

**Communication skills final exam**

**1<sup>st</sup> Year (2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)**  
**Kafr Elsheikh University**  
**Faculty of Physical Therapy**  
**Women health department**

**(Code: 20500)**

**Date: 24 / 5 /2018**  
**Time Allowed: two Hours**  
**Total Marks: 80 Marks**

**A- Choose the correct answer (30 marks)**

- 1- Emotions can express by (tone- speed- pitch) of voice.
- 2- When the answer of the question by "yes or No" (open – closed - reflective) questions.
- 3- “Finally “ is an expression used in ..... of presentation ( introduction -conclusion – main body)
- 4- When listener concentrate in each word as a robot .....listening (comprehensive- ignoring-attentive)
- 5- Unconscious movement as touch the nose indicate (Rejection- irritability- lying)
- 6- We must be focus and send short messages when we deal with ..... personality (emotive-reflective-directive)
- 7- When we deal with.....personality we need to tell all details ( emotive-reflective-directive)
- 8- One of demographic barrier of sending messages are ..... (gender- situation- culture)
- 9- Hearing what we want to hear is ..... Listening. (ignoring- selective- critical)
- 10 – Looking of eye upward and to right side in body language means (remember- imagination- excitement).
- 11-The question type which indicate that you are active listener is (Leading – reflective – closed).
- 12- Intimate zone usually used for (Friends – couples – social) interaction.
- 13- Fast nodding of the head indicate (refuse – impatience - interest) with the speaker.
- 14- Eye contact in females is (spread- too long- dominant)
- 15- Slump posture indicates (Calm – boredom – confidence) person.

**Complete the missed word**

- 1-.....is a type of listening provide emotional and moral support
- 2-..... is a process of receiving information and interpreting the message
- 3- you can get attention of your audience in presentation by .....
- 4- body language presented .....% of our communication

- 5- social zone used for .....situation
- 6- Facial expressions express .....
- 7- effective communication depend on effective.....
- 8-..... It is the process of presenting the content of topic to an audience consist of one or more
- 9- in presentation divided the topic into .....;.....;.....
- 10- ..... is Listening for deriving pleasure as when listening to music

**III: Put true or false and correct the false sentences (15 marks)**

- 1- Body language represents 7% in three basic elements in communication process
- 2- Body language is unconscious form of communication
- 3- Appreciative listener concentrate in each word as a robot
- 4- Hearing process require voluntary attention and conscious effort
- 5- Communication is an art need passive participation
- 6- In direct questions we can use open and closed questions
- 7- Males do not allow one to invade their buffer zone
- 8- Facial expression express emotion as happiness or sadness
- 9- In sending message, the sender encoding the message while the receiver decoding the message
- 10- the signals of body language in someone lying to us are very close to signals of anxiety or nervousness
- 11- Communication not what is said but what is understood
- 12- Our quality to do relationship depend on our quality of communication
- 13- Each person has different respond to the same stimulus or message
- 14- Nonverbal messages are not always straight forward to understand
- 15- Effective communication depend on active listening

**Mention**

- 1- How we overcome fear from presentation (5 marks)
- 2- Mention barrier of listening. (5 marks)
- 3- Compare between male and female in body language (5 marks)

With our best wishes

Prof. Fayez Elshamy

Dr. Eman Abd Elfatah



Answer the following questions (All questions to be answered):

**I. Choose the correct answer: (15 marks)**

1. Administration of penicillin without sensitivity test may cause which of the following?
  - A. Anaphylactic shock
  - B. Cardiogenic shock
  - C. Hypovolaemic shock
  - D. Neurogenic shock
2. Which of the following events does not occur in necrosis?
  - A. Formation of membrane blebs
  - B. Karyorrhexis
  - C. Karyolysis
  - D. Pyknosis
3. Which of the following occurs in a patient with a haemorrhagic lesion in the stomach?
  - A. Haemoptysis
  - B. Haematochezia
  - C. Haematuria
  - D. Melena
4. Prolonged bleeding results from deficiency of which of the following?
  - A. Vitamin A
  - B. Vitamin B2
  - C. Vitamin D
  - D. Vitamin K
5. Which of the following types of inflammation is more common in diabetics?
  - A. Carbuncle
  - B. Fibrinous
  - C. Haemorrhagic
  - D. Pseudomembranous
6. Kwashiorkor is a disease resulting from deficiency of which of the following?
  - A. Carbohydrates
  - B. Lipids
  - C. Proteins
  - D. Vitamins
7. Which of the following is not a character of inflammatory fluid exudate?
  - A. High protein content
  - B. High specific gravity
  - C. Absence of inflammatory cells
  - D. Clots on standing
8. A female patient with autoimmune disease. Which of the following types of necrosis can be seen in her organs?
  - A. Coagulative
  - B. Liquefaction
  - C. Fibrinoid
  - D. Caseous
9. In which of the following secondary amyloidosis does not occur?
  - A. Heart
  - B. Liver
  - C. Kidney
  - D. Spleen
10. Which of the following condition results from melanin hypopigmentation?
  - A. Chloasma of pregnancy
  - B. Leucoderma
  - C. Naevi
  - D. Melanoma

