# LOCOMOTION AND MOVEMENT

# **PREVIOUS QUESTIONS:**

1.	We move our hands while walking for			(AIIMS-2000)		
	a) Faster movement b) <i>balancing</i> c) relieving tension d) increasing blood circulation					
2.	Involuntary muscle contraction is called			(JIPMER-2003)		
	a) <i>Muscle sprain</i>	b) muscle fatigue	c) muscle spasm	d) muscle tw	itch	
3.	Lactic acid deposition	on leads to			(Wardha 2005)	
	a) tetany	b) <i>muscle fatigue</i>	c) muscle strain	d) convulsion	18	
4.	The contractile prot	tein of skeletal mus	cle involving ATPas	e activity is	(CBSE-2006)	
	a) tropomyosin	b) <i>myosin</i>	c) α-actinin	d) troponin		
5.	Sarcomere is distant	ce between			(Manipur-2006)	
	a) Two I-bands	b) A and I bands	c) two Z-lines	d) Z and A b	ands	
6.	Globular protein wl	nich masks active si	ites on F-actin is		(Kerala – 2007)	
	a) <i>troponin</i>	b) tropomyosin	c) myosin	d) meromyos	in	
7.	Bones become fragil	le due to			(DPMT – 2007)	
	a) Arthritis	b) osteoporosis	c) gout	d) none of the	e above	
8.	Statements:					
1. A bands are dark and contain myosin						
2. I bands are light and contain actin						
	3. During action, A band contracts					
	4. Part between two Z lines is sarcomere					
9	5. Central part of thin filament, not overlapped by thick filament is H zone (Kerala – 2007)					
a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct, 4 and 5 are incorrect						
	b) 1, 3 and 5 are correct, 2 and 4 are incorrect					
	c) 1, 2 and 4 are correct, 3 and 5 are incorrect					
	d) 1 and 2 are correct, 3, 4 and 5 are incorrect www.sakshieducation.com					

## 9. During strenuous exercise, glucose is converted into

- a) Glycogen b) pyruvic acid c) starch d) *lactic acid*
- 10. Skeletal muscles appear striated due to the presence of two characteristic proteins in alternating dark and light bands. Which of the following is correct match of the protein with its light refractive property and colour? (AIIMS 2011)

Protein	Colour	Property
a. Myosin	Light	Anisotrophic
b. Actin	Dark	Anisotrophic
c. Myosin	Dark	Isotrophic
d. Actin	Light	Isotrophic

11.	Correct order of ear ossicles in rabbit is			(AFMC-2004)	
	a) Incus, stapes, mal	leus	b) <i>Malleus, incus, s</i>	stapes	
	c) Malleus, stapes, i	ncus	d) Incus, malleus, s	tapes	
12.	An acromian proce	ess is characteristica	ally found in the		(CBSE-2005)
	a) Pelvic girdle of m	ammals	b) skull of frog		
	c) Pectoral girdle of	<sup>e</sup> mammals	d) sperm of mamma	als	
13.	Which one the following pairs is correctly matched?				(CBSE-2005)
	a) Cartilaginous joir	ıt – Skull joint	b) Hinge joint – Be	tween vertebrae	
	c) Fibrous joint – Be	etween phalanges	d) <i>Gliding joint – B</i>	Retween two suc	cessive vertebrae
14.	Gout that leads to a	• arthritis is associate	ed with the abnormal	lity of	(pb PMT-2005)
4	a) pyrimidine metabolism		b) purine metabolism		
	c) Fat metabolism		d) protein metabolism		
15.	Some vertebrae in birds fuse to form				(AFMC-2006)
2	a) Sacrum	b) synsacrum	c) coccyx	d) pygostyle	
16.	In the body, the membrane surrounding the bone is known as			(AFMC-2006)	
	a) <i>periosteum</i>	b) endosteum	c) perichondrium	d) perimysium	1

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17.	A cricket player is fast chasing a ball in the field. Which one of the following groups of bones are directly contributing in the movement? (AIIMS-2006)				
	a) Femur, malleus, ti	bia and metatarsals	b) <b>Pelvis, ulna, pat</b>	ella, tarsals	
	c) Sternum, femur, t	ibia, fibula	d) Tarsals, femur, n	netatarsals, tibia	
18.	Human vertebral formula is				(Manipur-2006)
	a) $C_4 T_8 L_4 S_8 C_8$	b) C <sub>7</sub> T <sub>8</sub> L <sub>5</sub> S <sub>6</sub> C <sub>7</sub>	c) $C_7 T_{12} L_5 S_4 C_5$	d) C <sub>7</sub> T <sub>12</sub> L <sub>5</sub> S <sub>5</sub> C	C4
19.	Which one of the fo	llowing is a skull be	one?		(AFMC-2007)
	a) Coracoid	b) Arytenoid	c) Atlas	d) <i>Pterygoid</i>	
20.	In human body, which of the following is anatomically correct? (CBSE-2			(CBSE-2007)	
	a) <i>Floating ribs</i> – 2	pairs	b) Collar bones – 3 pairs		
	c) Salivary glands –	1 pair	d) Cranial nerves –	10 pairs	
21.	Hinge joint occurs	between			(MPPMT-2007)
	a) humerus and radias-ulna		b) femur and pelvic girdle		
	c) humerus and pecto	oral girdle	d) skull and atlas		
22.	Phalangeal/digital f	cormula for human	hand/foot is (M.H-2007)		
	a) 0, 2, 2, 3, 3	b) 0, 2, 3, 3, 3	c) 2, 2, 3, 3, 3	d) 2, 3, 3, 3, 3	
23.	Obturator foramen	occurs in			(BHU-2007)
	a) <b>Pelvic girdle</b>	b) pectoral girdle	c) cranium	d) vertebrae	
24.	Glenoid cavity is fo	und in			(DPMT-2007)
	a) pelvic girdle	b) skull	c) pectoral girdle	d) sternum	
25.	Sesamoid bone (oss	ified tendon) is	(AIIMS-2003 & MH-2007)		
	a) <b>Patella</b>	b) femur	c) tarsal	d) tibia	
26.	Which one of the fo	llowing is a sesamo	id bone?		(AIIMS – 2009)
	a) Pelvis	b) <b>Patella</b>	c) Pterygoid	d) Pectoral gir	dle
27.	Pectoral girdle cont	tains			(AFMC – 2010)
	a) <b>Scapula and clavicle</b>		b) radius and ulna		
	c) ilium and ischium		d) maxilla and mandible		

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### 28. Which of the following is the correct description of a certain part of a normal human

#### skeleton?

(AIPMT – 2009)

### a) Parietal bone and the temporal bone of the skull are joined by fibrous joint

b) First vertebra is axis which articulates with occipital condyles

c) The 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> pairs of ribs are called floating ribs

d) Glenoid cavity is a depression to which the thigh bone articulates

#### 29. Which one the following pairs of structures is correctly matched with their correct

#### description?

(AIPMT – 2010)

Structures	Description
a. Tibia and fibula	Both form parts of knee joint
b. Cartilage and cornea	No blood supply but do require oxygen for respiratory need
c. Shoulder joint and elbow joint	Ball and socket type of joints
d. Premolars and molars	20 in all and 3 rooted

## 30. How many saddle joints can be seen in human body?

b) 4

(AFMC - 2011)

a) **2** 

c) 8

d) 10