

No. of Printed Pages: 3

Roll No.....

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SCHOOL OF NURSING SCIENCES & ALLIED HEALTH**

BPT 1st YEAR, ANNUAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2024

ANATOMY (THEORY)

PAPER CODE: BPT – 161

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 75 Marks

(Write your Roll No. on top of the paper immediately)

Instructions:

Note: (i) Attempt ALL questions

(ii) Choices are mentioned wherever applicable

(iii) Parts of a question must be answered together

(iv) Draw diagrams wherever necessary

(v) Give examples wherever necessary

Section – A

Multiple Choice Questions (All are compulsory)

(15 × 1 Mark = 15 Marks)

Q1. Which type of joint allows for the greatest range of motion and is found in the shoulder and hip?

- a) Hinge joint b) Ball and socket joint c) Pivot joint d) Gliding joint

Q2. Which of the following types of muscle is under voluntary control?

- a) Cardiac muscle b) Smooth muscle c) Skeletal muscle d) Involuntary muscle

Q3. What is the primary function of the Golgi apparatus in a cell?

- a) Protein synthesis c) Modification and packaging of proteins
b) Energy production d) DNA replication

Q4. In the context of the nervous system, what is the role of neurotransmitters?

- a) Transmitting nerve impulses c) Catalyzing chemical reactions
b) Storing genetic information d) Providing structural support to neurons

Q5. Which of the following hormones is produced by the thyroid gland?

- a) Insulin b) Estrogen c) Thyroxine d) Cortisol

Q6. What is the anatomical term for the "voice box" in the human respiratory system?

- a) Trachea b) Larynx c) Bronchus d) Alveolus

- Q7.** Which muscle is often targeted in neck rehabilitation exercises to improve flexibility and reduce tension in patients with neck pain?
- a) Biceps brachii b) Sternocleidomastoid c) Gastrocnemius d) Deltoid
- Q8.** In assessing a patient with temporomandibular joint (TMJ) issues, which muscle is commonly evaluated for tenderness and dysfunction?
- a) Temporalis b) Quadratus lumborum c) Rhomboid major d) Gluteus maximus
- Q9.** What is the primary purpose of cervical spine exercises in physiotherapy for patients with poor posture?
- a) Strengthening abdominal muscles c) Improving stability and alignment of the neck
b) Enhancing flexibility of the wrists d) Increasing range of motion in the ankles
- Q10.** Which cervical spine region is usually the focus of therapeutic interventions for tension headaches and neck discomfort?
- a) Upper cervical spine b) Mid-cervical spine c) Lower cervical spine d) Sacral spine
- Q11.** Which bone is commonly known as the "funny bone" and is located on the posterior aspect of the upper limb?
- a) Radius b) Ulna c) Humerus d) Scapula
- Q12.** What is the name of the large muscle on the anterior side of the upper arm, responsible for flexing the forearm?
- a) Biceps brachii b) Triceps brachii c) Brachialis d) Deltoid
- Q13.** The shinbone, or the front of the lower leg, is medically referred to as:
- a) Tibia b) Fibula c) Femur d) Patella
- Q14.** Which joint connects the thigh bone to the pelvis?
- a) Knee joint b) Ankle joint c) Hip joint d) Elbow joint
- Q15.** Which blood vessels are responsible for the exchange of nutrients and gases between the blood and tissues in the body?
- a) Veins b) Arteries c) Capillaries d) Venules

SECTION – B

Write **Short Notes** on any **THREE** of the following:

(3 × 10 Marks = 30 Marks)

- Q1.** Classification of Joints
- Q2.** Classify Bones
- Q3.** Connective Tissue
- Q4.** Popliteal fossa
- Q5.** Elbow Joint

SECTION – C

Answer any **TWO** of the following:

(2 × 15 Marks = 30 Marks)

- Q1.** Classify joints? Describe and draw a well labeled diagram of shoulder Joint? Mention relevant clinical issues encountered in Hospital for shoulder injuries?
- Q2.** Draw a well labeled diagram of the femoral triangle? Mention its boundaries and contents?
What is femoral Hernia?
- Q3.** Describe the stages of Development of Embryo? Describe the Placenta?