11. When there is bone fracture, which type of embolus is likely to occur?

- A. Air
- B. Fat
- C. Foreign body
- D. Tumour

12. Which of the following is not an effect of ionizing radiation on cells?

- A. Degeneration
- B. Inflammation
- C. Neoplasia
- D. Stimulation of cell division

13. Which of the following deformities is usually caused by osteomalacia?

- A. ☐Craniotabes
- B. Dorsal kyphosis
- C. Lumbar lordosis
- D. Scoliosis

14. What is the cause of passive hyperaemia?

- A. Arterial dilatation
- B. Arterial constriction
- C. Impaired venous drainage
- D. Increased venous drainage

15. Which of the following pigments results from ingestion of silver compounds?

- A. ☐Anthracosis
- B. Argyria
- C. Carotenaemia
- D. Chronic lead poisoning

II. Enumerate the following (with examples):

(15 marks)

1. Causes of ischaemia.
2. Types of necrosis.
3. Types of cells according to regenerative capacity.
4. Vascular changes of acute inflammation.
5. Types of tissues according to radiosensitivity.

III. Give an account on:

(20 marks)

1. Skeletal manifestations of rickets.
2. Factors affecting the process of healing.
3. Types of endogenous pigments.
4. Clinical features of shock.

**END OF THE EXAM**

***With best wishes***

Kafrelsheikh University

Department of biomechanics

Faculty of Physical Therapy

Date: - / 5 / 2018

Time allowed: - 2 HOUR

kinesiology first year

**Final exam Kinesiology**

**Section (1) :Put true or false (10 marks):**

- 1- Concentric contraction produces the lowest magnitude of muscular force and muscle produces negative work on external load.
- 2- Eccentric contraction produces highest magnitude muscular force.
- 3- When muscle acts isometrically, no mechanical work is done as a load is not moved.
- 4-Carrying heavy bag in hand is example of concentric contraction.
- 5-Upper trapezius with serratus anterior rotate scapula upward and control its downward rotation.
- 6- Anterior pelvic tilting done by hip flexors (anteriorly) and lumbar extensor muscles (posteriorly).
- 7-Posterior pelvic tilting by anterior abdominal and hip extensors.
- 8- Weak abdominal muscles causes excessive anterior pelvic tilting .
- 9-The clavicular and sternal portions of pectoralis major cause horizontal abduction.

10- Masseter muscle during eating, the food located at posterior aspect of mouth, classify as third class of levers .

**Section (2) : Choose the correct answer (10 marks):**

- 1- Muscles work together to perform action which neither of them perform the action alone :  
a-two joint    b-Biarticular    c- conjoint muscles
- 2- Medial & lateral hamstring muscles during knee flexion consider :  
a-two joint    b-Biarticular    c- conjoint muscles
- 3- Non weight bearing plantar flexion, the plantar flexors represent :  
a- First class of lever    b-second class    c-third class
- 4- Patella Increases moment arm of quadriceps muscle to :  
a-9.4 cm    b-4.9 cm    c-4.9 mm
- 5- In patellectomy ,the torque exerted by quadriceps muscle :  
a-increase    b-decrease    c-fixed
- 6- During walking, the trunk undergoes :  
a-translatory    b- angular motion    c- both a and b

Kafrelsheikh University

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kinesiology first year

7- During walking, the hip, knee and ankle joints of the lower limbs undergoes : a-translatory b- angular motion c- both a and b

8-Example of moving inertia is :

a-Whiplash b-cervical syndrome c-both a and b

9-Example of resting inertia is :

a-Whiplash injury b-cervical syndrome c-hanging

10- Fracture dislocation of atlantoaxial joint, with tearing of transverse ligament occur in :

a-Whiplash injury b-cervical syndrome c-hanging

**Section (3) : Discuss the following topics (30 marks):**

1-HANGING VERSUS CERVICAL SYNDROME ?( 10 marks)

2-VALUE OF DETERMINATION OF COG ? ?( 10 marks)

