

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

**SET
A**

[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

- Action of middle fibres of deltoid is
 - Abductors of arm
 - Flexors and medial rotators of arm
 - Extensors and lateral rotators of arm
 - All of the above
- Root value of musculocutaneous nerve is
 - C 5,6,7
 - C7,8,T1
 - C 8
 - C5
- Rotator cuff is formed by all except
 - Supraspinatus
 - Teres major
 - Subscapularis
 - Infraspinatus
- Action of adductor pollicis is
 - Abduction of thumb
 - Adduction of thumb
 - Flexion of thumb
 - Adduction of little finger
- It is the union of three bones
 - Sternum
 - Femur
 - Hip
 - Tibia
- Adduction of hand at wrist is done by
 - Flexor carpi radialis
 - Flexor carpi ulnaris
 - Flexor digitorum profundus
 - Flexor digitorum superficialis
- Which muscle arises from both ulna and radius?
 - Pronator teres
 - Flexor carpi radialis
 - Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - Flexor digitorum profundus
- Porter's tip or policeman's tip deformity occurs due to:
 - Klumpke's paralysis
 - Paralysis of median nerve
 - Erb's palsy
 - Paralysis of radial nerve
- The largest and longest bone in the body is
 - Hip
 - Femur
 - Vertebra
 - Tibia
- Common flexor origin is
 - Lateral epicondyle of humerus
 - Medial epicondyle of humerus
 - Olecranon process
 - None of the above

11. Brachial artery is continuation of
 a. Subclavian artery
 c. Subscapular artery
 b. Pudendal artery
 d. Axillary artery
12. The ends of limbs are covered with what to reduce the friction in joints
 a. Ligament
 c. Muscle
 b. Cartilage
 d. Tendon
13. Total number of ribs in human body is
 a. 7 pairs
 c. 10 pairs
 b. 9 pairs
 d. 12 pairs
14. Nerve supply to biceps brachii is
 a. Radial nerve
 c. Ulnar nerve
 b. Musculocutaneous nerve
 d. Median nerve
15. Longest muscle in the body
 a. Soleus
 c. Trapezius
 b. Gracilis
 d. Sartorius
16. Example of sesamoid bone is
 a. Humerus
 c. Patella
 b. Radius
 d. Scapula
17. Powerful active extensor of the elbow is:
 a. Biceps brachii
 c. Trapezius
 b. Triceps brachii
 d. Pectoralis major
18. 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
19. 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
20. Human hand is designed for
 a. Grasping
 c. Serves as a tactile organ
 b. Precise movements
 d. All of the above

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 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. b. Name and give examples of different types of tissues. | 5+5=10 |
| 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: a. Fertilisation b. Draw and label a cross section of a muscular artery. | 5+5=10 |

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