

PHDET-Physiotherapy			
1	To correct forward festinating gait in Parkinson's disease, we can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ask the patient to increase stride length.</li> <li>b. Ask the patient to increase cadence</li> <li>c. Fit the patient with a toe wedge.</li> <li>d. Fit the patient with a heel wedge.</li> </ul>	2	Ultrasound generation is by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Dipole effect</li> <li>b. Reverse piezoelectric effect</li> <li>c. Piezoelectric effect</li> <li>d. Raman effect</li> </ul>
3	Which of the following is associated with hypertension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Juxta-glomerular apparatus</li> <li>b. Reticulo-endothelial system</li> <li>c. Sinus tarsi</li> <li>d. None of the above</li> </ul>	4	Resisted flexion of uninvolved extremity results in flexion of the involved side. This is an example of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bohr's axiom</li> <li>b. Raimiste's phenomenon</li> <li>c. Raman effect</li> <li>d. Autogenic inhibition</li> </ul>
5	For health related benefits, what is the recommended frequency for full body resistance training program? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 4-5 days per week</li> <li>b. 3-4 days per week</li> <li>c. 2-3 days per week</li> <li>d. 5-6 days per week</li> </ul>	6	Which is the most appropriate recovery period in between plyometric sessions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. More than 72 hours</li> <li>b. 48 - 72 hours</li> <li>c. 36 - 48 hours</li> <li>d. 24 - 36 hours</li> </ul>
7	Ideal non-invasive technique to evaluate peripheral arterial disease is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Homan's sign</li> <li>b. Ankle Brachial Index</li> <li>c. Borg scale</li> <li>d. Bruce Test</li> </ul>	8	Which of the following cancers is seen in glandular tissue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Adenocarcinoma</li> <li>b. Carcinoma</li> <li>c. Glioma</li> <li>d. Sarcoma</li> </ul>
9	Indicators and possible risk factors for serious medical pathology are known as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Red herrings</li> <li>b. Red flags</li> <li>c. Red ribbons</li> <li>d. Red marks</li> </ul>	10	Which of the following is not a criterion for weaning of patient on ventilator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Normal pH and PaCO<sub>2</sub>.</li> <li>b. The respiratory rate is more than 30 breaths/min.</li> <li>c. The patient is cooperative, alert and able to remove secretions.</li> <li>d. Minute volume is less than 10 l/min</li> </ul>
11	Which of the following instructions would be most appropriate to give a patient who is learning pursed-lip breathing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Exhale through pursed lips while contracting abdominal muscles</li> <li>b. Exhale by blowing air out forcefully between pursed lips</li> <li>c. Exhale by relaxing air out through pursed lips</li> </ul>	12	If the q angle becomes greater than 20 degrees, which of the following conditions is most likely to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. MCL sprain</li> <li>b. LCL sprain</li> <li>c. Chondromalacia patella</li> <li>d. ACL sprain</li> </ul>

	d. Exhale in quick short puffs through pursed lips		
13	A patient with lesion in dorsal spinal columns will require: a. Visual cues while performing exercises. b. Trunk stabilization during exercises. c. Faradic stimulation during exercises. d. Ice packs for muscle recruitment.	14	If an MRI correctly identifies ACL sprain in 95% cases, then it is : a. Sensitive b. Specific c. Significant d. Stable
15	Cryokinetics are used for management of: a. Muscle weakness b. Ligament lesions c. Nerve injury d. Degenerative joint disease	16	Vojta therapy is best suitable for managing patients with: a. Flaccid paralysis b. PPRP c. Spastic paralysis d. Kinaesthetic ataxia
17	A person who cannot climb stairs because of low cardiorespiratory capacity is: a. Disabled b. Handicapped c. Impaired d. Destitute	18	Hunter's canal syndrome is also known as: a. Adductor canal syndrome of the arm b. Abductor canal syndrome of the arm c. Abductor canal syndrome of the thigh d. Adductor canal syndrome of the thigh
19	Cori Cycle converts lactic acid into glucose in: a. Brain b. Active muscle c. Liver d. Inactive muscle	20	Windlass mechanism provides structural strength and mobility to: a. Lumbar curve b. Thoracic curve c. Longitudinal arch of foot d. Longitudinal arch of hand
21	Continuous maintenance of positive pressure during inspiration and expiration in the airway is known as: a. CPAP b. IPPB c. FET d. Oxymetry	22	According to Schroth method, the correction of scoliotic posture starts with: a. Lung expansion b. Gravity assisted derotation of spine in hanging c. Strengthening of the elongated muscles. d. Correcting pelvic alignment
23	While performing painful arc test, patient does not report discomfort between 60 – 120 degree elevation but severe pain during 170-180 degree elevation. His most	24	A patient with a medullary-level vascular lesion has increased vagal nerve activity. Which of the following descriptions BEST represents the cardiovascular effects

