### Total number of printed pages-11

## 34 (1) BIOM 1.4

#### 2016

#### **BIOMECHANICS**

Full Marks: 100

Time: Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

I. Essay Type (Answer any two):

 $2 \times 10 = 20$ 

- Explain the composition of muscle fibre with diagrams. Describe the various types of muscular contraction with examples.
- 2. Detail out hand function along with the mechanism of finger flexion.
- 3. Explain tibio-femoral joint. Mention the screw-home mechanism of knee joint.

Contd.

# II. Short Essay Type (Answer any ten)

10×5=50

- Explain 'flexion-relaxation phenomenon' in Lower Thoracic Region.
- 2. Classify joints with examples.
- 3. Primary and accessory muscles of ventilation.
- 4. Movements of Temporomandibular joints.
- 5. Pathological gaits.
- 6. Static and Dynamic stabilisation of Gleno-Humeral joint.
- 7. Articulations and movements in the Ankle joint.
- 8. Explain postural synergies.
- 9. Muscles around the elbow joint.
- 10. Classes of lever with examples.
- 11. Types of joint lubrications.

- 6. Palmar Arches
- 7. Pulleys.
- IV. Multiple choice questions:

20×1=20

- 1. Which is not a saddle joint?
  - (a) Corpometacorpal of thumb
  - (b) Ankle
  - (c) Sternoclavicular
  - (d) Acromioclavicular
- 2. Normal carrying angle -
  - (a) 0-20°
  - (b) 0-30°
  - (c) 0-10°
  - (d) 0-40°
- 3. Which class of lever is of power?
  - (a) 1st
  - (b) 2nd
  - (c) 3rd
  - (d) 2nd and 3rd

34 (1) BIOM 1·3/G

3

Contd.

34 (1) BIOM 1·4/G

2

			* 16							
, 4	1.		pathological increase of neck shaft le is known as—			7.	Which knee joint ligament helps in locking?			
		(a)	Coxa Vara				(a) (b)	ACL PCL		
		(b)	Coxa Valga		a		(c)	LCL		
		(c)	Femoral Anteversion				(d)	Posterior Capsule		
		(d)	Femoral Retroversion.			8.		ch is not included in Pes analy	rsis?	
	5.	Inve	ersion Eversion component is more				(a)	Gracilis		
	٠.	in	croion Eversion compensare to more				(b)	Semi Membranosus		
		4-1	Audde Televis				(c)	Semi Tendinosus	÷	
		(a)	Ankle Joint				(d)	Sartorius.		
		(b)	Mid Tarsal Joint			9.	Whi	ch is the most important musc	lo to	
		(c)	Sub Talar Joint			٥.	prod	luce upward rotation of scapu	ıla?	
							(a)	Serratus Anterior		
		(d)	None.				(b)	Trapezius		
				,			(c)	Lovator scapulac		
6	5.	Star cycl	nce phase is of gait e.				(d)	Deltoid.		
		(a)	40%			10.	Weig weig	ght of HAT is about of light.	oody	
		(b)	50%				(a)	40%		
		(c)	60%			,	(b)	50%		
			700/				(c)	60%		
i		(d)	70%	Ŷ			(d)	70%		
34 (1)	BIO	м 1.	3/G 4		34	(1) BIC	OM 1:	3/G 5 <i>C</i> a	ontd.	
			- 100					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		

					<b>▼</b>		
		*			,	(م	Weakness of knee flexors.
11.	COG of adult human in anatomical position is slightly		<u> </u>			c) d)	Weakness of knee extensors.
	(a)	Anterior to S <sub>1</sub> vertebra		•			
	(b)	Posterior to S <sub>1</sub> vertebra		· •			· .
	(c)	Anterior to S <sub>2</sub> vertebra					
	(d)	Posterior to S <sub>2</sub> vertebra.					•
12.	Min the	imum muscle force is required when joint is on	*				
	(a)	Closed Pack Position					10
*	(b)	Loose Pack Position	*				
	(c)	In between close and loose pack position,	×				**

(d)

(d) In Extension.

flexion range.

120°

(a) 45°(b) 60°(c) 90°

13. Biceps Brachii muscle as an elbow flexor is most effective at \_\_\_\_\_ elbow

11