BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY THIRD SEMESTER BIOMECHANICS

BPT-306 [REPEAT] [USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Full Marks: 70

Marks: 20

 $1 \times 20 = 20$

2023/12

SET

A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Objective)

Time: 30 min.

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Newton's second law of motion is also known as

a. Law of inertia

b. Law of action reaction

c. Law of momentum

d. Law of gravitation

2. Force generation but the fiber lengthening is also known as:

a. Eccentric contraction

b. Isotonic contraction

d. Concentric contraction c. Isometric contraction

3. Which Muscle is involved in the elevation of forearm? a. Triceps

b. Biceps

c. Deltoid

d. Tibialis Anterior

4. Which Ligament limits C0-C2 spine extension?

a. Alars Ligament

b. Posterior Longitudinal Ligament

c. Transverse ligament

d. Interspinous ligament

5. A therapist palpates the bony structures of the wrist and hand. Which of the following structures would not be identified in the distal row of carpals?

a. Hamate c. Capitate b. Trapezoid d. Pisiform

Degeneration of spine is called?

a. Spondylosis

b. Spondylolysis

c. Spondylolisthesis

d. None of the Above

7. Slowly lowering the arm in the sagittal plane would use the ----- muscle group

a. 60-90 degree

b. 90-120 degree

c. 110-180 degree

d. 120-180 degree

8. Parallel force acting on between the two vertebrae of the Lumbar region is called?

a. Compressions force

b. Shear force

c. Torsional Force

d. Bending force

9. A common connective tissue layer holding together the skeletal muscle bundles is

a. Aponeurosis

b. Endomysium

c. Fascia

d. Perimysium

or flexion is a. 2:1	b. 2:5	
c. 1:2	d. 1:3	
 Which ankle Ligament is the stro Anterior Talofibular ligament Posterior Talofibular ligament 		
12. The Distance between successivea. Double Stancec. Cadence	contact points of opposite limbs b. Step length d. Stride length	
13. Centre of Gravity is Located ata. L2c. L5	b. S2 d. T12	
Glenoid cavity articulates a. Clavicle with scapula Clavicle with acromion	b. Humerus with scapulad. Scapula with acromion	
 Unhappy triad consists of injury o ACL, Medial Meniscus, MCL MCL, LCL, Patella Tendon 	b. ACL, PCL, Joint Capsule d. None of the Above	
16. Which Part of the Vertebrae bearsa. Laminac. Body	he most weight? b. Superior articular facet d. Inferior articular facet	
17. Sideways bending of trunk is an ea. Sagittal plane and sagittal axisc. Sagittal plane and lateral axis	xample of movement in b. Frontal plane and sagittal axis d. Frontal plane and transverse axis	
18. The number of steps per minute of minute.	ompleted per unit of time, usually given steps per	
a. Step width c. Stride length	b. Step length d. Cadence	
19. Specific function of Tarsal joint is:a. Protectionc. Acts as lever	b. Gives strengthd. None of the above	
classify normal elbow extension en		
a. Hard c. Soft	b. Firm d. Empty	
	2 USTM/COE/R-0	

$\left(\underline{ \textbf{Descriptive}} \right)$

Time: 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks: 50

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

1.	Explain Gait cycle, Determinants of Gait? Also gives example of 2 abnormal gait.	4+4+2 =10
2.	Describe the scapular movements that take place in AC joint? What are the roles of costoclavicular and interclavicular ligaments at the AC joint?	5+5=10
3.	Describe the components and role of triangular fibrocartilage structure in wrist function?	5+5=10
4.	Describe Cervical structure and function, both kinematics and Kinetics?	5+5=10
5.	What is Q-angle? Define Locking and Unlocking mechanism of knee?	5+5=10
6.	Explain how immobilization affects joint structure? Describe the load deformation curve?	5+5=10
7.	Explain Subtalar Joint structure and function? Define Windlass Mechanism	5+5=10
8.	Describe the articulation of elbow joint including the axes of motion and degrees of freedom?	5+5=10

3