SUPPORT AND MOVEMENTS

1. Movement takes place at:

(A) Cellular level **(B)** Organ level

(C) Organism level **(D)** All (A), (B) and (C)

2. The whole body of Bryophyta is made up of:

(A) Collenchyma cells **(B)** Sclerenchyma cells

(C) Parenchyma cells **(D)** Airenchyma cells

3. Collenchyma can be distinguished from parenchyma by:

(A) Being dead cells

(B) Without large vacuole

(C) Increased thickness of their cell walls

(D) All (A), (B) and (C)

4. A tissue whose function is support and it performs that function while it is dead is:

(A) Collenchyma **(B)** Parenchyma

(C) Sclerenchyma **(D)** (A) and (B)

5. In Angiosperma the tissue that produces secondary xylem and secondary phloem is:

(A) Protoderm **(B)** Ground meristem

(C) Intercalary **(D)** Vascular cambium

6. The unspecialized packing tissue found in epidermis, cortex and pith is:

(A) Parenchyma **(B)** Collenchyma

(C) Sclerenchyma **(D)** Cork cambium

7. Xylem vessels have walls impregnated with:

(A) Cutin **(B)** Chitin

(C) Keratin **(D)** Lignin

8. It covers the plant but is replaced by:

(A) Cuticle, epidermis **(B)** Endodermis, epidermis

(C) Epidermis, cork **(D)** All (A), (B) and (C)

9. Secondary growth in plants begins with the formation of:

(A) Vascular cambium only **(B)** Cork cambium only

(C) Vascular and cork cambium **(D)** Inter-calary meristem

10. Cork is waterproof because its cell walls are impregnated with:

(A) Chitin **(B)** Suberin

(C) Keratin **(D)** Pillin

11. The xylem in the center of the tree that has stopped conducting water and minerals and is storing waste products from the plant is:

(A) Sap wood **(B)** Heart wood

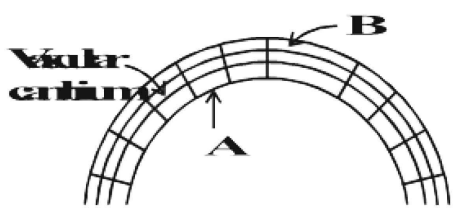
(C) Peripheral wood **(D)** Both (B) and (C)

12. The portion of the xylem that is conducting water and minerals and hasn't started storing waste products is:

(A) Sap wood **(B)** Heart wood

(C) Central wood **(D)** Both (A) and (C)

13. Select the correct option for Label A and B in the following diagram:



(A) "A" New phloem "B" New xylem.

(B) "A" New cork, "B" New cortex.

(C) "A" New cork, "B" New Phelloderm.

(D) "A" New xylem, "B" New Phloem.

