

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negative Marks
Objective Question				
1	1	<p>In metabolism each pair of electron the moles of ATP are resynthesied from aerobic and anaerobic metabolism of glycogen is</p> <p>A1 36 :</p> <p>A2 40 :</p> <p>A3 38 :</p> <p>A4 50 :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
2	2	<p>Vigorous exercise lasting more than 5 minutes and less than 10 minutes comes under</p> <p>A1 Long duration exercise :</p> <p>A2 High intensity exercise lasting several minutes :</p> <p>A3 Short duration exercise :</p> <p>A4 Low intensity exercise :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
3	3	<p>The mount of required Oxygen that could not be consumed during maximal exercise is called</p> <p>A1 Oxygen Dept :</p> <p>A2 Oxygen deficit :</p> <p>A3 Muscle tone :</p> <p>A4 Oxygen consumption :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
4	4	<p>Heat takes place before the actual tension development of muscle is called</p> <p>A1 Relaxation heat :</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Activation heat :</p> <p>A3 Delayed heat :</p> <p>A4 Shortening heat :</p>		
Objective Question				
5	5	<p>The nerve which carry message to the central nervous system (CNS) are called</p> <p>A1 Efferent nerve :</p> <p>A2 Axon :</p> <p>A3 Afferent nerve :</p> <p>A4 Nucleus :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
6	6	<p>For well trained male endurance athlete the cardiac output during exercise can be up to</p> <p>A1 10 to 20 liters / min :</p> <p>A2 30 to 40 liters / min :</p> <p>A3 50 to 60 liters / min :</p> <p>A4 70 to 80 liters / min :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
7	7	<p>The volume of air taken in and expelled out in one breath is called</p> <p>A1 Vital capacity :</p> <p>A2 Residual volume :</p> <p>A3 Total lung capacity :</p> <p>A4 Tidal volume :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
8	8	<p>The muscle develop tension but there is no change in the length of the muscle while doing exercise is called</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 Isotonic exercise :</p> <p>A2 Isometric exercise :</p> <p>A3 Iso kinetic exercise :</p> <p>A4 Plyometric exercise :</p>		
Objective Question				
9	9	<p>The increase in size of the muscle because of exercise is called</p> <p>A1 Hypertrophy :</p> <p>A2 Hypertension :</p> <p>A3 Hyperplasia :</p> <p>A4 Muscle tone :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
10	10	<p>During maximal exercise for trained athlete the amount of blood pumped out from the heart in one forceful contraction is about</p> <p>A1 175 ml :</p> <p>A2 250 ml :</p> <p>A3 300 ml :</p> <p>A4 350 ml :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
11	11	<p>The product of Stroke volume and Heart rate per min is called</p> <p>A1 Cardiac cycle :</p> <p>A2 Cardiac output :</p> <p>A3 Blood pressure :</p> <p>A4 Caronory circulation :</p>	4.0	1.00

Objective Question				
12	12	<p>At rest, the air ventilated each minute from the alveolus is</p> <p>A1 : 3.5 lits</p> <p>A2 : 4.2 lits</p> <p>A3 : 5 Lits</p> <p>A4 : 2.5 Lits</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
13	13	<p>The flat back is also known as</p> <p>A1 : Lumbar lordosis</p> <p>A2 : Lumber kyphosis</p> <p>A3 : Lordosis</p> <p>A4 : Scholosis</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
14	14	<p>Cable tension test is used to measure</p> <p>A1 : agility</p> <p>A2 : flexibility</p> <p>A3 : strength</p> <p>A4 : Endurance</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
15	15	<p>Barrow test measures</p> <p>A1 : Physical Fitness</p> <p>A2 : Mental Ability</p> <p>A3 : Motor Ability</p> <p>A4 : Social Ability</p>	4.0	1.00

