

Biology 10th Class English Medium Chapter 13 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which statements is not true about cartilage?	A. calcium and phosphate minerals are absent in the matrix of cartilage B. The cells of cartilage are called chondrocytes C. blood vessels enter into cartilage D. cartilage is less strong than bone
2	The examples of hinge joints are:	A. shoulder joints B. knee and elbow joints C. arm and shoulder joints D. neck joints
3	The hardest connective tissue of body is:	A. cartilage B. ligaments C. bone D. tendons
4	The number of bones in human skeleton is:	A. 206 B. 306 C. 106 D. 406
5	The example of fixed joints is:	A. joints between skull bones B. joints between vertebrae C. shoulder joints D. knee joints
6	The bonds which attach muscles to bones are called:	A. ligaments B. tendons C. cartilage D. muscles
7	The bands of connective tissue which prevent dislocation of bones at joints are:	A. ligaments B. tendons C. cartilage D. muscles
8	Appendicular skeleton is composed of:	A. 120 bones B. 122 bones C. 124 bones D. 126 bones
9	It is not a disorder of skeletal muscle:	A. arthritis B. osteoporosis C. tetany D. osteoarthritis
10	Arthritis means:	A. fracture B. inflammation C. crystallization D. deficiency of calcium
11	The type of arthritis in which the joints become totally immovable:	A. osteoarthritis B. gout C. rheumatoid D. none of these
12	Vocal cords are present in:	A. Nasal cavity B. Pharynx C. Larynx D. Trachea
13	Find the ball-and-socket joint:	A. Joint in the finger bones. B. Joint of neck and skull bones. C. Joint at elbow D. Joint at pelvic girdle and leg bones.
14	All these are the parts of axial skeleton of humans except:	A. Ribs B. Sternum C. Shoulder girdle D. Vertebral column

15	The disorders in which there is an accumulation of uric acid in joints:	B. Rheumatoid arthritis C. Osteoporosis D. Osteoarthritis
16	What is correct about tendons?	A. Tendons are flexible and they join muscles with bones. B. Tendons are non-elastic and they join bones with bones. C. Tendons are non-elastic and they join muscles with bones. D. Tendons are flexible and they join muscles with muscles.
17	How many bones make our skull?	A. 14 B. 22 C. 24 D. 26
18	What are the main components of a bone?	A. Marrow, spongy , bone , wax B. Narrow, compact bone, wax C. Compact bone and narrow D. Compact bone, spongy bone
19	What do some bones produce?	A. Mucous B. Hormones C. Oxygen D. Blood cells
20	How would you define skeletal system.	A. All the bones in body B. All the muscles and tendons C. all the body's organs, both soft and hard tissues. D. All the bones in body and the tissues that connect them
21	Find the INCORRECT statement:	A. Bone is where most blood cells are made. B. Bones serves as a storehouse for various minerals. C. Bones is a dry and non-living supporting structure. D. Bone protects and supports the body and its organs.
22	The purpose of 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 can attach
23	There are_____ types of movements.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. None of these
24	The skeletal system out-side the body is called.	A. Endoskeleton B. Exoskeleton C. Normal skeleton D. a and b
25	In our body skeleton works very closely with the _____ system.	A. Muscular B. Nervous C. Endocrine D. All of these
26	Babies are born with about_____ soft bones.	A. 206 B. 250 C. 300 D. 350
27	Vesalius was born in:	A. Brussels B. London C. Birmingham D. Sidney
28	_____ is the longest bone in our body.	A. Arm B. Leg C. Thigh D. Foot
29	_____ is the smallest bone in our body.	A. Thigh B. Vertebrae C. Ankle D. Knee-cap
30	Which joints allow no movement?	A. Moveable joints. B. Slightly moveable joints C. Immoveable joints D. None of these

		D. None of these
31	Muscles can only:	A. Contract B. Push C. Expand D. All of the above
32	Pair of skeletal muscles are called.	A. Extensor B. Flexor C. Antagonists D. None of these
33	Point of attachment is pulled when a muscle contracts is called.	A. Origin B. Insertion C. Both a and b D. None of these
34	When the reproductive cycle stops in female, _____ hormones is less produced.	A. Androgen B. Esterogen C. Insuline D. None of these
35	In gout _____ is accumulated in immovable joints.	A. Glucose B. Urea C. Uric acid D. Ammonia
36	Inflammation of membrane at joints is called.	A. Osteoarthritis B. Rheumatoid arthritis C. Arthritis D. Gout
37	_____ is joint move in only one plane.	A. Ball & Socket B. Hinge joint C. Moveable joint D. Slightly moveable joints.
38	_____ prevent dislocation of bones and joints.	A. Ligament B. Tendons C. Salts D. Joint
39	Bones can store:	A. Urea B. Salts C. Uric Acid D. Minerals
40	Cranial bones are:	A. 8 B. 9 C. 10 D. 22
41	Bones which enclose brain are called.	A. Cranial bones B. Cervical bones. C. Vertebrae D. None of the above
42	Lacuna is present in the cartilage of:	A. Bone B. Matrix C. Collagen D. Cartilage
43	The skeleton found outside the body is called:	A. Endoskeleton B. Exoskeleton C. Hydroskeleton D. Fibroskeleton
44	Which one of the following have exoskeleton?	A. Arthropods B. Birds C. Mammals D. Reptiles
45	Mature cells of human body are called:	A. Osteoclast B. Shondrocytes C. Oseocytes D. Collagen
46	An example of hardest connection tissue in the body is:	A. Cartillage B. Bone C. Blood D. fats
47	Overall, the human skeleton is made of bony framework but in certain parts it is supplemented by:	A. Blood Vessels B. Bone C. Cartilage D. Nerves
48	Bone forms:	A. Musous B. Hormones C. Oxygen