3-FACTORS AFFECT STABILITY ? OBEJCTIVE METHOD FOR STABILITY ASSESSMENT ? ( 10 marks)

**PROF Dr / ANEES SALEH SOUMAN GHIET**

**B.Sc..M.Sc..Ph.D.PT.DPT**

Kafr El sheikh University  
Faculty of physical therapy

Department of Neurology and its surgery

Time: 2 hours

May 2018

Research Ethics (80 marks)

**A- put your answer in tables below**

1- Make a list of 5 research topics that you would find interesting to pursue.  
These can be any topics . **(20 marks)**

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

2- Enumerate 5 types of sampling? **(10 marks)**

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

3- Mention Different Types of Research **(10 marks)**

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	



**B- PUT TRUE OR FALSE**

**1- Consent letter contains at least the following information for participants (20 marks):**

- a) The purpose of the research
- b) Who you are
- c) What you are doing
- d) How long you will be involved
- e) Potential benefits to you as well as to society
- f) Statistical analysis
- g) Potential harm or risks for discomfort to you
- h) An assurance that the results will be kept in strictest confidence
- i) Subjects limitations
- j) Results

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j

2- The words in your proposal are important but the appearance of your proposal is not important. **(4 marks)** ( )

3-Informed Consent not required with Children **(4 marks)** ( )

4- Research is not based on the work of others **(4 marks)** ( )

5-safety required for both doctors and patients **(4 marks)** ( )

**C- COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING (4 marks)**

**The title of scientific research characterized by**

a-.....

b-.....

*With my best wishes*



**Very Important: All the questions must be answered and written in a separate page**

• **QUESTION (1) (lower limb and head & neck)..... (35 MARKS):**

- 1-Enumerate muscles of the anterior compartment of the thigh and describe one in details ?  
(10 marks)
- 2- Give an account of the sciatic nerve , the most common cause of its injury and the effect of its injury ?  
(10 marks)
- 3 - a- Give short note of the branches of the vagus nerve ?  
(5 marks)
- b- Define the functions of the menisci in the knee joint ?  
(5 marks)

**c - Problem solving:**

Inability to do side to side movement of the mandible while eating, indicated damage of one of the following muscles :

- a- Orbicularis oris muscle  
b- Lateral and medial pterygoid muscles  
c- Medial pterygoid muscle  
d- Buccinator muscle

- 1- The answer is .....  
2-The nerve affected is .....  
3- Enumerate other movements of the mandible and the muscles responsible for them ?  
(5 marks)

• **QUESTION (2)**

- Draw a label diagram of the adductor canal of the thigh ?  
(5 marks)

**QUESTION (3) (MCQ).....(10 MARKS):**

**1- The muscle which can both flex the hip and extend the knee is:**

- A. Sartorius  
B. Rectus femoris  
C. Semimembranosus  
D. Biceps femoris

**2-Obturator nerve , supplies .....muscles of the thigh :**

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. gluteal muscles   | C. Adductor muscles |
| B. Extensors muscles | D. Flexors muscles  |

**3- Eversion and inversion of the foot occur at the :**

- A- Knee joint      B- Hip joint      C- Ankle joint      D- Subtalar joint

**4- The most strongest tendon in lower limb**

- |                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Tendo-achilis | C- peroneus longus tendon |
| B. Biceps tendon | D. Semitendinosus tendon  |

**5- The longest cutaneous nerve in lower limb is :**

- A-Saphenous nerve      B-Femoral nerve      C-Obturator nerve      D- Sural nerve

**6-The blood supply of the muscles in posterior and medial compartments of the thigh originated from:**

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| A-External iliac artery | B- Profunda femoris artery   |
| C- Popliteal artery     | D- Posterior tibial artery . |

**7- All the muscles of mastication elevate the mandible except..... depress it:**

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| a- Medial pterygoid  | c- Masseter   |
| b- lateral pterygoid | d- Temporalis |

**8- Sensory nerve supply of the face is mainly from :**

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a- Trigeminal nerve | c- hypoglossal nerve |
| b- Vagus nerve      | d- Facial nerve      |

**9- Thyroid gland in the neck is considered as .....gland:**

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a- Sebaceous gland | c- sweat gland     |
| b- Salivary gland  | d- Endocrine gland |

**10- Muscles of facial expression supplied by the following nerve :**

- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| a- Mandibular nerve       | c- Vagus nerve  |
| b- Glossopharyngeal nerve | d- Facial nerve |

With my best wishes

Prof Dr. maysa fahmy