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Objective Question				
16	16	<p>The distance between the net and the rope in the French short serve test is</p> <p>A1 : 16 inches</p> <p>A2 : 14 inches</p> <p>A3 : 20 inches</p> <p>A4 : 21 inches</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
17	17	<p>In the penny cup test the distance between the signal line and the finishing line is</p> <p>A1 : 8 feet</p> <p>A2 : 10 feet</p> <p>A3 : 12 feet</p> <p>A4 : 9 feet</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
18	18	<p>In the wall bounce test of Knox basket ball test the chest pass is done for</p> <p>A1 : 15 minutes</p> <p>A2 : 15 times</p> <p>A3 : 15 seconds</p> <p>A4 : 20 seconds</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
19	19	<p>What is the time duration for McDonald Soccer test</p> <p>A1 : 30 Sec.</p> <p>A2 : 15 Sec.</p> <p>A3 : 60 Sec.</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 : 45 Sec.		
Objective Question				
20	20	Who is Psychologist who experimented on conditioning	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Guilford		
		A2 : Pavlov		
		A3 : Maslow		
		A4 : Sheldon		
Objective Question				
21	21	'Play is Life' theory is associated with	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Mc Dougall		
		A2 : Goody		
		A3 : John Dewey		
		A4 : Aristotle		
Objective Question				
22	22	The exponents of the Surplus Energy theory are	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Spearman and Woodsworth		
		A2 : Thorndike and Pavlov		
		A3 : Schiller and Spencer		
		A4 : Carl Grooves and Darwin		
Objective Question				
23	23	The 16 P.E questionnaire was constructed by	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Allport		
		A2 : Raymond B. Cattell		

		<p>A3 Eysenck :</p> <p>A4 Guilford :</p>		
Objective Question				
24	24	<p>Walford, Barlett, Goody and smith have contributed to the promotion of</p> <p>A1 Surplus Energy theory :</p> <p>A2 Theory of formal discipline :</p> <p>A3 Identical Element theory :</p> <p>A4 Cybertic theory of learning :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
25	25	<p>The device used for assessing growth and development of individual is</p> <p>A1 Weighing Machine :</p> <p>A2 Wetzelgrid :</p> <p>A3 Growth Mechanic Machine :</p> <p>A4 Manometer :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
26	26	<p>Man became a 'Homo Sapien" animal because he developed</p> <p>A1 A high brain :</p> <p>A2 An upright posture :</p> <p>A3 A solid set-up :</p> <p>A4 A superior nervous system :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
27	27	<p>Find out which is NOT law of learning</p> <p>A1 Law of readiness :</p> <p>A2 Law of Reaction</p>	4.0	1.00

		: A3 Law of Effect : A4 Law of Exercise :		
Objective Question				
28	28	Which of the following appears to be the most effective duration for tapering for endurance performance? A1 3-4 days : A2 7-10 days : A3 2-3 weeks : A4 3-4 weeks :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
29	29	The ability to overcome a resistance with a fast contraction is A1 Relative strength : A2 Maximum strength : A3 Elastic strength : A4 Strength endurance :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
30	30	A cessation of training means A1 Detraining : A2 Acclimatization : A3 Overcompensation : A4 Retraining :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
31	31	'Speed play' is also known as A1 Weight training :	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Pressure training :</p> <p>A3 Fartlek training :</p> <p>A4 Interval training :</p>		
Objective Question				
32	32	<p>The type of stretch training most likely to increase isometric strength would be _____ stretching.</p> <p>A1 Static :</p> <p>A2 Ballistic :</p> <p>A3 PNF :</p> <p>A4 Dynamic :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
33	33	<p>Assisted sprinting helps to improve</p> <p>A1 Stride length :</p> <p>A2 Stride frequency :</p> <p>A3 Reaction time :</p> <p>A4 Maximum strength :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
34	34	<p>Temporary enlargement of size of the muscle is</p> <p>A1 Muscular atrophy :</p> <p>A2 Chronic hypertrophy :</p> <p>A3 Transient hypertrophy :</p> <p>A4 Absolute strength :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
35	35	<p>Which of the following would have the least effect on muscle anaerobic capacity?</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 Resting muscle glycogen concentration :</p> <p>A2 Resting muscle PCr concentration :</p> <p>A3 Muscle glycolytic enzyme activity :</p> <p>A4 Muscle buffering capacity :</p>		
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Objective Question

36	36	<p>The reduction of training intensity several days before the competition is called</p> <p>A1 Overload :</p> <p>A2 Tapering :</p> <p>A3 Reversibility :</p> <p>A4 Detraining :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

37	37	<p>The worthwhile break is utilized in</p> <p>A1 Interval training :</p> <p>A2 Circuit training :</p> <p>A3 Fartlek training :</p> <p>A4 Weight training :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

38	38	<p>What may happen if the advanced athlete neglects the use of special exercises for the development of elastic strength?</p> <p>A1 Overload :</p> <p>A2 Muscular atrophy :</p> <p>A3 Speed barrier :</p> <p>A4 Muscular hypertrophy :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

