

Chapter- 20

LOCOMOTION AND MOVEMENT

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1 mark)

01. What do you mean by locomotion and movement?
02. What do you mean by myofibrils?
03. Name the locomotory organ of Hydra & Paramecium.
04. Name two muscle proteins.
05. What do you mean by sarcomere?
06. How many bones are present in the axial skeleton?
07. Give an example of ball and socket joints.
08. Name the joint between the atlas and axis.
09. Give an example of a gliding joint.
10. What do you mean by gout?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 marks)

11. Diagrammatically represent the anatomy of a striated muscle.
12. Draw the diagram of thin protein and thick protein.
13. Classify the ribs according to their attachment to the sternum.
14. Describe the arrangement of bones in hand.
15. Write about different types of vertebrae according to their position.
16. What is tetany? What is its cause?
17. The human endoskeleton has two parts name them with no. of bones in each.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 marks)

19. Differentiate between three types of muscles.
20. What are the three types of movements seen in the human body?
21. Describe three different types of joints with examples.
22. Write about three types of diseases associated with the skeletal system.
23. What substance is responsible for lubricating the freely movable joint at the shoulder?

24. What leads to the breaking of the cross-bridge?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 marks)

25. Differentiate between (i) Actin and myosin filament (ii) A-band and I-band
(iii) Non-muscular and muscular movements
26. Give an account of bones in the human appendicular skeletal system.
27. Write down the biochemical events in the mechanism of muscle contraction.

HOTS/MODEL QUESTIONS

01. Which bones of the skull are movable?
02. How many vertebral are there in the vertebral column?
03. Why is the atlas vertebrae called 'yes bone'?
04. In old age, people often suffer from stiff and inflamed joints. What is the condition called? What are the possible reasons for these symptoms?
05. Which bones have become modified to form ear ossicles?
06. Name the different curves of the vertebral column.
07. The female pelvis is larger and broader than the male pelvic. Why?
08. What is the difference between the matrix of bone and cartilage?
09. Write the sequence of ear ossicles in the middle ear beginning from the eardrum.
10. Which are the points of articulation in the pelvic girdle and pectoral girdle?
11. Which tissue is affected by Myasthenia gravis? What are the underlying causes?
12. Why is the human vertebral called acoclous?
13. Is there any difference between locomotion and movement?
14. Differentiate between pectoral and pelvic girdle.
15. Name the bone formed by the fusion of ilium, ischium, and pubis.

16. What is the difference between ileum and ilium?
17. Give one example of a neurotransmitter.
18. What do you mean by the Z line?

