

NEET : CHAPTER WISE TEST-17

SUBJECT :- BIOLOGY

CLASS :- 11th

CHAPTER :- LOCOMOTION & MOVEMENT

DATE.....

NAME.....

SECTION.....

(SECTION-A)

1. Read the following statements and identify the incorrect statement:
 (A) Ciliary movement is observed in human trachea and female reproductive tract.
 (B) Hydra uses tentacles for its movements.
 (C) Paramecium uses flagella for its locomotion and movement of food through cytopharynx.
 (D) Amoeboid movement is affected by pseudopodia formation due to streaming of cytoplasm.

2. Identify the wrong statement:
 (A) A continued state of contraction caused by rapid and repeated successive stimuli is called tetanus.
 (B) Flexor and extensor are antagonistic muscles.
 (C) Red muscle fibres have fast rate of contraction for short duration.
 (D) Skeletal muscle fibre is covered with plasma membrane called sarcolemma.

3. Which of the following is true regarding thick filaments?
 (A) Many monomeric proteins called meromyosin constitute one thick filament.
 (B) Each meromyosin has two parts, a globular head with a short arm and a tail, the former being called the heavy meromyosin (HMM) and the latter the light meromyosin (LMM).
 (C) The globular head is an active ATPase enzyme and has binding sites for ATP and active sites for actin.
 (D) All statements are true.

4. Which of the following is an incorrect statement?
 (A) Contraction of skeletal muscles takes place by sliding of thin filaments over thick filaments
 (B) Rigor mortis is a state of rigidity in a dead body due to lack of ATP.
 (C) Kymograph is used for studying muscle physiology.
 (D) Total number of muscles in body are 539.

5. Which of the following is an incorrect set w.r.t. antagonistic muscles?
 (A) Protractor and retractor
 (B) Elevator and depressor
 (C) Abductor and adductor
 (D) Supinator and dilator

6. Rapid and wild spasm of muscles due to low calcium levels in body fluids cause.
 (A) Tetany (B) Twitch
 (C) Tonus (D) Dystrophy

7. A viral disease that causes weakening of muscles and paralysis is
 (A) Poliomyelitis
 (B) Infantile paralysis
 (C) Anthrax
 (D) Both (A) and (B)

8. The muscle which rotates the forearm to make palm face downward and backward is
 (A) Pronator (B) Flexor
 (C) Supinator (D) Adductor

9. A protein having both structural and enzymatic properties is
 (A) Actin (B) Myosin
 (C) Tropomyosin (D) Troponin

10. Skeletal muscle contraction is initiated by a signal sent by _____ I _____ via a _____ II _____ neuron.

Fill in the blanks with correct option:

	I	II
(A)	Central nervous system	Sensory
(B)	Central nervous system	Motor
(C)	Peripheral nervous system	Sensory
(D)	Autonomic nervous system	Motor

11. Match the following and choose the correct option:

	Column I		Column II
(i)	Myosin	A	Thin filaments
(ii)	Aerobic muscles	B	White Muscle fibres
(iii)	Anaerobic Muscles	C	Red muscle fibres
(iv)	Actin	D	Thick Filaments

