

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIRST SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)
HUMAN ANATOMY-I
BPT-102**

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

(PART-A : Objective)

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

- Which of the following is an example of a long bone?
 - Sternum
 - Humerus
 - Vertebrae
 - Hip
- Phalanges are found in hand and foot –how many are there in each limb?
 - 18
 - 14
 - 9
 - 15
- Movements present in radioulnar joint are:
 - Flexion and extension
 - Abduction and adduction
 - Supination and pronation
 - Medial and Lateral Rotation
- Trachea divides at the level of the lower border of
 - 3rd thoracic vertebrae
 - 5th thoracic vertebrae
 - 4th thoracic vertebrae
 - 8th thoracic vertebrae
- Which of the following are typical intercostal nerves?
 - T4
 - T5
 - T6
 - All of the above
- How many lobes have the left and right lungs respectively?
 - 1 & 2
 - 2 each
 - 2 & 3
 - None of the above
- Glenohumeral joint is formed with the articulation between
 - Glenoid cavity and head of humerus
 - Acromion process and head of humerus
 - Coracoid process of scapula and head of humerus
 - None of the above
- All are rotator cuff muscles except
 - Subscapularis
 - Supraspinatus
 - Infraspinatus
 - Triceps brachii
- Which is not a content of lower triangular space?
 - Profunda brachii artery
 - Radial nerve
 - Superior ulnar collateral artery
 - Profunda brachii vein
- Coracobrachialis muscle originates from
 - Supraglenoid tubercle of scapula
 - Tip of coracoid process
 - Lower half of front of humerus
 - Inferior angle of scapula

11. What first occurs after fertilization?
 - a. Blastulation
 - b. Gastrulation
 - c. Cleavage
 - d. Morola compaction
12. Flexor retinaculum is attached medially to
 - a. Scaphoid
 - b. Pisiform
 - c. Trapezium
 - d. All of the above
13. Which is not a part of quadriceps femoris?
 - a. Rectus femoris
 - b. Sartorius
 - c. Vastus lateralis
 - d. Vastus medialis
14. Which of the following muscles is a hybrid muscle?
 - a. Adductor longus
 - b. Sartorius
 - c. Adductor brevis
 - d. Adductor magnus
15. Femoral triangle is bounded laterally by
 - a. Adductor longus
 - b. Inguinal ligament
 - c. Sartorius
 - d. Adductor brevis
16. Boundaries of base of heart are formed by all except:
 - a. Four pulmonary veins
 - b. Oesophagus and descending aorta
 - c. Pericardium
 - d. Ascending aorta
17. Elbow joint isvariety of synovial joint.
 - a. Condylar
 - b. Ball and socket
 - c. Hinge
 - d. Plane
18. Action of posterior fibres of deltoid is
 - a. Flexion of arm
 - b. Abduction of arm
 - c. Extension of arm
 - d. Flexion of forearm
19. Where does the epidermis originate from?
 - a. Ectoderm
 - b. Endoderm
 - c. Mesoderm
 - d. None of the above
20. Dorsal interossei musclefingers from centre of third digit.
 - a. Flex
 - b. Abduct
 - c. Adduct
 - d. Rotate

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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. a. Discuss the different stages of mitosis cell division. 5+5=10
b. Write short note on: Superior and Inferior Mediastinum
2. a. Name the muscles of the pectoral region. 2+8=10
b. Discuss the boundaries and contents of axilla with a neat diagram.
3. a. What are the different types of epithelium? 3+7=10
b. Discuss brachial plexus .Add a note on Klumpke's paralysis.
4. a. Describe the boundaries of popliteal fossa. 5+5=10
b. Discuss the intrinsic muscles of hand.
5. Discuss cubital fossa in detail emphasizing its boundaries and its contents along with a diagram. 10
6. a. Describe in detail about broncho-pulmonary segments. 5+5=10
b. Discuss the course of internal thoracic artery.
7. a. Describe the parts of young long bone. 4+6=10
b. Enumerate joint classification.
8. Discuss hip joint in details under the following headings: 2+2+2+2=10
 - a. Type & Articulating surfaces
 - b. Ligaments
 - c. Nerve supply
 - d. Movements
 - e. Relations

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