

**SET
A**

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIRST SEMESTER
HUMAN ANATOMY -I
BPT - 101 [REPEAT]
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

1×20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- The muscle which can both flex the hip and extend the knee is :
 - Sartorius
 - Rectus femoris
 - Semi membranous
 - Biceps femoris
- What type of joint is the Hip joint ?
 - Ball & socket joint
 - Hinge joint
 - Pivot joint
 - Ellipsoid joint
- Largest carpal bone is
 - Triquetral
 - Scaphoid
 - Capitate
 - Hamate
- Action of biceps brachii is
 - Flexion of elbow and supinator of forearm
 - Extension of elbow
 - Abduction of shoulder
 - Internal rotation of shoulder
- What is the insertion point of Gluteus Medius & Minimus muscles ?
 - Iliotibial tract
 - Greater Trochanter
 - Gluteal tuberosity + Iliotibial tract
 - Trochanteric foss of femur
- Which valve is responsible for preventing the back-flow of blood from the aorta into the left ventricle ?
 - Tricuspid
 - Pulmonary
 - Mitral
 - Aortic valve
- Which structure covers the Thoracic inlet ?
 - Serratus anterior
 - Subscapularis
 - Trasvers's fascia
 - Rhomboid muscle
- Which lobe of right lung is located above the horizontal fissure ?
 - Superior lobe
 - Middle lobe
 - Inferior lobe
 - Sigmoid lobe
- Shoulder joint is formed by the articulation between
 - Acromion process and head of humerus
 - Glenoid cavity and head of humerus
 - Lateral end of clavicle and sternum
 - All of the above

10. Which muscle plays a significant role in respiration and is located between the ribs ?
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Pectoris major | b. External intercostal |
| c. Latissimus dorsi | d. Serratus anterior |
11. The contents of middle mediastinum are all of the following except :
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Heart & pericardium | b. Pulmonary arteries |
| c. Upper half of superior vena cava | d. Bifurcation of trachea |
12. Anterior wall of axilla is bounded by all except
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Pectoralis major | b. Pectoralis minor |
| c. Subclavius | d. Serratus anterior |
13. The muscle that unlocks the knee joint is :
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| a. Quadriceps femoris | b. Popliteus |
| c. Gastrocnemius | d. Plantaris |
14. The structure present between tibial condyles of upper end of Tibia is called :
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Intercondylar tubercle | b. Gerdy's tubercle |
| c. Intercondylar ridge | d. Cruciate tubercle |
15. All the superficial flexors of forearm have a common origin from front of
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Lateral epicondyle of humerus. | b. Medial epicondyle of humerus. |
| c. Bicipital groove of humerus | d. Olecranon process of ulna |
16. Fertilisation is :
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Adding fertiliser | b. Union of ovum and spermatozoon |
| c. Becoming overweight | d. Implantation |
17. Which one of the following is not an organelle :
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Mitochondria | b. Golgi apparatus |
| c. Endoplasmic reticulum | d. Nucleolus |
18. Cells of connective tissue proper are all of the following except :
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. Lymphocytes | b. Plasma cells |
| c. Fat cells | d. Fibroblast |
19. Osteoblasts are :
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Bone destroying cells | b. Mineral depositing cells |
| c. Bone forming cells | d. Found in blood |
20. Age of an embryo upto which week
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. 6 weeks | b. 7 weeks |
| c. 10 weeks | d. 8th week |

-- --- --

Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. a. Define bone, 2+2+6
b. What are the types of bone, =10
c. Describe with a neat diagram the different parts of a typical long bone

2. Draw a diagram and describe the cross section of a medium sized artery 10

3. Explain brachial plexus in details with a diagram. Give a note on Erb's palsy. 7+3=10

4. a. Explain Femoral triangle. 5+5=10
b. What is Adductor canal
Use diagrams wherever required

5. Discuss the origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of muscles of front of arm. 3+3+2+2=10

6. Write in details about external and internal features of each chamber of the heart with labelled diagrams. 10

7. a. Explain Popliteal fossa 5+5=10
b. Explain the Arches of the foot
Use labelled diagrams wherever necessary

8. Write short notes on *any two* of the following : 5+5=10
 - a. Rotator cuff muscles
 - b. Fertilisation
 - c. Musculature of the Thorax

== *** ==