



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY
Term End Examination 2020 - 21
Programme – Bachelor of Physiotherapy
Course Name – Basic Human Anatomy
Course Code - BPT101

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Semester / Year - Semester I

Full Marks : 60

[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 60=60

1. (Answer any Sixty)

(i) Most important factor for the stability of joint is

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Fibrous capsule | b) Ligaments |
| c) Atmospheric pressure | d) Surrounding muscles |

(ii) The Scapula is an example of

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a) Long bone | b) Flat bone |
| c) Irregular bone | d) Short bone |

(iii) Primary ossification Centre is present in

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| a) Epiphysis | b) Metaphysis |
| c) Diaphysis | d) Articular surface |

(iv) Wrist joint is a type of

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| a) Hinge joint | b) Saddle joint |
| c) Pivot joint | d) Ellipsoid joint |

(v) Flattened Fibrous part of muscle is known as

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| a) Tendon | b) Belly |
| c) Aponeurosis | d) Origin |

(vi) Glial cells which act as a phagocyte is

- a) Astrocyte
- b) Oligodendrocyte
- c) Microglia
- d) Schwann cell

(vii) All of the following are accessory gland of the digestive system except

- a) Salivary glands
- b) Liver
- c) Spleen
- d) Pancreas

(viii) The sectional plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior portions is

- a) Transverse plane
- b) Coronal plane
- c) Sagittal plane
- d) Oblique plane

(ix) Pivot joint is

- a) Uniaxial
- b) Biaxial
- c) Multiaxial
- d) Multiplanar

(x) Regarding types of joints, which pairing is correct?

- a) diarthrosis – cranial suture
- b) amphiarthrosis – sternoclavicular joint
- c) synarthrosis – symphysis pubis
- d) syndesmoses – tibiofibular joint

(xi) What is the first bone of the skeleton?

- a) humerus
- b) scapula
- c) clavicle
- d) radius

(xii) The median nerve goes through the heads of which muscle?

- a) biceps brachii
- b) pronator teres
- c) flexor digitorum superficialis
- d) supinator

(xiii) The peripheral nerve arising directly from the upper trunk of the brachial plexus is the:

- a) thoracodorsal
- b) upper subscapular
- c) lower subscapular
- d) suprascapular

(xiv) The range of shoulder joint abduction is

- a) 0-120 degree
- b) 0-180 degree
- c) 0-160 degree
- d) 180-0 degree

(xv) Lateral end of clavicle form

- a) Sternoclavicular joint
- b) Shoulder joint
- c) Acromioclavicular joint
- d) Sternal angle

(xvi) Which muscle helps in elbow extension

- a) Biceps brachii
- b) Brachialis
- c) Coracobrachialis
- d) Triceps brachii

(xvii) Flexion of shoulder joint occurs in

- a) sagittal plane and frontal axis
- b) sagittal plane and transverse axis
- c) frontal plane and sagittal axis
- d) transverse plane and vertical axis

(xviii) Which fibres of deltoid muscle helps in shoulder abduction

- a) anterior
- b) middle
- c) lateral
- d) posterior

(xix) Flexors muscles of forearm is mainly supplied by which nerve?

- a) Radial nerve
- b) Axillary nerve
- c) Median nerve
- d) Musculocutaneous nerve

(xx) Injury to radial nerve forms

- a) claw hand
- b) wrist drop
- c) ape thumb deformity
- d) policeman tip hand

(xxi) Colles fracture commonly occurs in

- a) Ulna
- b) Clavicle
- c) Radius
- d) Humerus

(xxii) Energy production Centre of cell is

- a) golgi apparatus
- b) ribosomes
- c) mitochondria
- d) endoplasmic reticulum

(xxiii) Largest sensory organ of human body is

- a) Liver
- b) Heart
- c) Stomach
- d) Skin

(xxiv) The secondary Centre of ossification is

- a) Epiphysis
- b) Diaphysis
- c) Metaphysis
- d) Articular surface

(xxv) Gomphosis is a type of

- a) saddle joint
- b) cartilaginous joint
- c) ellipsoid joint
- d) fibrous joint

(xxvi) Lymph vessels are present in all except

- a) Brain
- b) Liver
- c) Lungs
- d) Lungs

(xxvii) The nerve supply to supraspinatus is from the:

- a) lower subscapular nerve
- b) dorsal scapular nerve
- c) suprascapular nerve
- d) thoracodorsal nerve

(xxviii) Which carpal bone is most commonly dislocated?

