

28. Calcium ions bind to the molecule in skeletal muscle cells.

- A. tropomyosin
- B. troponin
- C. actin
- D. myosin
- E. myoglobin

29. In muscle contraction, calcium apparently acts to:

- A. increase the action potential transmitted along the sarcomere
- B. release the inhibition on Z discs
- C. remove the blocking action of tropomyosin
- D. cause ATP to bind to actin
- E. none of the above

30. The connective tissue membrane that envelopes a fascicle is called the:

- A. endomysium
- B. epimysium
- C. perimysium
- D. sarcomysium
- E. none of the above

31. The major function of the sarcoplasmic reticulum in muscle contraction is to:

- A. make and store creatine phosphate
- B. synthesize actin and myosin myofilaments
- C. provide a source of myosin for the contraction process
- D. regulate intracellular calcium concentrations

32. One functional unit of a skeletal muscle is:

- A. a sarcomere
- B. a myofilament
- C. a myofibril
- D. the sarcoplasmic reticulum

33. Trying unsuccessfully (the car does not move) to push a car out of a snow bank is an example of muscle contractions (in the arms) that are:

- A. isometric
- B. isotonic
- C. tetanic
- D. A) and C)
- E. B) and C)

34. The compound that is stored as a rapid energy reserve for skeletal muscle contraction is:

- A. creatine phosphate
- B. ADP
- C. glycogen
- D. calcium phosphate
- E. glucose