14. Lenticels are necessary for:

(A) Photosynthesis **(B)** Gaseous exchange

(C) Water absorption **(D)** All options are correct

15. Movement of Railway creeper around any rope is an example of:

(A) Nutation **(B)** Turgor movement

(C) Tropic movement **(D)** Seismonastic movement

16. What is directional movement response that occurs in response to a directional stimulus is called?

(A) Nutation **(B)** Tropism

(C) Both A and B **(D)** Turgor movement

17. Tropic movement in response to touch is known as:

(A) Geotropism **(B)** Aerotropism

(C) Thigmotropism **(D)** Both B and C

18. The growth of the pollen tube always towards the ovules, is due to:

(A) Geotropism **(B)** Thigmotropism

(C) Phototropism **(D)** Chemotropism

19. The movement of a plant in response to a touch or contact is:

(A) Nyctinastic **(B)** Thermonastic

(C) Haptonastic **(D)** Hyponastic

20. The flowers of Oxalis and Portulaca open in the day and close at night. It is called:

(A) Nyctinastic movement **(B)** Thermonastic movement

(C) Haptonastic movement **(D)** Thigmonastic movement

21. Exoskeleton in Diatoms is made up of:

(A) Protein **(B)** $CaCO_3$

(C) Silica **(D)** Chitin

22. Molluscs have an exoskeleton in the form of:

(A) Proteinceous shell **(B)** Siliceous shell

(C) Calcareous shell **(D)** Chitineous shell

23. The periodic shedding of exoskeleton in arthropods is known as:

(A) Moulting **(B)** Ecdysis

(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** Stridulation

24. What is the total body weight of human skeleton?

(A) 80% **(B)** 70%

(C) 40% **(D)** 18%

25. The tooth bearing bone of lower jaw is:

(A) Atlas **(B)** Innominate

(C) Incus **(D)** Dentary

26. An adult human endoskeleton consists of:

(A) 363 bones **(B)** 639 bones

(C) 206 bones **(D)** Number varies by the individual

27. The lower two pairs of ribs are:

(A) True ribs **(B)** False ribs

(C) Floating ribs **(D)** All (A), (B) and (C)

28. Total number of ribs in your axial skeleton is:

(A) 12 **(B)** 24

(C) 33 **(D)** 26

29. The original number of vertebrae in human vertebral column is:

(A) 12 **(B)** 24

(C) 33 **(D)** 26

30. The visible number of vertebrae in human vertebral column is:

(A) 12 **(B)** 24

(C) 33 **(D)** 26

31. Humerus forms a ball and socket joint with:

(A) Clavicle **(B)** Sternum

(C) Innominate **(D)** Scapula

32. The bones of lower arm are:

(A) Tibia and fibula **(B)** Radius and ulna

(C) Carpals and metacarpals **(D)** Phalanges

33. Which one of these makes bones hard?

(A) Carbohydrates **(B)** Minerals

(C) Proteins **(D)** Fats

34. Which of the following is not part of the axial skeleton?

(A) Sternum **(B)** Vertebrae

(C) Femur **(D)** Skull

35. In human back bone the caudal vertebrae are reduced to 4 in number and are fused to form the:

(A) Sacrum **(B)** Innominatum

(C) Coccyx **(D)** Ischium

36. Bones are joined to each other at joints by:

(A) Tendons **(B)** Ligaments

(C) Hyaline cartilage **(D)** Both (A) and (B)

37. Muscles are attached to bones by:

(A) Tendons **(B)** Ligaments

(C) Synovial membrane **(D)** Both (A) and (B)

38. The joint that allows the skull to rotate on our spine is called:

(A) Hinge joint **(B)** Fibrous joint

(C) Sliding joint **(D)** Pivotal joint

39. The intervertebral disks which absorb shock and assist in limited movement of disks:

(A) Collagen fibers **(B)** Osteonectin protein

(C) Cartilage **(D)** All (A), (B) and (C)

40. The curve in the neck is composed of seven vertebrae and is know as the:

(A) Lumbar region **(B)** Sacral region

(C) Coccygeal region **(D)** Cervical region

41. The 12 vertebrae in the second curve of vertebral column are known as:

(A) Cervical certebrae **(B)** Thoracic vertebrae

(C) Lumbar vertebrae **(D)** Sacral vertebrae

42. The shoulder girdle consists of two bones:

(A) Humerus and scapula **(B)** Humerus and ulna

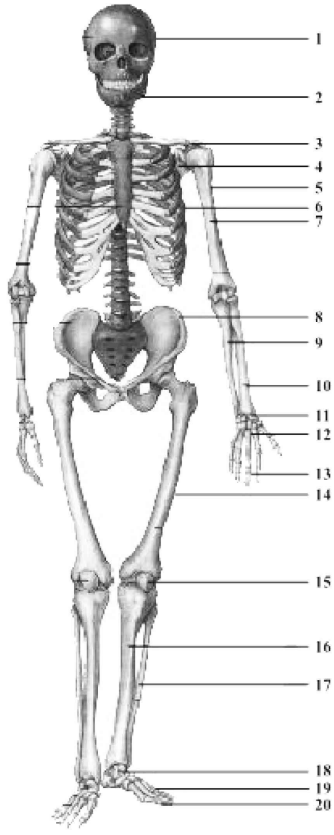
(C) Clavicle and scapula **(D)** Ilium and lschium