- a) lunate
- b) scaphoid

c) trapezium

d) pisiform

(xxix) Most common elbow flexor muscle is

a) Flexor carpi radialis longus

b) Biceps brachii

c) Deltoid

d) Anconeus

(xxx) Which of the following is incorrect, regarding branches of the posterior cord?

a) C5, 6 – upper subscapular nerve

b) C7, 8 – axillary

c) C5, 6, 7, 8, T1 – radial nerve

d) C6, 7, 8 – thoracodorsal nerve

(xxxi) Metacarpal bones are

a) Short bone

b) Short bone

c) Flat bone

d) Miniature long bone

(xxxii) Motor point is

a) The point where muscle enters into nerve

b) The point where nerve enters into muscle

c) The point where nerve and muscle divides

d) Origin point of motor nerve

(xxxiii) ADH hormone is secreted from

a) anterior pituitary

b) thyroid gland

c) liver

d) posterior pituitary

(xxxiv) A long bone has

a) Two diaphysis and one epiphysis

b) Two epiphysis and one diaphysis

c) Two epiphysis and two diaphysis

d) One epiphysis and one diaphysis

(xxxv) Caudal means

a) towards head

b) towards shoulder

c) towards chest

d) towards tail

(xxxvi) Transverse plane divides

- a) right and left half of body
- b) anterior and posterior of body
- c) upper and lower portion of body
- d) cross section of body

(xxxvii) Shoulder joint is a type of

- a) pivot joint
- b) ball and socket joint
- c) saddle joint
- d) ellipsoid joint

(xxxviii) Medial end of clavicle form

- a) Sternoclavicular joint
- b) Shoulder joint
- c) Acromioclavicular joint
- d) Sternal angle

(xxxix) Condylar joint is

- a) Uniaxial
- b) Biaxial
- c) Multiaxial
- d) Multiplanar

(xl) Skull bone consist of

- a) cranium only
- b) cranium and facial bone
- c) facial bone only
- d) cervical vertebrae and facial bone

(xli) Veins are an example of

- a) conducting vessels
- b) distributing vessels
- c) capacitance vessels
- d) resistance vessels

(xlii) What structure does not lie in the anatomical snuff box?

- a) radial artery
- b) radial styloid
- c) extensor pollicis longus
- d) first metacarpal bone

(xliii) Which does not enter posterior compartment of the arm?

- a) superior ulnar collateral artery
- b) ulnar nerve

c) radial nerve

d) profunda brachii artery

(xlv) The nerve supply of rhomboid major and rhomboid minor is from the:

a) pectoral nerves

b) long thoracic nerve

c) axillary nerve

d) dorsal scapular nerve

(xlvi) Temporomandibular joint is

a) pivot joint

b) condylar joint

c) saddle joint

d) ellipsoid joint

(xlvii) Parasympathetic nerve arises from

a) thoracolumbar

b) craniosacral

c) lumbosacral

d) lumbar

(xlviii) First carpometacarpal joint is an example of

a) pivot joint

b) ellipsoid joint

c) Saddle joint

d) Hinge joint

(xlix) Teres minor is supplied by

a) median nerve

b) axillary nerve

c) suprascapular nerve

d) subscapular nerve

(l) Which one of the following muscle is not included as thenar muscle?

a) abductor pollicis brevis

b) flexor pollicis brevis

c) opponens pollicis

d) palmaris brevis

(2) Which muscle is supplied by 12th cranial nerve?

a) Pectoralis major

b) Trapezius

c) Latissimus dorsi

d) Teres major

(li) Single unit type nerve is mainly located in

- a) ductus deferens
- b) intestine
- c) brain
- d) spinal cord

(lii) Which is primary respiratory muscle?

- a) Serratus anterior
- b) Intercostalis
- c) Pectoralis major
- d) Diaphragm

(liii) Dwarfism occur in the absence of

- a) Growth hormone
- b) Prolactin
- c) Glucagon
- d) ACTH

(liv) Which hormone will secrete during stress?

- a) TSH
- b) ACTH
- c) Growth hormone
- d) ADH

(lv) Rickets occurs due to absence of

- a) Vitamin D
- b) Vitamin A
- c) Vitamin E
- d) Vitamin K

(lvi) Tetany occurs due to absence of

- a) Thyroid hormone
- b) Parathyroid hormone
- c) ACTH
- d) ADH

(lvii) The kidney secretes one hormone which is

- a) Oestrogen
- b) TSH
- c) Erythropoietin
- d) Vasopressin

(lviii) The interior portion of heart is lined by

- a) Pericardium
- b) Myocardium

c) Endocardium

d) Endomysium

(lix) Biceps brachii inserts in

a) coracoid process

c) radial tuberosity

b) styloid process

d) ulnar tuberosity

(lx) Crypts of Lieberkuhn is present in

a) Stomach

c) Liver

b) Intestine

d) Pancreas