



Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category 'A' by MHRD)
Re-accredited with 'A++' Grade by NAAC. Recognised by UGC Under Section 12B
Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

Continuous Internal Assessment Test I – February 2025
VI SEMESTER

Class : III BSc

Major : Physical Education

Time: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 60

21BPEC26 Kinesiology and Biomechanics

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students will:

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|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Identify biomechanical, health, physiological, and psychological limitations to and interventions for performance. | improving physical |
| 2. Analyze and explain the mechanisms underlying biomechanical, physiological, and psychological acute and chronic exercise. | changes that occur during after |
| 3. Develop physical conditioning programs based on scientific principles designed to develop physical performance. | fitness and improve athletic |
| 4. Understand mechanical principles can be applied to the analysis of human movement to assess and reduce risk of injury. | improve performance and |
| 5. Know effectiveness of human movement using mechanical principles. | |

Part-A

6x1=6

Choose the correct answer

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. What is the primary purpose of kinesiology? | CO3 K2 |
| a) Study of diseases b) Study of the mechanics of body movements c) Study of flora and fauna
d) Study of psychological behavior | |
| 2. Plane joints and Ball & Socket joints are considered to be: | CO2K1 |
| a. Uniaxial Joints b. Biaxial Joints c. Triaxial Joints d. Pivot Joints | |
| 3. The type of contraction of the biceps muscles in the arms while raising the body to do a chin-up is: | CO2K4 |
| a. Concentric b. Eccentric c. Isometric d. Isokinetic | |
| 4. Which biological principle is based on the Newton's third law of motion? | CO4K3 |
| a. Linear Motion b. Counter Action c. Angular Motion d. Maximum Effort | |
| 5. Extension and abduction come under _____ movement | CO5K1 |
| a. Circumduction b. Gliding c. Angular d. Supination | |
| 6. Which type of joint allows for the greatest range of motion? | |
| a) Hinge Joint b) Pivot Joint c) Saddle Joint d) Ball-and-Socket Joint | |

Part-B

3x6=18

Answer ALL Questions

Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

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|---|-------|
| 7. a. Brief the history of Kinesiology | CO2K4 |
| (or) | |
| 7. b. What is the role of Kinesiology in Physical Education | CO3K1 |
| 8.a. Locate the origin of Trapezius muscle | CO4K3 |
| (or) | |
| 8.b. Draw the diagram of deltoid muscle | CO2K4 |
| 9.a. Classify the types of bones | CO4K2 |
| (or) | |
| 9.b. List any three short muscle and three large muscle in a human body | CO4K2 |

Part-C

3x12=36

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

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|---|-------|
| 10. a. Describe the classification of synovial joints and its movement | CO3K1 |
| (or) | |
| 10.b. Draw the upper limbs and lower limbs and mention the names of the bones | CO3K1 |
| 11. a. Explain the Origin, Insertion and action of Trapezius and Biceps muscles | CO2K4 |
| (or) | |
| 11.b. Explain the Origin, Insertion and action of Pectoralis major muscle and Plantaris muscles | CO4K5 |
| 12. a. Enumerate the muscular designing and kinesiological grouping | CO3K2 |
| (or) | |
| 12.b. Explain Axis and Planes | CO2K6 |