

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

**THE CHARUTAR VIDYA MANDAL (CVM) UNIVERSITY**

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY – 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER**

**APR-2026 EXAMINATION**

Course Name: Human Anatomy- 1

Course Code: BPT- 101

Total Printed Page: 03

Date: 06/04/2026

Time: 10:00 AM to 01:00 PM

Maximum Marks: 80

**Instructions:**

1. There are total 4 Questions given in this paper.
2. All the answer should be written in the answer book.
3. Marks on the right side suggest the total marks of that question.
4. Draw the figure where necessary.

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions: (MCQs)**

(15 × 1 = 15)

1. The strongest ligaments of the body is:
  - a) Deltoid ligament
  - b) Iliofemoral ligament
  - c) Pubofemoral ligament
  - d) Ischiofemoral ligament
2. The nerve most commonly injured in fracture of neck of fibula:
  - a) Tibial nerve
  - b) Common peroneal nerve
  - c) Femoral nerve
  - d) Obturator nerve
3. Trendelenburg sign indicated paralysis of:
  - a) Gluteus maximus
  - b) Gluteus medius
  - c) Iliopsoas
  - d) Tensor fascia lata
4. The pelvic inlet is also known as:
  - a) True pelvis
  - b) Pelvis brim
  - c) Pelvic cavity
  - d) Pelvic outlet
5. The nerve passing through greater sciatic foramen below piriformis:
  - a) Superior gluteal nerve
  - b) Inferior gluteal nerve
  - c) Obturator nerve
  - d) Femoral nerve
6. The pelvic diaphragm is formed by:
  - a) Levator ani only
  - b) Coccygeus only
  - c) Levator ani + coccygeus
  - d) Obturator internus

7. The locking of knee joint occurs during:

- a) Flexion
- b) Extension
- c) Rotation
- d) Abduction

8. The tendon of achilles is formed by:

- a) Gastrocnemius only
- b) Soleus only
- c) Gastrocnemius + Soleus
- d) Tibialis posterior

9. The most important muscle for abduction of thigh

- a) Gluteus maximus
- b) Gluteus medius
- c) Adductor longus
- d) Pectineus

10. The femoral triangle is bounded laterally by:

- a) Sartorius
- b) Adductor longus
- c) Inguinal ligament
- d) Rectus femoris

11. Contents of femoral triangle from lateral to medial:

- a) VAN
- b) NAV
- c) NVA
- d) AVN

12. The nerve injured in foot drop:

- a) Tibial nerve
- b) Femoral nerve
- c) Common peroneal nerve
- d) Obturator nerve

13. The most sensitive part of penis:

- a) Shaft
- b) Root
- c) Glans penis
- d) Corpus cavernosum

14. The pampiniform plexus is related to:

- a) Lymphatic drainage
- b) Venous drainage of testis
- c) Arterial supply
- d) Nerve supply

15. The scrotum is supplied by:

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Pudendal nerve
- c) Sciatic nerve
- d) Obturator nerve

**Q. 2. Short answers (5 out of 7) (Answer not exceeding 50 words)**

**(5 × 2 = 10)**

- a. Classification of Epithelium with Examples.
- b. Enlist the Derivatives of Ectoderm.
- c. Enlist examples of long bones (any four).
- d. What is fibrous joint?
- e. What is an Antagonist Muscle?
- f. What is Abduction & Adduction?
- g. What are coronary arteries?

**Q. 3. Short Notes (5 out of 6) (Answer not exceeding 150 words)**

**(5 × 5 = 25)**

- a. Describe in details about process of Fertilization.
- b. Describe the histology of Nerve tissue with neat labeled diagram.
- c. Describe classification of joint with examples.
- d. Discuss in detail about classification of bones according to its shape.
- e. Write Short note on Muscular tissue
- f. Write Short note on Development of Bone

**Q. 4. Essay (3 out of 4)**

**(3 × 10 = 30)**

- a. Describe in details about femoral triangle in details with its applied anatomy.
- b. Describe in details about popliteal fossa with its clinical anatomy.
- c. Define endometriosis. Write about uterus in following heading:
  1. Location
  2. Shape size
  3. Support
  4. External features
- d. Describe in detail about sciatic nerve with its applied anatomy.