	<p>probable diagnosis would be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subacromial bursitis</li> <li>Subcoracoid impingement</li> <li>Infraspinatus tendinopathy</li> <li>Acromioclavicular joint lesion</li> </ol>		<p>that occur when the patient transitions from supine to standing position?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rise in blood pressure and no change in heart rate</li> <li>Drop in blood pressure and no change in heart rate</li> <li>Rise in blood pressure and an increase in heart rate</li> <li>Drop in blood pressure and an increase in heart rate</li> </ol>
25	<p>According to Punjabi model, which of the following is not a component of spinal stabilization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skeletal system</li> <li>Muscular system</li> <li>Central nervous system</li> <li>Peripheral nervous system</li> </ol>	26	<p>Janda's approach of managing musculoskeletal dysfunction is based on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold relax</li> <li>Contract relax</li> <li>Counter-strain</li> <li>Timing for emphasis</li> </ol>
27	<p>Which of the following is most suitable for iontophoresis while treating myositis ossificans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acetic acid</li> <li>Hydrocortisone</li> <li>Methyl salicylate</li> <li>Magnesium sulphate</li> </ol>	28	<p>The metabolic pathway of choice in 100 m sprint is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ATP-PCr system</li> <li>Glycolytic system</li> <li>Oxidative phosphorylation</li> <li>None of the above</li> </ol>
29	<p>Atkin's diet does not cause:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Osteoporosis</li> <li>Renal Calculi</li> <li>Ketoacidosis</li> <li>Diarrhoea</li> </ol>	30	<p>Laws of physiologic spinal motion are also known as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Starling's law</li> <li>Fryette's law</li> <li>Davis's law</li> <li>Hilton's law</li> </ol>
31	<p>You are examining a patient with recent occlusion in the brain, specifically in the dominant left hemisphere. The patient demonstrates contralateral hemiplegia with loss of sensation. Which artery has most likely been occluded:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Middle cerebral artery</li> <li>Anterior cerebral artery</li> <li>Posterior cerebral artery</li> <li>None of the above</li> </ol>	32	<p>A common above-knee amputation gait deviation is circumduction. Which of the following is not a cause of the deviation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient knee flexion</li> <li>Socket is too large</li> <li>Excessive plantar flexion</li> <li>Inadequate supination.</li> </ol>
33	<p>Which type of prosthesis would be most suitable for transtibial amputation with short stump:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Syme's suspension</li> <li>Thigh corset</li> <li>Supracondylar/ suprapatellar suspension</li> </ol>	34	<p>Developmentally, tonic stability is most evident when a child can</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lift the head while prone.</li> <li>Hold the head in neutral while sitting upright</li> <li>Maintain pivot prone position.</li> <li>None of the above.</li> </ol>

	d. None of the above.		
35	Which of the following statements does not apply to osteogenesis imperfect? a. It is a rare congenital skeletal disease. b. The bones are extremely fragile. c. It is of unknown aetiology. d. The tendency for fractures is more severe following puberty.	36	All of the following statements apply to schizophrenia except: a. There is disconnect with reality. b. It usually begins with middle age. c. The onset may be sudden or it may be gradual. d. Unconscious material is no longer suppressed by the ego.
37	Which of the following neoplasms are benign: a. Haemangioma. b. Fibrosarcoma c. Microglia d. Adenocarcinoma.	38	All of the following are physical signs associated with emphysema except: a. Increased respiratory rate. b. Decreased resonance to percussion over lung fields. c. Increased A-P diameter of chest. d. Use of excess muscles of respiration during breathing.
39	The content of Guyon's canal is a. Femoral Nerve b. Femoral Artery c. Ulnar Nerve d. Median nerve	40	A baseball pitcher exhibits right shoulder weakness with raised inferior angle of scapula. He is most likely to have tightness in: a. Serratus Anterior b. Serratus Posterior c. Subclavius d. Pectoralis Minor
41	Medial winging of scapula is a result of damage to: a. Thoracodorsal nerve b. Dorsoscapular nerve c. Long thoracic nerve d. Spinal accessory nerve	42	Late cocking phase in throwers is normally associated with: a. SLAP tears b. Bankart's lesion c. Olecranon apophysitis d. Osteochondrosis of capitellum
43	Sign of up-slip of pelvis is: a. Functionally short leg length on affected side b. PSIS on affected side is higher c. Tightness in quadratus lumborum d. All of the above	44	Spencer's technique is used for increasing: a. ROM of shoulder b. ROM of elbow c. ROM of neck d. ROM of low back
45	Osteochondrosis of spine is commonly observed in: a. Scheuermann's disease b. Osgood Schlatter disease c. Sinding Larsen Johansson syndrome d. Baarstrup syndrome	46	Which of the following reflexes is involved in control of respiration: a. Valsalva effect b. Glabellar reflex c. Moro reflex d. Hering Beuer reflex