		C. Oxygen D. Blood cells
49	The cells of cartilage are called:	A. Chondrocytes B. Osteocytes C. Collagen D. Osteoclast
50	Name of mature blood cells is:	A. Osteocytes B. Chondrocytes C. Oocytes D. Tendons
51	Nose and larynx are made up of:	A. Hyaline Cartilage B. Elastic Cartilage C. Fibrous Cartilage D. Bone
52	Babies are born with soft bones:	A. 300 B. 256 C. 200 D. 206
53	Babies are born with soft bones:	A. 300 B. 256 C. 200 D. 206
54	An adult person skeleton has bones:	A. 406 B. 306 C. 206 D. 106
55	Outer hard layer of bone is called:	A. Osteocyte B. Compact bone C. Spongy bone D. Cartilage bone
56	Elastic cartilage is found in:	A. In Larynx B. In Trachea C. In Bronchial tubes D. In Epiglottis
57	Interior of bone is soft and porous which is called:	A. Compact bone B. Spongy bone C. Bone marrow D. Cartilage
58	Cartilage and bones are ____ type of animal tissues:	A. Ground B. Supporting C. Connective D. Columns
59	Cartilage is made up of:	A. Matrix B. Collagen C. Chondrocytes D. Ligaments
60	Bone marrow is found in:	A. Compact bone B. Spongy bone C. Osteocytes D. Chondrocytes
61	The hard outer layer of a bone is called;	A. Bone marrow B. Hyoid bone C. Spongy bone D. Compact bone
62	Bones in skull are:	A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 25
63	Number of cranial bone is:	A. 8 B. 14 C. 22 D. 33
64	Human skeleton contains number of bones:	A. 106 B. 206 C. 306 D. 406
65	All these are the parts of axial skeleton of human except:	A. Ribs B. Shoulder girdle C. Sternum D. Vertebral Column
		A. Fourteen pairs B. Twenty pairs

66	The number of ribs of chest wall is:	B. Twelve pairs C. Ten pairs D. Thirteen pairs
67	Number of bones of sternum is:	A. 1 B. 8 C. 14 D. 22
68	Number of bones in both feet is :	A. 108 B. 126 C. 22 D. 54
69	Which bones is part of appendicular skeleton?	A. Skull B. Vertebral column C. Sternum D. Pectoral girdle
70	Number of bones in Vertebral column is:	A. 22 B. 33 C. 44 D. 55
71	The biggest bone of our body is found in _____	A. Thigh B. Hand C. Leg D. Waist
72	Vertebral column protects:	A. Heart B. Spinal cord C. Brain D. Lungs
73	Number of Ribs in man are:	A. 10 pairs B. 12 pairs C. 20 Pairs D. 22 pairs
74	The cartilage found in intervertebral discs is:	A. Hyaline B. Fibrous C. Matrix D. Elastic
75	In mammals, the number of bones in lower jaw are:	A. Only one B. 3 C. 4 D. 2
76	The purpose of Ribs Cage is:	A. Protection of stomach B. Protection of heart and lungs C. Protection of Spinal cord D. Protection of Pharynx
77	Ball and socket joints allow movement in :	A. One direction B. Two directions C. All directions D. Non Directions
78	Example of hinge joints is:	A. Elbow joint B. Hip joint C. Shoulder joint D. Joints between the vertebrae
79	Allows movement in all directions :	A. Hinge joints B. Ball and socket joints C. Joints among skull bones D. Slightly moveable joints
80	Example of ball and socket joints is :	A. Elbow joint B. Shoulder joint C. Joint of Ankle D. Joint of finger
81	An example of immovable joint is :	A. Joints of skull bone B. Hip joint C. Shoulder joint D. Elbow joint
82	The bones in pelvic or hip girdle are:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
83	Tendons and Ligaments are bands of:	A. Connective tissue B. Muscular tissue C. Nerve tissue D. Epidermic tissue

84	A muscle which contract and straightens the joints called;	A. Flexor B. Receptor C. Extensor D. Effector
85	The end of the skeletal muscle attached with ammoveable bone is called:	A. Origin B. Tendon C. Ligament D. Insertion
86	Osteoporosis is a disease of:	A. Liver B. Stomach C. Heart D. Bones
87	The disease of bone in which the density of bones decrease due to loss of calcium and phosphorus is:	A. Osteoporosis B. Osteoarthritis C. Rheumatold arthritis D. Gout
88	Deposition of uric acid in joints is due to:	A. Osteoarthritis B. Gout C. Osteoporosis D. Rheumatold Arthritis