39	39	<p>The incorporation of strength and endurance training sessions in the one training program is known as</p> <p>A1 : Circuit training</p> <p>A2 : Fartlek training</p> <p>A3 : Detraining</p> <p>A4 : Concurrent training</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

40	40	<p>The Basic steps in Research are</p> <p>A1 : Prediction, Observation, Description and Explanation</p> <p>A2 : Performance, judgment, measurement and evaluation</p> <p>A3 : Action, Reaction, invention and innovation</p> <p>A4 : Cause, Effect, Nature and Characteristics</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

41	41	<p>Newton gave three basic Laws of Motion. This research is categorized as</p> <p>A1 : Descriptive Research</p> <p>A2 : Sample Survey</p> <p>A3 : Fundamental Research</p> <p>A4 : Applied Research</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

42	42	<p>Which one of the following is NOT a probability sampling?</p> <p>A1 : Purposive</p> <p>A2 : Systematic</p> <p>A3 : Stratified</p> <p>A4 : Cluster</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question				
43	43	<p>Action research means</p> <p>A1 : A longitudinal research</p> <p>A2 : An applied research</p> <p>A3 : A research initiated to solve an immediate problem</p> <p>A4 : A research with socioeconomic objective</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
44	44	<p>Research is</p> <p>A1 : Looking again and again</p> <p>A2 : Finding solution to any problem</p> <p>A3 : Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem</p> <p>A4 : Going through literature</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
45	45	<p>Historical Research is also known as</p> <p>A1 : Biographical research</p> <p>A2 : Demographic research</p> <p>A3 : Retrospective research</p> <p>A4 : Introspective research</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
46	46	<p>Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process</p> <p>A1 : Searching sources of information to locate problem</p> <p>A2 : Survey of related literature</p> <p>A3 : Identification of problem</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 Searching for solution to the problem :		
Objective Question				
47	47	<p>Ex Post Facto research means</p> <p>A1 : The research is carried out after the incident</p> <p>A2 : The research is carried out prior to the incident</p> <p>A3 : The research is carried out along with the happening of an incident</p> <p>A4 : The research is carried out keeping in mind the possibilities of an incident</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
48	48	<p>Research ethics do not include</p> <p>A1 : Honesty</p> <p>A2 : Subjectivity</p> <p>A3 : Integrity</p> <p>A4 : Objectivity</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
49	49	<p>Which one of the following is not a source of data collection?</p> <p>A1 : Expert Opinion</p> <p>A2 : Gossip</p> <p>A3 : Government Documents</p> <p>A4 : Conference Proceedings</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
50	50	<p>Which of the following is not a part of a research problem.</p> <p>A1 : Statement of the Problem</p> <p>A2 : Methodology</p> <p>A3 Analysis of the data</p>	4.0	1.00

		: A4 Bibliography :		
Objective Question				
51	51	What could be the criteria for selecting a research problem A1 Individual bias : A2 Social criteria : A3 Duplication criteria : A4 Academic pressure :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
52	52	Organization stands for A1 Working out the plan : A2 Post work plan : A3 Planning the work : A4 Allocation of work :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
53	53	Type of 'BUDGET' are A1 Long term, midterm : A2 Short term, midterm : A3 Short term, long term : A4 Short term :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
54	54	Games fee is collected from A1 Students : A2 Staffs :	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 Private peoples :</p> <p>A4 Government :</p>		
Objective Question				
55	55	<p>Which is the not quality of a supervisor</p> <p>A1 Skilled in syllabus :</p> <p>A2 Professional enthusiasm :</p> <p>A3 Sympathetic understanding :</p> <p>A4 Democratic in rules :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
56	56	<p>What is the advantage of conference?</p> <p>A1 To discuss problems :</p> <p>A2 To conduct sports meet :</p> <p>A3 Make new adventure :</p> <p>A4 Key Analysis :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
57	57	<p>The order from higher authorities to be followed strictly comes under</p> <p>A1 Mandatory bulletin :</p> <p>A2 Suggestive bulletin :</p> <p>A3 Personal bulletin :</p> <p>A4 Daily bulletin :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
58	58	<p>Administration means</p> <p>A1 Pre planning :</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Working out plan :</p> <p>A3 Post planning :</p> <p>A4 Planning :</p>		
Objective Question				
59	59	<p>Find out the visit, which is informed earlier</p> <p>A1 Visit on request :</p> <p>A2 Scheduled visit :</p> <p>A3 Social visit V :</p> <p>A4 Visit on order :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
60	60	<p>Which one of the following is NOT a type of bulletin?</p> <p>A1 Weekly :</p> <p>A2 Mandatory :</p> <p>A3 Community :</p> <p>A4 Daily :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
61	61	<p>Which is not a types of visitation?</p> <p>A1 Surprise visit :</p> <p>A2 Visit on request :</p> <p>A3 Social visit :</p> <p>A4 Economy visit :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
62	62	<p>Personal matter includes assigning jobs to</p> <p>A1 Students</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>:</p> <p>A2 Individuals :</p> <p>A3 Employees :</p> <p>A4 Staffs :</p>		
Objective Question				
63	63	<p>Management refers to</p> <p>A1 Planning to work :</p> <p>A2 Organizing to work :</p> <p>A3 Getting the work done by other :</p> <p>A4 Decision Making :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
64	64	<p>A bell-shaped curve is:</p> <p>A1 Positively skewed curve :</p> <p>A2 Negatively skewed curve :</p> <p>A3 Normal curve :</p> <p>A4 Bimodal curve :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
65	65	<p>α (alpha) probability indicates :</p> <p>A1 Variability :</p> <p>A2 Degrees of freedom :</p> <p>A3 Magnitude of type-II error :</p> <p>A4 Type I error :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				