43. The pelvic girdle is composed of three pairs of fused bones:

(A) Ilium, lschium and frontal **(B)** Clavicle, scapula and pubis

(C) Malleus, lncus and stapes **(D)** Ilium, ischium and pubis

44, Select the correct option for label "16" in the following diagram:



(A) Patella **(B)** Fibula

(C) Tibia **(D)** Radius

45. The bones of the wrist are called:

(A) Carpals **(B)** Metacarpals

(C) Tarsals **(D)** Metatarsals

46. The joint found between the flat bones of the skull is classified as:

(A) Immovable **(B)** Movable

(C) Slightly movable **(D)** None of these

47. These cells are located in bone tissue:

(A) Chondroblasts **(B)** Osteocytes

(C) Fibroblasts **(D)** Chondrocytes

48. Chondroblasts produce:

(A) Basement membranes **(B)** Bone matrix

(C) Cartilage matrix **(D)** Endothelium

49. Gliding joints are present between:

(A) Carpals and tarsals **(B)** Humerus and ulna

(C) Femur and innominate **(D)** Vertebrae

50. Which type of joint is the most mobile?

(A) Pivot joint **(B)** Gliding joint

(C) Ball and socket joint **(D)** Fibrous joint

51. The main protein in the matrix of cartilage is:

(A) Collagen **(B)** Osteonectin

(C) Keratin **(D)** Actin

52. The jointed surfaces of bones are covered with:

(A) Hyaline cartilage **(B)** Compact cartilage

(C) Articular cartilage **(D)** Both (A) and (B)

53. The process of bone formation is called:

(A) Ossification **(B)** Chondrification

(C) Ossi-chodrification **(D)** Both (A) and (B)

54. Hinge joint is present between:

(A) Humerus and radio-ulna **(B)** Femur and pectoral girdle

(C) Femur and acetabulum **(D)** Humerus and pectoral girdle

55. The total number of bones in your right arm is:

(A) 30 **(B)** 32

(C) 35 **(D)** 60

56. Which bone in man is concerned with locomotion?

(A) Ulna **(B)** Femur

(C) Humerus **(D)** All of these

57. The spinal degeneration and deformity of the joints of two or more vertebrae that commonly occurs with aging causes:

(A) Sciatica **(B)** Osteoporosis

(C) Spondylosis **(D)** Both (B) and (C)

58. In which skeletal deformity pain is felt in the lower back, buttock, and/or various parts of the leg and foot:

(A) Sciatica **(B)** Osteoporosis

(C) Arthritis **(D)** All of these

59. Which of the following groupings is incorrect?

(A) Skeletal, striated, voluntary **(B)** Smooth, unstriated, involuntary

(C) Cardiac, striated, voluntary **(D)** Cardiac, striated, involuntary

60. The muscle tissue that can be consciously controlled is:

(A) Smooth **(B)** Skeletal

(C) Intercalated **(D)** Cardiac

61. Which condition is shown in following diagram?

(A) Cleft lip **(B)** Cleft palate

(C) Incomplete **(D)** Unilateral complete lip and palate

62. Skeletal muscle is described by all of the following except:

(A) Striated **(B)** Voluntary

(C) Cardiac **(D)** Autorhythmic

63. The walls of digestive tract and blood vessels are made up of this muscle tissue:

(A) Striated **(B)** Skeletal

(C) Cardiac **(D)** Smooth

64. The smallest contractile unit of skeletal muscle is a:

(A) Sarcomere **(B)** Motor unit

(C) Synapse **(D)** Thin filament

65. The major regulatory proteins in muscle tissue are:

(A) Myosin and tropomyocin **(B)** Myosin and actin

(C) Actin and troponin **(D)** Troponin and tropomyocin

66. Muscles that straighten two bones at joints are called extensors. What is the name for muscles that cause two bones to bend at joints?