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

12. White muscle fibres differ from red muscle fibres in having
 (A) Lesser mitochondria
 (B) More diameter
 (C) Poor blood supply
 (D) All of these
13. Which of the following is/are correct w.r.t. cardiac muscles?
 (A) They have intercalated discs.
 (B) They are rich in gap junctions.
 (C) They show autorhythmicity.
 (D) All are correct.
14. Which of the following is an incorrect statement among the following?
 (A) In skeletal muscle fibres, the mitochondria are called sarcosomes.
 (B) Cori cycle operates in liver and muscles.
 (C) Muscles possess properties such as excitability, extensibility, contractility and elasticity.
 (D) Muscles present in the walls of blood vessels are voluntary and striated.
15. Identify the wrong match w.r.t. human skeleton:
 (A) Longest bone-Femur
 (B) Ear ossicle-Parietal
 (C) Smallest bone-Stapes
 (D) Zygomatic-Cheek bone
16. In most _____ cervical vertebrae are seven in number.
 (A) Reptiles (B) Mammals
 (C) Aves (D) Amphibians
17. Which of the following is incorrect w.r.t. bones of skull?
 (A) Cranium is formed of 8 bones.
 (B) Mandible is the only unpaired bone of face.
 (C) Two maxillary bones fuse to form upper jaw.
 (D) Occipital bone is present at the base of skull and has two condyles to articulate with vertebral column.
18. Which of the following is incorrect w.r.t. vertebrae in humans?
 (A) Cervical vertebrae are present in neck.
 (B) Lumbar vertebrae are the strongest and heaviest.
 (C) Sacrum is called tail bone.
 (D) Thoracic vertebrae serve for attachment with ribs.
19. _____ has a process called odontoid peg/dens around which atlas moves for rotation of head.
 (A) Sacrum
 (B) Coccyx
 (C) Axis
 (D) Seventh cervical vertebra
20. _____ A _____ is present near the base of skull and has a large opening called _____ B _____ for spinal cord to move out of skull. Fill in the blanks with correct options:
 (A) A-Frontal, B-Foramen ovale
 (B) A-Occipital, B-Foramen magnum
 (C) A-Temporal, B-Foramen rotundum
 (D) A-Occipital, B-Foramen rotundum
21. _____ bone has a depression called sella turcica or hypophyseal fossa and contains the pituitary gland.
 (A) Sphenoid (B) Occipital
 (C) Frontal (D) Temporal
22. _____ and _____ are paired bones of cranium.
 (A) Frontal, parietal
 (B) Temporal, occipital
 (C) Parietal, temporal
 (D) Frontal, occipital
23. Choose the mismatch w.r.t. total number of bones in humans:
 (A) Tarsals: 14
 (B) Carpals: 16
 (C) Ear ossicle: 3
 (D) Thoracic vertebrae: 12
24. Each rib is a thin flat bone connected dorsally to _____ A _____ and ventrally to _____ B _____. Fill in the blanks for A and B, respectively.
 (A) Vertebral column, sternum
 (B) Sternum, vertebral columns
 (C) Clavicle, sternum
 (D) Scapula, sternum
25. A single U-shaped bone called _____ is present at the base of buccal cavity and it is also included in the skull.
 (A) Malleus (B) Hyoid
 (C) Incus (D) Stapes

26. Read the following statements and identify the true (T) and false (F) among them.
- (i) Pelvic girdle consists of two coxal bones.
 - (ii) Each coxal bone is formed by the fusion of three bones ilium, ischium and pubis.
 - (iii) At the point of fusion of three bones is a cavity called glenoid cavity to which thigh bone articulates.
 - (iv) The two halves of the pelvic girdle meet dorsally to form the pubic symphysis containing hyaline cartilage.

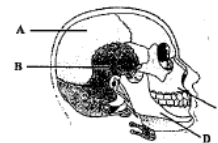
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(A)	T	T	F	T
(B)	F	F	T	F
(C)	T	T	F	F
(D)	F	T	F	F

27. The heel of our foot is formed by
 (A) Talus (B) Calcaneum
 (C) Cuboid (D) Navicular
28. Which of the following is an example of sesamoid bone?
 (A) Pisiform (B) Cuboid
 (C) Talus (D) Tibia
29. Mark the odd one w.r.t. tarsal bones of foot:
 (A) Cuboid (B) Scaphoid
 (C) Talus (D) Calcaneum
30. The only movable bone of skull is
 (A) Maxilla (B) Vomer
 (C) Mandible (D) Lacrimal
31. _____ is called vertebra prominens due to the presence of a long and prominent spinous process which is palpable from skin surface.
 (A) Atlas
 (B) Axis
 (C) Seventh cervical vertebra
 (D) Fifth lumbar vertebra
32. Humerus articulates with _____ of scapula.
 (A) Acetabulum (B) Glenoid cavity
 (C) Acromion process (D) Deltoid cavity
33. The vertebral column is attached to the pelvic girdle in the region of
 (A) Thorax (B) Coccyx
 (C) Sacrum (D) Neck

34. Which of the following components is a part of pectoral girdle?
 (A) Sternum
 (B) Acromion process
 (C) Acetabulum
 (D) Obturator foramen
35. Identify the incorrectly matched pair:
 (A) Humerus and radius---Upper limb
 (B) Tibia and fibula----Lower limb
 (C) Frontal and parietal----Facial bones
 (D) Malleus and incus-----Ear ossicles

