

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIRST SEMESTER
HUMAN ANATOMY-I
BPT-101**

**SET
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(Objective)

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Rotator cuff is formed by all except
 - Supraspinatus
 - Teres major
 - Subscapularis
 - Infraspinatus
- Human hand is designed for
 - Grasping
 - Precise movements
 - Serves as a tactile organ
 - All of the above
- Example of sesamoid bone is
 - Humerus
 - Radius
 - Patella
 - Scapula
- Nerve supply to biceps brachii is
 - Radial nerve
 - Musculocutaneous nerve
 - Ulnar nerve
 - Median nerve
- The ends of limbs are covered with what to reduce the friction in joints
 - Ligament
 - Cartilage
 - Muscle
 - Tendon
- Powerful active extensor of the elbow is:
 - Biceps brachii
 - Triceps brachii
 - Trapezius
 - Pectoralis major
- Brachial artery is continuation of
 - Subclavian artery
 - Pudendal artery
 - Subscapular artery
 - Axillary artery
- Total number of ribs in human body is
 - 7 pairs
 - 9 pairs
 - 10 pairs
 - 12 pairs
- Which muscle arises from both ulna and radius?
 - Pronator teres
 - Flexor carpi radialis
 - Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - Flexor digitorum profundus
- Root value of musculocutaneous nerve is
 - C 5,6,7
 - C7,8,T1
 - C 8
 - C 5

11. Action of middle fibres of deltoid is
 a. Abductors of arm
 c. Extensors and lateral rotators of arm
 b. Flexors and medial rotators of arm
 d. All of the above
12. Adduction of hand at wrist is done by
 a. Flexor carpi radialis
 c. Flexor digitorum profundus
 b. Flexor carpi ulnaris
 d. Flexor digitorum superficialis
13. Longest muscle in the body
 a. Soleus
 c. Trapezius
 b. Gracilis
 d. Sartorius
14. It is the union of three bones
 a. Sternum
 c. Hip
 b. Femur
 d. Tibia
15. The largest and longest bone in the body is
 a. Hip
 c. Vertebra
 b. Femur
 d. Tibia
16. Anterior compartment of arm is also known as
 a. Extensor compartment of arm
 c. Flexor compartment of arm
 b. Adductor compartment of thigh
 d. None of the above
17. Apex of the heart is felt at:
 a. 8 cm lateral to midclavicular line in left 5th intercostal space
 c. 9 cm lateral to midclavicular line in left 6th intercostal space
 b. 9 cm lateral to midclavicular line in left 5th intercostal space
 d. 9 cm lateral to midclavicular line in right 5th intercostal space
18. Porter's tip or policeman's tip deformity occurs due to:
 a. Klumpke's paralysis
 c. Erb's palsy
 b. Paralysis of median nerve
 d. Paralysis of radial nerve
19. Action of adductor pollicis is
 a. Abduction of thumb
 c. Flexion of thumb
 b. Adduction of thumb
 d. Adduction of little finger
20. Common flexor origin is
 a. Lateral epicondyle of humerus
 c. Olecranon process
 b. Medial epicondyle of humerus
 d. None of the above

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss the origin, insertion and action of superficial muscles of front of forearm. 3+3+4=10
2. a. Draw and label a human cell. 5+5=10
b. Name and give examples of different types of tissues.
3. Write about the anatomy of heart in detail with suitable diagram. 10
4. Enumerate in detail about Brachial plexus. Write a note on Erb's palsy. 8+2=10
5. Describe the boundaries and contents of femoral diagram with a neatly labelled diagram. 5+5=10
6. Define joints. Explain the classification of joint with examples. 2+8=10
7. Discuss the boundaries and contents of cubital fossa with a neat diagram. 5+5=10
8. Write short note on: 5+5=10
 - a. Fertilisation
 - b. Draw and label a cross section of a muscular artery.

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