(A) Protractors **(B)** Flexors

(C) Adductors **(D)** Abductors

67. Which of the following is the best description of cardiac muscle?

(A) Non-striated – Involuntary **(B)** Non-striated – Voluntary

(C) Striated – Involuntary **(D)** Striated – Voluntary

68. The loss of bone density which can cause bones to become light, brittle and easily broken is called:

(A) Spondylosis **(B)** Arthritis

(C) Sciatica **(D)** Osteoporosis

69. Inflammation of the joint is known as:

(A) Bursitis **(B)** Arthritis

(C) Both A and B **(D)** Nephritis

70. A single somatic motor neuron and the group of muscle fibers innervated by it is:

(A) Somatic unit **(B)** Motor unit

(C) Associative **(D)** None of these

71. The bicep and tricep muscles are found in:

(A) Shank **(B)** Shoulder

(C) Upper arm **(D)** Lower jaw

72. During muscular contraction:

(A) Actin slides past myosin **(B)** ATP supplies energy

(C) Calcium ions (Ca^{++}) are involved **(D)** All of these

73. A skeletal muscle cell:

(A) has light and dark bands **(B)** has only one nucleus

(C) is under involuntary control **(D)** None of the above are true

74. The proteins at the junction between sarcomeres form the:

(A) H zone **(B)** M line

(C) Z line **(D)** A band

75. Thick myofilaments are composed of several hundred molecules of a protein known as:

(A) Actin **(B)** Myosin

(C) Troponin **(D)** Tropomyocin

76. Thin myofilaments are composed of two helically of a globular protein know as:

(A) Actin **(B)** Mysin

(C) Troponin **(D)** Tropomyocin

77. A disk-like protein which is centrally located in sarcomeres is:

(A) H line **(B)** M line

(C) Z line **(D)** I line

78. Within a sarcomere how many thin filament are arrayed around each thick filament:

(A) 4 **(B)** 6

(C) 2 **(D)** 8

79. Changes in sarcomere length are caused by the filaments being pulled along the thick filaments in the direction of the:

(A) H zone **(B)** M line

(C) Z line **(D)** I band

80. Tetany characteristically is considered to be result of a sever degree of:

(A) Hyperglycemia **(B)** Hypercalcaemia

(C) Hypocalcaemia **(D)** Hypoglycemia

81. The contraction of muscles depends upon:

(A) Nerve impulse **(B)** Energy

(C) Calcium **(D)** All of these

82. Human eye muscles contract in:

(A) 0.01 seconds **(B)** 0.05 seconds

(C) 0.08 seconds **(D)** All option are incorrect

83. Bicep muscles are:

(A) Flexor muscles **(B)** Extensor muscles

(C) Adductor muscles **(D)** Abductor muscles

84. Tricep muscles are:

(A) Flexor muscles **(B)** Extensor muscles

(C) Adductor muscles **(D)** Abductor muscles

85. A muscle which moves a body part away from the mid line of the body is:

(A) Flexor muscle **(B)** Extensor muscle

(C) Adductor muscle **(D)** Abductor muscle

86. A muscle which moves a body part towards the mid line of the body is:

(A) Flexor muscle **(B)** Extensor muscle

(C) Adductor muscle **(D)** Abductor muscle

87. In earthworm contraction of which muscles lengthens the body.

(A) Longitudinal **(B)** Circular

(C) Protractor **(D)** Adductor

88. In earthworm contraction of which muscles shortens the body.

(A) Longitudinal **(B)** Circular

(C) Retractor **(D)** Abductor

89. The state of physiological inability of a muscle to contract due to accumulation of lactic acid is referred to as:

(A) Rigor mortis **(B)** Muscle fatigue

(C) Muscle tetany **(D)** Muscle cramp

90. The stationary part of skeletal muscle is know as:

(A) Origin **(B)** Insertion

(C) Belly **(D)** Ligament

91. The movement in jelly fish is called:

(A) Belly propulsion **(B)** Jet propulsion

(C) Float propulsion **(D)** None of these

92. Cross bridges form between:

(A) Troponin and tropomyosin **(B)** Calcium and sodium

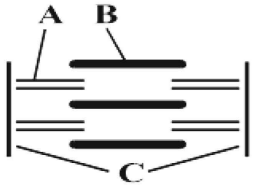
(C) Sarcolemma and sarcoplasm **(D)** Myosin head and actin filament