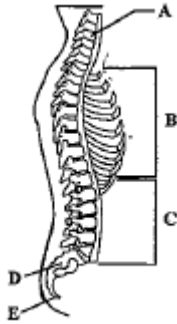
(SECTION-B)

36. Which cranial bone is attached with all bones of cranium?
 (A) Frontal (B) Parietal
 (C) Sphenoid (D) Ethmoid
37. How many of the following bones belong to axial skeletal system?
 (i) Ischium, (ii) Ulna, (iii) Tibia, (iv) Frontal, (v) Sternum, (vi) False ribs
 (A) Six (B) Five
 (C) Four (D) Three
38. The intervertebral disc acts as a shock absorber. The tissue comprising these discs is
 (A) White fibrous cartilage
 (B) Hyaline cartilage
 (C) Yellow elastic cartilage
 (D) Adipose tissue
39. Which of the following is correct match w.r.t bone and its total number in human body?
 (A) Ribs: 12
 (B) Patella: 1
 (C) Cervical vertebrae: 8
 (D) Clavicle: 2
40. Identify the parts labelled A, B, C and D in the given diagram of human skull:



	A	B	C	D
(A)	Parietal	Temporal	Frontal	Mandible
(B)	Temporal	Occipital	Frontal	Maxilla
(C)	Parietal	Temporal	Maxilla	Mandible
(D)	Temporal	Parietal	Mandible	Maxilla

41. Identify the parts labelled A to E in the given diagram of vertebral column and choose the correct option.



	A	B	C	D	E
(A)	Cervical	Thoraci	Lumbar	Coccygeal	Sacral
(B)	Cervical	Thoraci	Lumbar	Sacral	Coccygeal
(C)	Thoraci	Cervical	Sacral	Lumbar	Coccygeal
(D)	Cervical	Lumbar	Thoraci	Sacral	Coccygeal

42. Which of the following joints is found in between zygapophyses of adjacent vertebrae?
 (A) Saddle joint
 (B) Gliding joint
 (C) Ellipsoid joint
 (D) Ball and socket joint
43. Which one of the following is an example of immovable/fibrous joint?
 (A) Sutures (B) Gomphoses
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
44. An autoimmune disorder in which there is inflammation of synovial membrane, secreting abnormal granules and causing erosion of articular cartilage is
 (A) Osteoarthritis
 (B) Myasthenia gravis
 (C) Osteoporosis
 (D) Rheumatoid arthritis
45. The joint between atlas and axis is
 (A) Saddle joint
 (B) Pivot joint
 (C) Hinge joint
 (D) Ball and socket joint
46. Choose the incorrect match:
 (A) Hinge joint-Knee joint
 (B) Pivot joint-Between humerus and ulna
 (C) Gliding joint-Between the carpals
 (D) Saddle joint-Between the carpal and metacarpal of thumb

47. Progressive degeneration of muscle mostly due to genetic disorder is called as
 (A) Myasthenia gravis (B) Osteoporosis
 (C) Muscular dystrophy (D) Tetany
48. Tetanus differs from tetany in having
 (A) Low calcium in body fluid
 (B) Low calcium in sarcoplasm
 (C) Rapid spasm in muscles due to low calcium in body fluids
 (D) Sustained contraction in muscles due to high calcium in sarcoplasm
49. Which of the following is an incorrect statement?
 (A) Myasthenia gravis is an autoimmune disease affecting neuromuscular junction, leading to fatigue, weakening and paralysis of skeletal muscle.
 (B) Hypoparathyroidism can cause tetany where patient has rapid spasm of muscles to due to low calcium levels in body fluids.
 (C) Patients receiving steroids for treatment of kidney transplant or autoimmune disorders are at risk of developing osteoporosis.
 (D) Fibrous, hinge and pivot joints are different synovial joints. types of
50. Identify the wrong statement:
 (A) Deposition of uric acid crystals in joints cause gout.
 (B) In patients with myasthenia gravis, antibodies are formed against acetylcholine.
 (C) Ellipsoid joint is present between metacarpals and phalanges.
 (D) Sagittal suture is present between two parietal bones.