66	66	<p>Statistical test of the significance of discrepancy between the observed and expected results is provided by:</p> <p>A1 ANOVA :</p> <p>A2 ANCOVA :</p> <p>A3 MANCOVA :</p> <p>A4 Chi Square test :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

67	67	<p>Identify the correct order applied in statistics.</p> <p>A1 Collection of data, presentation, analysis and interpretation. :</p> <p>A2 Analysis and interpretation, presentation and collection of data. :</p> <p>A3 Presentation, collection of data, analysis and interpretation. :</p> <p>A4 Interpretation, analysis, presentation and collection of data. :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

68	68	<p>The main concept of statistics is</p> <p>A1 To prepare report. :</p> <p>A2 To conduct research. :</p> <p>A3 To determine the scientific worth test. :</p> <p>A4 To collect data :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

69	69	<p>The distance of one standard deviation from the mean in normal curve.</p> <p>A1 34.14 :</p> <p>A2 68.26 :</p> <p>A3 43.59 :</p> <p>A4 62.15 :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question				
70	70	<p>Data can be graded according to its magnitude is</p> <p>A1 : Quantitative data</p> <p>A2 : Attribute</p> <p>A3 : Statistics</p> <p>A4 : Qualitative data</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
71	71	<p>Identify the nominal scale from the given example.</p> <p>A1 : High jump performance</p> <p>A2 : Body types</p> <p>A3 : Grade for body building</p> <p>A4 : Performance of player</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
72	72	<p>A science of average is</p> <p>A1 : Quantitative data</p> <p>A2 : Single score.</p> <p>A3 : Statistics</p> <p>A4 : Central measure of tendency.</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
73	73	<p>A non gradient classification according to characteristic is called as</p> <p>A1 : Variable</p> <p>A2 : Discrete variable</p> <p>A3 : Ordinal scale</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 Attribute :		
Objective Question				
74	74	When the individual's classification according to characteristic is called as A1 Interval scale : A2 Nominal scale : A3 Ordinal scale : A4 Ratio scale. :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
75	75	Studies that are based on large cross sectional sample is A1 Descriptive research : A2 Status study : A3 Analytical research : A4 True research :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
76	76	An object will remain stationary or move with constant velocity until an external force is applied to the object A1 Law of Inertia : A2 Law of acceleration : A3 Law of motion : A4 Law of speed :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
77	77	When impulse and momentum are in opposite directions, momentum is A1 Constant : A2 Change of direction : A3 Increased	4.0	1.00