93. The limb bones first appeared in:

(A) Jawless fishes **(B)** Lobe finned fishes

(C) Amphibians **(D)** Reptiles

94. Select the correct combination for diagram below:



(A) "A" Myosin, "B" Actin, "C" H-zone

(B) "A" Myosin "B" Actin, "C" M-lines

(C) "A" Actin, "B" Myosin, "C" Z-lines

(D) "A" Troponin, "B" Tropomycin, "C" Z-lines

95. What is the skeletal system?

(A) All the bones in the body

(B) All the muscles and tendons

(C) All the body organs both soft and hard tissue

(D) All the bones in the body and the tissue that connect them

96. How many bones are there on the average in human body?

(A) 33 **(B)** 206

(C) 639 **(D)** It varies by the individual

97. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

(A) Bone is where most blood cells are made.

(B) Bone serves as a storehouse for various minerals.

(C) Bone is a dry and non-living supporting structure.

(D) Bone protects and supports the body and its organs.

98. Which bone protects brain?

(A) Patella **(B)** The cranium

(C) Sacrum **(D)** None of these

99. Besides the brain, the skull also protects:

(A) The lungs **(B)** The diaphragm

(C) The body cells **(D)** The sense organs

100. The purpose of the rib cage is to:

(A) Protect the stomach

(B) Protect the spinal cord

(C) Protect the heart and lungs

(D) Provide an object to which the lungs attach

101. What makes bones so strong?

(A) Silica **(B)** Cartilage

(C) Blood and marrow **(D)** Calcium and phosphorous

102. What is the difference between cartilage and bone?

(A) Bone is rubbery, and cartilage is firm

(B) Cartilage is rubbery, and bones is firm

(C) Bone is a more primitive tissue than cartilage

(D) Bone is inside the body, and cartilage is outside

103. The hollow space in the middle of bones is filled with:

(A) Air **(B)** Blood

(C) Bone cells **(D)** Bone marrow

104. What is the difference between compact bone and spongy bone?

(A) They have different bone marrow

(B) They are made of different materials

(C) They have different sizes of bone cells

(D) They have different arrangement of body cells

105. What is a joint?

(A) A hinge

(B) A ball and socket

(C) The place where two bones are joined

(D) The place where tendons are fastened together

106. Muscles are made of:

(A) Silica **(B)** Polyester threads

(C) Calcium and phosphorous **(D)** Groups of cell fibres

107. How do muscles attached to the bones move the body?

(A) Automatically **(B)** Pull movement only

(C) Push movement only **(D)** Push and pull movement

108. What is the function of a tendon?

(A) To link bones to bones

(B) To link muscles to bones

(C) To link muscles to ligaments

(D) To bind the cells in compact bone closer together

109. Skeletal muscle is described by all of the following except:

(A) Striated **(B)** Voluntary

(C) Multinucleate **(D)** Autorhythmic

110. The walls of hollow organs and some blood vessels contain this muscle tissue:

(A) Striated **(B)** Skeletal

(C) Cardiac **(D)** Smooth

111. Which of the following is unique to cardiac muscle tissue?

(A) Is involuntary **(B)** Is non-striated

(C) Has intercalated discs **(D)** Contains smooth muscle tissue

112. Approximately what percentage of body heat is generated by muscle tissue?

(A) 15% **(B)** 30%

(C) 55% **(D)** 85%

113. A muscle of fascicle is a?

(A) Bundle of myofibrils **(B)** Bundle of connective tissue

(C) Bundle of muscle fibers **(D)** Muscle cell

114. Which of the following actions is caused by skeletal muscle?

(A) Constriction of blood vessels **(B)** Heartbeat

(C) Dilation of pupil **(D)** Eye movements

115. Which of the following does not occur in a muscle during contraction?

(A) Thick and thin filaments bind to each other

(B) Muscle fibers stretch

(C) Thick and thin filaments slide past each other

(D) Muscle fibers shorten

116. This process aids in skeletal muscle relaxation after contraction:

(A) Calcium is released from intracellular storage sites

(B) Motor neurons send electrical signals to muscles

(C) Acetylcholinesterease degrades acetylcholine

