MUSCULATURE OF LIMBS

1. Functionally cardiac muscles are similar to:-
   (1) Unstriped muscles
   (2) Striped muscles
   (3) Striped & Unstriped muscles
   (4) None

2. Covering of muscle:-
   (1) Epimylium
   (2) Renimylium
   (3) Endomylium
   (4) Sarcolema

3. Myofibrils contain:-
   (1) Acting (2) Myosin
   (3) ATP (4) All of above

4. Cross bridge are formed during:-
   (1) Muscle contraction.
   (2) Nervous Contraction.
   (3) Tissue regeneration.
   (4) All the above
5. Time B/W two successive contraction:-
   (1) Refractory period (2) Total period
   (3) Break period (4) Lag period

6. During contraction of muscles:-
   (1) Actin Filament slide over actin
   (2) Myosin filament slide over actin
   (3) Actin filament slide over myosin
   (4) Myosin filament slide over actin

7. Purkinje fibres:-
   (1) Muscle fibres (2) Nerve fibres
   (3) Axon (4) Dendron

8. Mitochondria in cardiac muscles:-
   (1) More than other muscles fibres
   (2) Less than other muscles fibres
   (3) Equal than other muscles fibres
   (4) None

9. SA Node is:-
   (1) Group of specilised muscle fibres
   (2) Cartilage in node of heart
   (3) Conncetive tissue node
   (4) None

10. Rigor mortis is:-
    (1) Contraction of muscles after death
    (2) Contraction of muscles before death
    (3) Shivering of muscles
    (4) None

11. Red muscle fibres are more in:-
    (1) Smooth muscles (2) Skeletal muscles
    (3) Cardiac muscles (4) None

12. Unstriped muscle are also known as;-
    (1) Visceral (2) Smooth
    (3) Involuntary (4) All

13. Myo fibres also known as:-
    (1) Sarco axis (2) Sarco mysium
    (2) Sarcostylets (4) None

14. Conractile unit of muscle fibres:-
    (1) H line (2) Sarcomere
    (3) H zone (4) None

15. One of following has contractile properties:-
    (1) Actin (2) Myosin
    (3) tropnin (4) None 7.

16. Epimycium of muscles are make up of:-
    (1) White fibrous connective tissue
    (2) Adipose connective tissue
    (3) Reticular connective tissue
    (4) Areolar connective tissue

17. Myosin filament appear dark undere microscope due to:-
    (1) Dark colour
    (2) Melanin colour
    (3) Black colour
    (4) Double refractive index

18. Isotonic contraction takes places during:-
    (1) Load on head (2) Walking
    (3) exercise (4) All

19. Largest muscle is :-
    (1) Gluteus maxiums (2) gluteus medius
    (3) triceps (4) Biceps

20. Coricyle relation ship between the:-
    (1) Muscle glycogen & liver glycogen

(2) Muscle glycogen & liver glucose
(3) Muscle glycogen & blood glucose
(4) All of above

21. Papilary muscle found in :-
(1) Heart (2) Liver
(3) Kidney (4) Lung

22. Flight muscles of bird:-
(1) Biceps & Triceps
(2) Gastro nemius
(3) Pectoralis major & Minor
(4) Papillary & ciliary

23. Contraction of shortest duration is of:-
(1) Heart (2) Eye lids
(3) Arm (4) jaws

24. ATP- ase activity found in:-
(1) Myosin filament (2) Actin filament
(3) Both (4) None

25. Total no. of muscles in our body is:-
(1) 256 muscles (2) 639 muscles
(3) 400 muscles (4) 421 Muscles

26. Longest smooth muscles are:-
(1) Intestine (2) Stomach
(3) Uterus (Pregnant) (4) Urinary bladder

27. Strongest muscles:-
(1) Thigh muscle (2) Leg muscle
(3) Arm muscle (4) Jaw muscle

28. Muscles of Iris & Ciliary body originate:-
(1) Ectoderm (2) Mesoderm
(3) Endoderm (4) All of above

29. Multi unit muscles Fibres found in:-
(1) Ciliary & Iris of eyes
(2) Arrector pilli of Dermis
(3) Wall of large blood vessels
(4) All of above
(5)

30. Cardiac muscles Fibres:-
(1) Involuntary (2) non-fatigue
(3) Striated like (4) All

31. Belly is:-
(1) Upper part of muscle
(2) Middle part of muscle
(3) Lower part of muscle
(4) None

32. Striated muscle fibres:-
(1) Trachea (2) Lung
(3) Leg (4) Gall bladder

33. Smooth muscles fibres:-
(1) Spindle shaped
(2) Unbranched & Involuntary
(3) UniNucleated
(4) All of above

34. Basic unit of muscle contraction:-
(1) Actin (2) Myosin
(3) Sarcomer (4) Actomyosin

35. Each myofibrils has diameter of :-
(1) 0.1 to .2 υm
(2) 1.2 υm
(3) 0.001-0.002 υm
(4) None

36. Chemical Ions responsible for muscles contraction:-
(1) Ca^{++} & K^{+} (2) Na^{+}& K^{+}
(3) Na^{+}& Ca^{++} (4) Ca^{++} & mg^{++}Ions

37. Muscle length doesn't changes:-
(1) Isotonic contractions
(2) Isometric contraction
(3) Tetanic contration
(4) None

38. Tetanus is sustained contraction of muscle is due to :-
(1) Parathroid deficiency
(2) Ca++ defiency
(3) Bacterial Disease
(4) Auto Immune disease

39. Sliding theory muscle contraction propsed by:-
(1) Hansen
(2) Huxely
(3) Bohr
(4) Huxely , huxlay & Hensen

40. Phosphogen in vertebrates:-
(1) Phospho creatine

(2) Phospho arginine
(3) ATP
(4) Phosphoric aic

41. Smallest muscles in rabbit & man:-
(1) Gluteus minimus (2) Stapedius
(3) Sartorius (4) Garacilis

42. Antagonistic muscles of biceps:-
(1) Quadrieps femoris
(2) Quadratus femoris
(3) Triceps
(4) Brachialis

43. Red muscle fibres present over:-
(1) Extensors of backs
(2) Flight muscle of birds
(3) Atheletes of marathon race
(4) All of above

44. White muscle fibres present:-
(1) Eyeball muscles (2) Pectoralis major
(3) Deltoids (4) All of above

45. Which of following moveable part of muscles:-
(1) Belly (2) Origin
(3) Insertion (4) None

46. When subminimal stimulus given then:-
(1) Muscle contract vigorously
(2) Muscle contract slowly
(3) Muscle never contract
(4) Muscle become fatigue

47. When supra liminal stimulus given than:-
(1) Muscle contraction more than normal
(2) Muscle contraction less than normal
(3) Muscle contraction below average
(4) Muscle contraction same as threshold stimulus

MUSCULATURE OF LIMBS ANSWER KEY

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A.	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	2	1	1	4
Q.	18	19	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
A.	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	4	1	4	4	2	3	4	3
Q.	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47				
A.	2	4	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	4				