47	Isolated fracture shaft of Ulna is also known as: a. Nightstick fracture b. Monteggia fracture c. Jones' fracture d. Barton's fracture	48	A rugby player was hit on the forehead and developed symptoms of cerebellar damage. This is an example of: a. Coup injury b. Countercoup injury c. Laceration injury d. Coning
49	According to Brunnstrom, which stage of recovery in stroke exhibits the highest spasticity: a. Stage 1 b. Stage 2 c. Stage 3 d. Stage 4	50	The characteristic for compartment syndrome is: a. Pulselessness b. Raised local temperature c. Painlessness d. Sweaty and shiny skin

51. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to inferring about the whole population based on the observations made on a small part
- Deductive inference
  - Inductive inference
  - Pseudo-inference
  - Objective inference
52. Hypothesis relates \_\_\_\_\_
- Constant to variables
  - Constant to constant
  - Variables to constant
  - Variables to variables
53. Determining the relationship between two or more variables occurs in \_\_\_\_\_
- Correlational research
  - Action research
  - Naturalistic observation
  - Survey research
54. In medical research, IRB is an acronym for which of the following?
- Internal Review Board
  - Institutional Rating Board
  - Institutional Review Board
  - Internal Request Board
55. As per ICMR guidelines research participants must give \_\_\_\_\_ before they can participate in a study?
- Guidelines
  - A commitment
  - Informed consent
  - Private information

56. Ideally, the research participant's identity is not known to the researcher. This is called:
- Anonymity
  - Confidentiality
  - Deception
  - Desensitizing
57. In the process of conducting research "Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by
- Statement of objectives
  - Analysis of data
  - Selection of research tools
  - Collection of data
58. When each member of a population has an equally likely chance of being selected, this is called:
- A non random sampling method
  - A quota sample
  - A snowball sample
  - An equal probability selection method
59. Questionnaire is a :
- Research method
  - Measurement technique
  - Tool for data collection
  - Data analysis technique
60. Which scale is the simplest form of measurement?
- Nominal
  - Ordinal
  - Interval
  - Ratio
61. Analysis of covariance is:
- A general linear model which blends analysis of variance and regression
  - A statistical technique that can be used to control sequencing effects
  - A statistical technique that substitutes for random assignment to groups
  - Adjusts scores on the independent variable to control for extraneous variables
62. \_\_\_\_\_ is one where all participants participate in all experimental treatment conditions.
- Factorial design
  - Repeated measures design
  - Replicated design
  - Pre test – post test control-group design

63. Which of the following is necessary in obtaining informed consent?
- A description of the statistical analyses that will be carried out
  - A description of the purpose of the research
  - A description of the reliability and validity of test instruments
  - A list of publications that the researcher has had in the last ten years
64. Which one of the following terms is not related to Intellectual Property Rights?
- Copyrights
  - Patents
  - Trade Marks
  - Thesaurus
65. What is the opposite of a variable?
- A constant
  - An extraneous variable
  - A dependent variable
  - A data set
66. A meta-analysis would allow to:
- assess the reliability of the study
  - explore the variations or inconsistencies in the outcomes of a large number of studies
  - replicate many studies
  - identify the antecedents of a behaviour
67. The difference between the mean of a researcher's sample and the mean of the population of the sample is known as the:
- sampling error
  - significance level
  - standard deviation
  - confidence interval
68. What does it mean when research quotes that their findings are "statistically significant" and the statistical level set was at 0.05?
- The extent to which the difference found is simply by chance
  - That 95% of the time the study will be wrong
  - That a difference found is likely to occur by chance 5 or fewer times out of a 100 and suggests that the difference is quite unusual and unlikely to be due to chance but rather a real difference between the groups or conditions
  - That a difference found is likely to occur by chance 5 or fewer times out of a 100 which suggests that the difference is due to chance and so does not represent a real difference between the groups or conditions
69. Research that is done to examine the findings of someone else using the "same variables but different people" is which of the following?
- Exploration
  - Hypothesis
  - Replication
  - Empiricism