(D) Troponin binds calcium

117. The stiffness of muscle tissue in rigor mortis partially results from:

(A) Excessive acetycholine activity on muscle

(B) Excessiv calcium release in muscle

(C) Excessive lactic acid build up

(D) Excessive contraction of the fibers

118. A single motor neuron may innervate as few as 3-5 fibers in muscles of the:

(A) Upper arms **(B)** Legs

(C) Eye **(D)** Heart

119. When an action potential reaches the presynaptic terminal of the motor neuron then:

(A) Calcium is released inside of the muscle fiber

(B) Acetylcholine is released into the synaptic cleft

(C) Acetylcholinesterease is released into the synaptic cleft

(D) Physical contact between the motor neuron and the muscle fiber occurs

120. Lack of acetylcholinesterease in the synaptic cleft would result in:

(A) Decrease of acetylcholine production by the motor neuron

(B) Relaxation of the muscle fiber

(C) Excessive, continuous stimulation of the muscle fiber

(D) Inability of the motor neuron to stimulate the muscle fiber

121. Curare, a toxin, blocks the acetylcholine receptors on muscle tissue. This would result in:

(A) Increased stimulation of the muscle fiber

(B) Inability of the muscle to respond to motor nerve stimulus

(C) Contraction of the muscle fiber

(D) Excessive contraction and convulsions

122. Training excersizes such as jogging, swimming and aerobics have this effect on skeletal muscle tissue:

(A) Increased number of mitochondria per muscle fiber

(B) Increased number of muscle fibers

(C) Increased number of motor units

(D) Increased number of skeletal muscles

123. Muscular dystrophy is a congenital disorder characterized by:

(A) Skeletal muscle degeneration **(B)** Excessive convulsions

(C) Shaking and trembling **(D)** Only cardiac damage

124. Which of the following disorders is characterized by painful musculoskeletal tender points?

(A) Fibromyalgia **(B)** Myasthenis gravis

(C) Duchenne muscular dystrophy **(D)** Becker muscle dystrophy

125. Anabolic steroids have all these effects except:

(A) Builds muscle proteins

(B) Increases muscle strength

(C) Increases number of muscles in the body

(D) Can result in liver cancer and heart disease

126. Which of the following statements regarding aging and the muscular system is true?

(A) Aging is associated with decreased myoglobin production

(B) The effects of aging can be nearly completely reversed

(C) Satellite cells increase in aging causing fibrosis

(D) Young persons have more adipose in muscles compared to elderly persons

127. The inactive non-conducting wood is called:

(A) Callus **(B)** Heart wood

(C) Cork **(D)** Sapwood

128. The living cells of cartilage are called:

(A) Osteoclasts **(B)** Chondrocytes

(C) Osteoblasts **(D)** Osteocytes

129. Hip joint and shoulder joint are examples of:

(A) Cartilaginous joint **(B)** Synovial joint

(C) Hinge joint **(D)** Ball and socket joint

130. The atlas and axis vertebrate are located in

(A) Cervical region **(B)** Thoracic region

(C) Pelvic region **(D)** Lumbar region

131. Skeletal muscles contain dark bands, which are anisotropic and are called:

(A) Z-band **(B)** A band

(C) I band **(D)** None of these

132. Skeletal muscles are composed of:

(A) Myosin only **(B)** Actin only

(C) Both actin and myosin **(D)** Actin, myosin and tropomycin

133. For muscle contraction, ATP requirement is met by:

(A) Anaerobic breakdown of fructose into lactic acid

(B) Anaerobic breakdown of glucose into lactic acid

(C) Aerobic breakdown of fructose into lactic acid

(D) Aerobic breakdown of glucose into lactic acid

134. The contraction of each muscle is based on:

(A) None of above **(B)** All or no principle

(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** All or one principle

135. In birds, sternum is modified to form keel, which is needed for:

(A) Attachment of muscle **(B)** Attachment of organs

(C) Attachment of appendages **(D)** None of above

136. "Effective stroke" following by "recovery stroke" is the mode of locomotion in:

(A) Amoeba **(B)** Paramecium

(C) Jelly fish **(D)** Euglena

137. The acetabulum provides the particular surface for the:

(A) Femur **(B)** Pelvis

(C) Humerus **(D)** Fibula

138. Which of following are digitigrades?

(A) Monkey and apes **(B)** Deer and goat

(C) Man and monkey **(D)** Rabbit and rodents

139. Scapula is connected with sternum by:

(A) Carpals **(B)** None of above

(C) Ribs **(D)** Clavicle

140. The most swift type of locomotion is shown by:

(A) Unguligrades **(B)** Digitigrade

(C) Plantigrades **(D)** All of above

141. During the repair of broken bones, 3rd phase is:

(A) Hematoma formations **(B)** Remodeling

(C) Callus formation **(D)** Bony callus formation

142. "Gliding into wind" of gulls and sea birds is provided by:

(A) Short broad wings **(B)** Long barrow wings

(C) A and b both **(D)** None of above

143. Resistance to decay and insect attack to plants is provided by:

(A) Sap wood **(B)** Callus

(C) Cork **(D)** Heartwood

144. Fibro cartilage is present in:

(A) External pinnae of ears and epiglottis

(B) Vertebrae

(C) Both A and B

(D) None of above

145. Presence of protoplasts, elastic in nature, without secondary wall have angular thickening in primary wall are characterists of:

