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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – B.Physiotherapy-2022/B.Physiotherapy-2023/B.Physiotherapy-2024

Course Name - Human Physiology - II Course Code - BPTC202 (Semester II)

Full Marks: 60

Time: 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

- 1. Choose the correct alternative from the following:
- (i) Choose the correct option for: Thin filament consists of all, except:
 - a) Actin

- c) Tropomyosin

- b) Myosin d) Troponin
- (ii) When the tension in a muscle fiber is maximum its length is defined as:
 - a) Optimum length

b) Initial length

c) Equilibrium length

- d) None of the above
- (iii) State the resting membrane potential of skeletal muscles:
 - a) +50 mV

b) +70 mV

c) -70 mV

- d) -90 mV
- (iv) Cite the event that happens when a nerve impulse arrives at the neuromuscular junction:
 - a) Release of calcium ions from sarcoplasmic reticulum
 - c) Efflux of calcium through synaptic vesicles
 - into the synaptic cleft
- (v) Report the extension of sarcomere
 - a) A band & I band

 - c) Two Z-lines

synaptic sarcolemmal membrane d) Initiation of formation of cross bridges to allow muscle contraction

b) Acetylcholine binds to receptors on the post

- b) Two I bands
- d) None of the above
- (vi) Select the correct option for: Thin filament in skeletal muscle does not contain:
 - a) Actin
 - c) Myosin

- b) Troponin
- d) Tropomyosin
- (vii) State the feature of Type I muscle fiber:

a) Anerobic	b) Glycolytic d) Red Brainware University Brainware University Brainware University Brainware University
c) Fast acting (viii) Select the cause increasing Stroke volume duri	d) Red
a) the Frank-Starling mechanismc) decreased peripheral resistance(ix) Choose the Partial pressure of oxygen in the in	b) increased ventricular contractility d) all of the above spired and expired air is respectively
a) 158 and 116 mm Hgc) 100 and 95 mm Hg(x) Identify the factor with process of respiration	b) 158 and 40 mm Hg d) 40 and 95 mm hg
a) Intake O2c) Liberation of CO2(xi) State the cause of Asthma as	b) Liberation of O2 d) liberation of energy
a) Infection of trachea c) Infection of lungs (xii) Identify the location of Gas exchange	b) Spasm in bronchial muscles d) Bleeding into pleural cavity
a) pharynx.c) alveoli.(xiii) Select the type of gaseous exchange in alveoli	b) larynx. d) trachea.
a) simple diffusion c) active transport (xiv) Choose the correct statement of Cardiac output	
a) the volume of blood pumped by each ventricle per minute	b) the proportion of blood pumped out of each ventricle during systole
the product of the ejection fraction and heart rate	d) the electrical output of the cardiac conduction system during a single cardiac cycle
(xv) Collect the proper statement of Blood pressure	
a) Heart sound c) Heart valve	b) Peripheral resistance d) Arch of aorta
Gr	oup-B
(Short Answer	Type Questions) 3 x 5=15
 Explain about the proprioceptors. Describe about the extrapyramidal tracts. Discuss about the morphology of Rod & Cone cel Explain the effect of exercises on blood pressure. Explain about referred pain. 	1-1
Illustrate the type of receptors involved in sensor	
	oup-C Type Questions) 5 x 6=30
7. Enumerate the contractile properties of skeleta8. Describe the neuromuscular junction with a sui9. List the various changes taking place during mu	table diagram. (5)

10. Explain the various methods to measure cardiac output.	(5)
11. Explain the concept of partial pressures of respiratory gases—oxygen, carbon dioxide, and	(5)
nitrogen. What is the role of gas partial pressures in pulmonary diffusion?	
12. Differentiate the effect of changes in electrolyte concentration on the heart.	(5)
OR	
Compare between the coronary circulation and cerebral circulation.	
4는 사용하다 살아 그 아이들이 모르게 되었다면 하는 것 같아. 아이는 사람은	

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