) enhanced blood $Na^{2}$

(c) enhanced blood glucose

(d) enhanced blood $Ca^{2}$



12. Collar bone is

a. Scapula

b. Clavicle

c. Stapes

d. Malleus



13. Radius is bone of

(a) Arm

(b) Leg

(c) Pelvic girdle

(d) Cranium



14. The functional unit of contractile system striated muscle is

(1998)

(a) myofibril

(b) sarcomere



(c) Z- band

(d) cross bridges



15. In the resting muscle fibre, troponin 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



16. Ends of long bones are covered with

(a) blood cells

(b) muscles

(c) cartilages

(d) ligaments



17. Passage of ova through the female reproductive tract is facilitated by

(a) ciliary movements

(b) amoeboid movements

(c) flagellar movements

(d) cyclosis



18. The joints between the carpal bones are

a. gliding joints

b. hinge joints

c. saddle joints

d. pivot joints



19. ATPase of the muscle is located in

a. actinin

b. troponin

c. myosin

d. actin



20. Intervertebral disc is found in the vertebral column of

a. birds

b. reptiles

c. mammals

d. amphibians



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

(a) Actin

(b) ATP

(c) Myosin

(d) Actomyosin



22. The protein whose removal enables myosin to bind action is smooth muscle is

(a) troponin

(b) caldesmon

(c) myosin light chain kinase

(d) calmodulin



23. Which of the following is a non- locomotory movement?

(a) *Hydra* following its prey

(b) A person bending anteriority

(c) Deer running on grassland

(d) Snail crawling on sand



24. Which of the following is not the feature of red muscle fibers?

a. They have plenty of mitochondria

b. They have a high content of myoglobin

c. They have a high amount of sarcoplasmic reticulum

d. They are called aerobic muscles



25. A neural signal reaching the NMJ releases a neurotransmitter (acetylcholine) which generates an action potential in

a. Sarcolemma

b. Sarcoplasmic reticulum

c. Sarcoplasm

d. Cross arm



26. Muscle band that remains unchanged during contraction and relaxation of skeleton muscle is

a. I- band
b. H- Band
c. A- band
d. Z- line



27. Cyclosis, a characteristic of cells like Amoeba and vertebrate WBCs. This movement is due to

a. Sliding microtubule

b. Cytoplasmic streaming

c. Beating formation

d. Podia formation



28. Ciliary movement is found in:

a. Macrophages and leucocytes

b. Fallopian tube and vasa deferentia

c. Fallopian tube and Trachea

d. Tongue and Limbs



29. Mechanism of muscle contraction is best explained by

a. Contraction theory

b. Sliding filament theory

c. Microfilaments

d. Actin



30. Which of the following joints would allow no movement?

[2015, C]

a. Cartilaginous joint

b. Synovial joint



c. Ball and Socket joint

d. Fibrous joint

31. Which of the following is not a function of the skeleton system?

[2015, C]

a. Storage of minerals

b. Production of body heat



c. Locomotion

d. Production or erythrocytes



32. Muscles that are primarily involved in locomotory actions and changes in body postures?

a. Cardiac muscles

b. Smooth muscles

c. Skeleton muscles

d. All of the above

33. Muscles of the body are originated:

a. Ectoderm

b. Mesoderm

c. Endoderm

d. All of above

34. Cardiac muscles are different from that skeleton muscles as the former are

a. Striated but involuntary

b. nonstriated and involuntary

c. smooth or un striated

d. voluntary in action

35. Red muscle fibers are rich in

a. Golgi bodies

b. mitochondria

c. lysosomes

d. ribosomes



36. Lubrication occurs at hinge joints which need to be able to move without friction. Which one of the following aids lubrication?

a. Cartilage

b. Ligament

c. Synovial fluid

d. Connective tissues



37. Stimulation of muscles fiber by a major neuron occurs at:

(NEET- 2014)

a. The sarcoplasmic reticulum

b. The neuromuscular junction

c. The transverse tubules

d. The myofibril



38. Detachment of myosin from actin requires the attachment of

a. ATP to the myosin head

b. $MG^{++}$ to the actin filament

c. ATP to the actin molecule

d. $Ca^{++}$ to the myosin head



39. Which of the following vertebrae are fused?

a. Cervical

b. Sacral

c. Lumber

d. Thoracic



40. Floating ribs are ……pairs and attached to ….. Only.

a. 2, Sternum

b. 2, Vertebra

c. 3, Sternum

d. 3, Vertebra

41. Pectoral girdle consists of:

a. 2 bones

b. 4 bones

c. 8 bones

d. 12 bones

42.Synovial fluid is found in:

a. Cranial cavity

b. Spinal cavity

c. Immovable joints

d. Freely movable joints

43. Joint between atlas and axis is:

a. Pivot joint

b. Saddle joint

c. Angular joint

d. Hinge joint

44. Which one is the bone of the forelimb?

a. Humerus

b. Femur

c. Tibia

d. Fibula

45. Some voluntary movements that result in a change of place or location are called

a. Translocation

b. Transmutation

c. Transformation

d. Locomotion



46. Locomotory organs in starfishes are:

a. Parapodia

b. Pseudopodia

c. Suckers

d. Tube feet



47. Decrease in bone mass and higher chances of fractures with advancing age leads to

a. Osteoporosis

b. Muscular dystrophy

c. Gout

d. Tetany

48. Gout is caused due to the accumulation of

a. Estrogen

b. Uric acid crystals

c. Calcium ions

d. Iodine



49. Number of vertebrae in the human skeleton is

a. 30

b. 32

c. 33

d. 26



50. Smallest bone in the human body is:

a. Stapes

b. Malleus

c. Patella

d. Navicular bone

# Answers

1) (c) 206
2) (d) 30
3) (c) A few cartilages
4) b. Chondroitin salts
5) b. Muscular dystrophy
6) b. Sternum
7) (a) Pivot
8) c. Humerus with scapula
9) b. sarcomere
10) (d) 2 pairs
11) (a) lowered blood $Ca^{2+}$
12) b. Clavicle
13) (a) Arm
14) (b) sarcomere
15) (c) myosin-binding sites on actin
16) (c) cartilages
17) (a) ciliary movements
18) a. gliding joints
19) c. myosin
20) c. mammals
21) (b) ATP
22) (a) troponin
23) (b) A person bending anteriority
24) c. They have a high amount of sarcoplasmic reticulum
25) a. Sarcolemma
26) c. A- band
27) b. Cytoplasmic streaming
28) c. Fallopian tube and Trachea
29) b. Sliding filament theory
30) d. Fibrous joint
31) b. Production of body heat
32) c. Skeleton muscles
33) b. Mesoderm
34) a. Striated but involuntary
35) b. mitochondria
36) c. Synovial fluid
37) b. The neuromuscular junction
38) a. ATP to the myosin head
39) b. Sacral
40) b. 2, Vertebra
41) b. 4 bones
42) d. Freely movable joints
43) a. Pivot joint
44) a. Humerus
45) d. Locomotion
46) d. Tube feet
47) a. Osteoporosis
48) b. Uric acid crystals
49) D. 26
50) a. Stapes