(A) Vascular cambium cells **(B)** Collenchyma cells

(C) Sclerenchyma cells **(D)** Xylem cells

146. Passive movement of chloroplast by cyclosis is the example of:

(A) Phototactic movement **(B)** Growth movement

(C) Chemotactic movement **(D)** Turgor movement

147. Short in size, found in seed coat and nutshells?

(A) Sclerides **(B)** Tracheids

(C) Trachea **(D)** Cambium

148. Long cylindrical and bundle caps of xylem:

(A) Cambium **(B)** Tracheids

(C) Sclerides **(D)** Trachea

149. Secondary growth:

(A) Cambium **(B)** Tracheids

(C) Collenchyma **(D)** Sclerides

150. Long water conducting pipes in xylem:

(A) Trachea **(B)** Collenchyma cells

(C) Cambium **(D)** Sclerides

151. Sleep movements:

(A) Turgor movement **(B)** Epinasty

(C) Haptonastic **(D)** Chemotactic

152. Movement of sperms of liver worts, mosses and ferns:

(A) Epinasty **(B)** Chemotactic

(C) Haptonastic **(D)** Turgor movement

153. More growth in upper surface of leaf as compared to lower surface:

(A) Turgor movement **(B)** Haptonastic

(C) Epinasty **(D)** Chemotactic

154. Axial skeleton:

(A) Cardiac muscles

(B) Pectoral and pelvic girdle and appendages

(C) Scapula, supra scapula and clavicle

(D) Skull, vertebrae and rib sternum

155. Hyphae of:

(A) Epinasty **(B)** Haptonastic

(C) Chemotropic **(D)** Turgor movement

156. Appendicular skeleton:

(A) Pectoral and pelvic girdle and appendages

(B) Scapula, supra sacpula and clavicle

(C) Cardiac muscles

(D) Skull, vertebrae and rib sternum

157. Striated and involuntary:

(A) Cardiac muscles

(B) Skull, vertebrae and rib sternum

(C) Pectoral and pelvic girdle and appendages

(D) Scapula, supra scpula and clavicle

158. Visceral, non-striated and involuntary:

(A) Pectoral and pelvic girdle and appendages

(B) Skull, vertebrae and rib sternum

(C) Smooth muscles

(D) Cardiac muscles

159. Accordion movement:

(A) Earthworm **(B)** Antagonistic muscle pair

(C) Starfish **(D)** Jelly fish

160. Lever movement:

(A) Starfish **(B)** Antagonistic muscle pair

(C) Sarcoplasmic **(D)** Earthworm

161. Calcium gates:

(A) Starfish **(B)** Antagonistic muscle pair

(C) Earthworm **(D)** All of these

162. Buoyancy:

(A) Swim bladder **(B)** Sarcoplasmic reticulm

(C) Antagonictic muscle pair **(D)** None of these

163. Pseudopodia:

(A) A.F Huxley **(B)** Lock jaw

(C) Endoskeleton **(D)** Amoeba

164. Sliding filament model:

(A) Lock jaw **(B)** Endoskeleton

(C) A.F Huxley **(D)** Amoeba

165. Tetanus:

(A) A.F Huxley **(B)** Endoskeleton

(C) Lock jaw **(D)** Amoeba

Answers

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
1.	(D)	**2.**	(C)	**3.**	(C)	**4.**	(C)	**5.**	(D)
6.	(A)	**7.**	(D)	**8.**	(C)	**9.**	(C)	**10.**	(B)
11.	(B)	**12.**	(A)	**13.**	(D)	**14.**	(B)	**15.**	(A)
16.	(B)	**17.**	(C)	**18.**	(D)	**19.**	(C)	**20.**	(A)
21.	(C)	**22.**	(C)	**23.**	(C)	**24.**	(D)	**25.**	(D)
26.	(C)	**27.**	(C)	**28.**	(B)	**29.**	(C)	**30.**	(D)
31.	(D)	**32.**	(B)	**33.**	(B)	**34.**	(C)	**35.**	(C)
36.	(B)	**37.**	(A)	**38.**	(D)	**39.**	(C)	**40.**	(D)
41.	(B)	**42.**	(C)	**43.**	(D)	**44.**	(C)	**45.**	(A)
46.	(A)	**47.**	(B)	**48.**	(C)	**49.**	(D)	**50.**	(C)
51.	(A)	**52.**	(C)	**53.**	(A)	**54.**	(A)	**55.**	(A)
56.	(B)	**57.**	(C)	**58.**	(A)	**59.**	(C)	**60.**	(B)
61.	(A)	**62.**	(D)	**63.**	(D)	**64.**	(A)	**65.**	(D)
66.	(B)	**67.**	(C)	**68.**	(D)	**69.**	(B)	**70.**	(B)
71.	(C)	**72.**	(D)	**73.**	(A)	**74.**	(C)	**75.**	(B)
76.	(A)	**77.**	(B)	**78.**	(B)	**79.**	(B)	**80.**	(C)
81.	(D)	**82.**	(A)	**83.**	(A)	**84.**	(B)	**85.**	(D)
86.	(C)	**87.**	(A)	**88.**	(B)	**89.**	(B)	**90.**	(A)
91.	(B)	**92.**	(D)	**93.**	(C)	**94.**	(C)	**95.**	(D)
96.	(B)	**97.**	(B)	**98.**	(B)	**99.**	(D)	**100.**	(C)
101.	(D)	**102.**	(B)	**103.**	(D)	**104.**	(D)	**105.**	(C)
106.	(D)	**107.**	(B)	**108.**	(B)	**109.**	(D)	**110.**	(D)
111.	(C)	**112.**	(D)	**113.**	(C)	**114.**	(D)	**115.**	(B)
116.	(C)	**117.**	(B)	**118.**	(C)	**119.**	(B)	**120.**	(C)

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
121.	(B)	**122.**	(A)	**123.**	(A)	**124.**	(A)	**125.**	(C)
126.	(A)	**127.**	(B)	**128.**	(B)	**129.**	(D)	**130.**	(A)
131.	(B)	**132.**	(D)	**133.**	(B)	**134.**	(A)	**135.**	(A)
136.	(B)	**137.**	(A)	**138.**	(D)	**139.**	(D)	**140.**	(A)
141.	(D)	**142.**	(B)	**143.**	(D)	**144.**	(A)	**145.**	(B)
146.	(A)	**147.**	(A)	**148.**	(B)	**149.**	(A)	**150.**	(A)
151.	(A)	**152.**	(B)	**153.**	(C)	**154.**	(D)	**155.**	(C)
156.	(A)	**157.**	(A)	**158.**	(C)	**159.**	(A)	**160.**	(B)
161.	(D)	**162**	(A)	**163.**	(D)	**164.**	(C)	**165.**	(C)