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## BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY THIRD SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT) **EXERCISE THERAPY-II**

BP1-301						
(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)  Duration: 3 hrs.  Full Marks: 70						
(PART-A: Objective) Time: 20 min. Marks: 20						
Time: 20 min.						
Choose the correct answer from the following: 1X20=20						
1.	Joint mobilization is contraindicated in:					
~-	a. Joint stiffness	b.	Joint effusion			
	c. Hypomobility		Muscle spasm			
2.	Movement of joint surface is referred to as:					
	a. Arthrokinematic	b.	Osteokinematic			
	c. Kinetics	d.	Pathomechanics			
3.	Sliding is amotion.					
	a. Rotatory	b.	Translatory			
	c. Spin	d.	Glide			
4.	The limit of active motion is		rier.			
	a. Anatomical		Morphological			
	c. Physiological	d.	Biological			
5.	Postural control depends on integrity of					
	a. Nervous system		Special senses			
	c. Musculoskeletal system		All of the above			
6.	is a point that corresponds to center of total body mass and is the point					
	where body is in perfect equilibrium.					
	a. Centre of gravity		Centre of mass Momentum			
	c. Base of support	α.	Momentum			
7.	Example of dynamic balance control is	1.	Chanding			
	a. Sitting		Standing All of the above			
0	c. Walking			vovomente		
8.	a. Mobilization b. Physiological					
	a. Mobilization c. Manipulation		Coordination			
0						
9.	Grade 3 MMT of plantar flexors is done in wa. Supine lying		Standing			
	c. Sitting		None of the above			
10						
10.	The primary centre in the brain for coordinate. Cerebellum		Brainstem	••••		
	c. Cerebrum		All of the above			
11	- Colonial					
11.	. Jebson Taylor Hand Function Test is a standardized instrument to assess: a. Balance b. Muscle strength					
	a. Balance c. Coordination		Muscle flexibility			
	c. Coordination		Truscie liexibility			

12.	Which physical activity is not aerobic exerci	se?				
	a. Cycling		Walking			
	c. Hip hop dancing	d.	Weight training			
13.	Bridging is used to					
	a. Strengthening low back and hip	b.	Improves pelvic mobility			
	extensors					
	c. Helpful for bedpan	d.	All of the above			
14.	Manual muscle testing is the application ofby the tester or by theto					
voluntary maximumof the patients muscle.						
	a. Resistance, force of gravity,	b.	Pressure, force of resistance, volume			
	contraction					
	c. The force of gravity, contraction,	d.	All of the above			
	resistance					
15.	5. Lumbar traction is indicated in the following cases except					
	a. Muscle spasm	b.	Unstable spine			
	c. Herniated disks	d.	Osteoarthritis			
16.	6. A passive joint movement that is used to increase joint mobility which incorporates a sudden forceful thrust that is beyond patient's control is					
	a. Mobilization		Stretching			
	c. Circuit training	d.	Manipulation			
17.	The type of stretch training most likely to increase isometric strength would be					
	stretching.					
	a. PNF	b.	Ballistic			
	c. Static	d.	Dynamic			
18.	Single breath technique is used to determine:					
	a. Test of gas flow		Test of lung volume and capacities			
	c. Test of diffusion		All of the above			
19.	Three important components of joint mobili	zati	on			
	a. Roll, Spin, Slide		Roll, Distraction, Compression			
	c. None of the above		All of the above			
20.						
20.	<ul> <li>is the ability to work for prolonged period of time and resist fatigue</li> <li>Conditioning</li> <li>Deconditioning</li> </ul>					
	c. Adaptation		Endurance			
	- Adaptation	u.	Endurance			

## [ PART-B : Descriptive ]

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min. Marks: 50 [ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ] 1. a. Discuss aerobic exercises and its benefits. 5+5=10 b. Give a note on the three energy systems. a. Discuss briefly the types and effects of traction. 5+5=10 b. Explain cervical traction and its application. 3. Discuss the goals, indications, contraindications, physiological effects 2+2+2+2=10 and benefits of hydrotherapy. 4. a. Define posture and types of posture. 5+5=10 b. Discuss in detail various factors involved in maintenance of good and poor posture. 5. a. Discuss the indications and contraindications of joint mobilization. 5+5=10 b. Elaborate the types of contracture. a. Explain the examination and evaluation of impaired balance. 5+5=10 b. Types of balance training. 7. Discuss coordination tests. Explain Frenkel's exercise and its 5+5=10 techniques with one example. 3+7=10 a. What are the causes of impaired balance? b. Discuss balance training for static and dynamic balance control.

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