



## **BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY**

## **Term End Examination 2023-2024** Programme - B.Physiotherapy-2021/B.Physiotherapy-2022 Course Name - Biomechanics & Kinesiology I **Course Code - BPTC304** (Semester III)

Time: 2:30 Hours 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 15=15

- (i) Differentiate The arthrokinematics of shoulder flexion is a) Roll and slide along joints longitudinal b) Roll and slide along transverse diameter diameter d) A roll of the articulating surface c) Spin movement of articular surface (ii) Identify the Centre of gravity of adult human in the anatomical position is slightly b) Posterior to S1 vertebra a) Anterior to S1 vertebra d) Posterior to S2 vertebra c) Anterior to S2 vertebra (iii) Select The centre of gravity of adult human is at what % of person's height b) 0.55 a) 0.5 d) 0.6 c) 0.45
- (iv) Differentiate which is not a saddle joint?

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following:

a) Carpometacarpal of thumb

b) Ankle

c) Sternoclavicular

- (v) Identify the Normal carrying angle
  - a) 0 20 degree

b) 0-30 degree

c) 0-10 degree

- d) 0-40 degree
- (vi) Identify the small carrying angle means there is a risk of\_
  - a) Inferior dislocation

b) Posterior dislocation

c) Superior dislocation

d) Anterior dislocation

d) Acromio clavicular

- (vii) Select The trabecular system is weak in the spine
  - a) Anteriorly

b) Posteriorly

c) Laterally

- d) In the middle
- (viii) Select the most important muscle to produce upwards rotation of the scapula
  - a) Serratus anterior

b) Trapezius

c) Levator scapulae

- d) Deltoid
- (ix) Discover The primary contributor to the resistance to passive stretching is

a) Cross bridges of myosin filament c) Thixotrophy of muscle	b) Titin d) Stiffness of tendon	
(x) Interpret During forward reach us a) Males c) Children	b) Females d) Male & female equal	
<ul> <li>(xi) Identify the Second class lever will always be a) Equal to 1</li> <li>c) Less than 1</li> <li>(xii) Interpret in pulled elbow syndrome there in the content of t</li></ul>	b) More than 1 d) More than 2	
<ul> <li>a) Radio-humeral joint</li> <li>c) Humero-ulnar joint</li> <li>(xiii) Distinguish Hyaline cartilages are found in</li> </ul>	<ul><li>b) Radio-ulnar joint</li><li>d) Wrist joint</li></ul>	
<ul><li>a) IVD</li><li>c) Epiglottis</li><li>(xiv) Interpret the Shear stress is more in</li></ul>	b) Ears d) Joints	
<ul> <li>a) Coxa vara</li> <li>c) Femoral anteversion</li> <li>(xv) Interpret the Delayed onset muscle sorene</li> </ul>	<ul><li>b) Coxa valga</li><li>d) Femoral retroversion</li><li>ss is most severe at</li></ul>	
a) 5-10 hours c) 30 – 45 hours	b) 10 – 30 hours d) 45 – 60 hours	
Group-B (Short Answer Type Questions)		3 x 5=15
2. Write about the back extensors muscle.		(3)
<ul><li>3. Write about types of collagen with an example</li><li>4. Explain about the creep phenomenon.</li><li>5. Explain what is Hip Dysplasia.</li></ul>	e.	(3) (3)
6. Explain how Q-angle is measured.	OR	(3) (3)
Explain the function of interosseous membran		(3)
	Group-C er Type Questions)	5 x 6=30
7. Define axes and planes.		(5)
<ul> <li>Explain the role of ligaments in providing stability of vertebral column.</li> <li>Write about the static stabilizers of the glenohumeral joint.</li> <li>Write about the Spurt and Shunt muscle and it's function with an example</li> <li>Evaluate the function of patella at the knee joint.</li> <li>Analyze the mechanism called nutation and counter nutation of pelvis.</li> </ul>		(5) (5) (5)
		.z. Analyze the mechanism called nutation and c
Analyze the reason for extension lack and ext	ensor lag of knee.	(5)

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