70. Which one of the below is true of pre-coding?
- Pre-coding is only employed when self-completion questionnaires are used
  - The data collected are limited by the nature of the categories created by the researcher
  - Pre-coding lends its self to qualitative data analysis
  - Pre-coding provides rich and detailed data
71. Which is the process of gathering evidence supporting inferences based test scores?
- Validation
  - Variation
  - Reliability
  - Prediction
72. The independent variable refers to
- The variable which shows us the effect of the manipulation
  - the variable being manipulated or varied in some way by the researcher
  - a variable which serves as the aim of an experiment
  - the variable which is only used in the control condition
73. In what tense is it suggested that the introduction should be written
- Present
  - Past
  - Future
  - None of the above
74. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis is
- an early form of discourse analysis
  - closely related to psychoanalytic psychology
  - a relatively new development in qualitative methods
  - a proposed method of qualitative analysis awaiting proper development
75. How would you best judge the fruitfulness of research?
- Fruitfulness of the research is probably best judged in terms of the number of new ideas and insights it offers. This is not easily catalogued; rather it is easy to spot when research lacks novel insight and ideas
  - The fruitfulness of any research can best be judged according to whether or not the results are significant
  - The fruitfulness of any research could be judged by assessing the impact of the research on the public or other researchers
  - All of the above
76. Fundamental Research is otherwise called
- Action Research
  - Survey
  - Pilot study
  - Pure Research



77. Research method is a part of .....
- Problem
  - Experiment
  - Research Techniques
  - Research methodology
78. A review of the literature prior to formulating research questions allows the researcher to do which of the following?
- To become familiar with prior research on the phenomenon of interest
  - To identify potential methodological problems in the research area
  - To develop a list of pertinent problems relative to the phenomenon of interest
  - All of the above
79. UGC Stands for
- University Grants Commission
  - Union Government Commission
  - University Governance Council
  - Union Government Council
80. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is
- Null Hypothesis
  - Working Hypothesis
  - Relational Hypothesis
  - Descriptive Hypothesis
81. Bibliography means
- Foot Note
  - Quotations
  - List of Books referred
  - Biography
82. The main objective of ..... study is to acquire knowledge
- Exploratory
  - Descriptive
  - Diagnostic
  - Descriptive and Diagnostic
83. An observation of a dependent variable response prior to any attempt to change this response is known as the
- Flat line
  - Baseline
  - Variance
  - Reverse
84. Questions which allow only a few alternative way of answering is called .....
- Open ended questions
  - Unstructured questions
  - Structural questions
  - Dichotomous questions\

85. Sampling which provides for a known non zero chance of selection is  
a. Probability sampling  
b. Non probability sampling  
c. multiple Choice  
d. analysis

86. Standard Deviation is a measure of  
a) Chance  
b) central tendency  
c) deviation from mean value  
d) none

87. Z score criteria applicable to  
a) Normal Distribution  
b) Skewed deviation  
c) Chi-Square test  
d) Paired T-Test

88. In a study, variation in cholesterol was seen before and after giving a drug. The test which would give its significance is  
a) unpaired t-test  
b) Fischer Test  
c) Paired T-Test  
d) Chi-Square Test

89. While applying chi-square test to contingency table of 4 rows and 4 columns, the degrees of freedom would be:  
a) 1  
b) 4  
c) 9  
d) 8

90. Appropriate statistical method to compare two means is  
a) Chi-Square test  
b) Student's T-test  
c) Odds Ratio  
d) Correlation Coefficient

91. Not true about chi-Square test is :  
a) Tests the significance of difference between two proportions  
b) Tells about presence or absence of an association between two variables  
c) Directly measures the strength of association  
d) Can be used when more than two groups are to be compared

92. The Correlation Coefficient between Smoking & Lung Cancer was found to be 1.4 This indicates:

- a) Weak Correlation
- b) Moderate Correlation
- c) Strong Correlation
- d) Mistake in calculation

93. Test of association between two qualitative variables is done by:

- a) Chi-Square Test
- b) Correlation
- c) Regression
- d) None

94. Mean, Median and Mode are:

- a) Measures of dispersion
- b) Measures association between two variables
- c) Test of significance
- d) Measures of central tendency

95. Association can be measured by all except:

- a) Correlation coefficient
- b) Cronbach's alpha
- c) P value
- d) Odds ratio

96. Not required for chi-square test:

- a) Null Hypothesis
- b) Degrees of freedom
- c) Means in different groups
- d) Proportions in different groups

97. Correlation coefficient varies between :

- a) 0 to +1
- b) -1 to 0
- c) -1 to +1
- d) +1 to +2

98. Type I sampling error is classified as:

- a) Alpha error
- b) Beta error
- c) Gamma error
- d) Delta error

99. In a standard normal curve, the area between one standard deviation on either side will be:

- a) 68%
- b) 85%
- c) 99.7%
- d) None of the above

100. Normal distribution curves depends on:

- a) Mean and sample size
- b) Range and sample size
- c) Mean and standard deviation
- d) Mean and Median