		: A4 Decreased :		
Objective Question				
78	78	<p>If velocity is constant, acceleration is</p> <p>A1 Decreasing :</p> <p>A2 Increasing :</p> <p>A3 Constant :</p> <p>A4 Zero :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
79	79	<p>When do the increase in stride length occur?</p> <p>A1 Before the decrease in stride rate with increased running speed :</p> <p>A2 Before there is an increase in stride length with decreased running speed :</p> <p>A3 Before the increase in stride rate with increased running speed :</p> <p>A4 After the stride length and stride rate have proportionally increase along with running speed :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
80	80	<p>In which phase of running, there will be more displacement?</p> <p>A1 Foot contact phase :</p> <p>A2 Swing phase :</p> <p>A3 Flight phase :</p> <p>A4 Stance phase :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
81	81	<p>_____ deals with factors associated with non-moving or nearly non-moving systems.</p> <p>A1 Kinematics :</p> <p>A2 Statics :</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 Osteokinematics :</p> <p>A4 Kinetics :</p>		
Objective Question				
82	82	<p>Lateral rotation takes place in the which plane of motion</p> <p>A1 Transverse :</p> <p>A2 Frontal :</p> <p>A3 Sagittal :</p> <p>A4 Mid sagittal :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
83	83	<p>Flexion is</p> <p>A1 A decrease in joint angle :</p> <p>A2 An increase in joint angle :</p> <p>A3 Movement towards forward :</p> <p>A4 Movement towards centre :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
84	84	<p>Ligaments connect with</p> <p>A1 Bone to muscle :</p> <p>A2 Bone to bone :</p> <p>A3 Bone to tendon :</p> <p>A4 Bone to tissue :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
85	85	<p>Which bone is the long bone?</p> <p>A1 Phalanges :</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Metacarpals :</p> <p>A3 Metatarsals :</p> <p>A4 Fibula :</p>		
Objective Question				
86	86	<p>How many numbers of ribs pair in the thoracic cage?</p> <p>A1 9 :</p> <p>A2 10 :</p> <p>A3 11 :</p> <p>A4 12 :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
87	87	<p>Examples of synarthroses joints are all of the following except</p> <p>A1 Symphysis pubis :</p> <p>A2 Suture joints of the skull :</p> <p>A3 Joints between the bodies of the vertebrae :</p> <p>A4 Metacarpal phalangeal joint :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
88	88	<p>Which sport causes the most head injuries?</p> <p>A1 Football :</p> <p>A2 Cycling :</p> <p>A3 Baseball :</p> <p>A4 Soccer :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
89	89	<p>Where is the largest and often injured tendon in the body?</p> <p>A1 Neck</p>	4.0	1.00

		: A2 Back : A3 Ankle : A4 Shoulder :		
Objective Question				
90	90	What's the exact cause of muscle cramps? A1 Injury : A2 Dehydration : A3 Vitamin Deficiency : A4 Muscle Fatigue :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
91	91	A sprain is an injury to A1 A muscle : A2 A tendon : A3 A ligament : A4 A bursa :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
92	92	What is R.I.C.E. treatment? A1 Rest, Ice, Crutches, Elevation : A2 Rest, Ice, Compression, Elevation : A3 Rest, Ibuprofen, Crutches, Exercise : A4 Reinforcement, Immobilization, Cryotherapy, Electro stimulation :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
93	93	What's the most common runner's injury?	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 : Shin splints</p> <p>A2 : knee</p> <p>A3 : Achilles tendinitis</p> <p>A4 : Plantar fasciitis</p>		
Objective Question				
94	94	<p>What do golfers and weightlifters injure most often?</p> <p>A1 : The knee</p> <p>A2 : The hips</p> <p>A3 : The lower back</p> <p>A4 : The elbow</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
95	95	<p>Tennis elbow is usually caused by:</p> <p>A1 : Overuse</p> <p>A2 : Trauma</p> <p>A3 : Infection</p> <p>A4 : Tiny fracture</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
96	96	<p>In which part of the body, rotates cuff injuries occur?</p> <p>A1 : The hip</p> <p>A2 : The shoulder</p> <p>A3 : The knee</p> <p>A4 : The neck</p>	4.0	1.00

Objective Question				
97	97	<p>If athlete has plantar fasciitis, what part of the body is hurt?</p> <p>A1 : The knee</p> <p>A2 : The foot</p> <p>A3 : The ankle</p> <p>A4 : The wrist</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
98	98	<p>Pain in the anterior compartment of the tibia (which sometimes occurs from prolonged running on a hard surface) is called what?</p> <p>A1 : Tendonitis</p> <p>A2 : Subluxation</p> <p>A3 : Nerve palsy</p> <p>A4 : Shin splints</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
99	99	<p>What is the focus of rehabilitation for the repaired knee immediately following ACL- reconstruction surgery?</p> <p>A1 : Strengthening exercise</p> <p>A2 : Restoring range of motion</p> <p>A3 : Gait training</p> <p>A4 : Flexibility exercise</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
100	100	<p>Raw scores are converted in to standard scores by using</p> <p>A1 : Hull scale</p> <p>A2 : t-ratio</p> <p>A3 : F-ratio</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 Chi-square :		
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