



Assistant Technician of Prosthetics and Orthotics

Duration: 6 Months



Curriculum

National Vocational and Technical Training Commission (NAVTTTC)



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1. Introduction

A prosthetist is a healthcare provider who makes and fits artificial limbs (protheses) for people with disabilities. This includes artificial legs and arms for people who have had amputations due to diseases, disorders, or injury.

An orthotist is a healthcare provider who makes and fits orthoses (braces and splints). These are made for people who need added support for certain body parts. These body parts have been weakened by injury, disease, or disorders of the nerves, muscles, or bones. An orthotist works under rehabilitation specialists.

Orthotics and prosthetics is special education and training having significant role in the life of every human being, though one may not truly sense its importance in our daily routine. Thus, the importance of Orthotics and prosthetics may be determined according to its usefulness in our daily life. Therefore, industry expectations for skilled workforce are also dynamic which can only be managed through setting relevant curriculum in collaboration with the leading industries. Being familiar of this fact, National Vocational & Technical Training Commission (NAVTTTC) developed curriculum for Assistant Technician of Prosthetics and Orthotics under National Vocational Qualifications Framework (NVQF). These Modules have been developed by a Qualifications Development Committee (QDC)

2. Purpose of the Qualification:

The purpose of this qualification is to set high professional standards for Prosthetics and Orthotics sector. The specific objectives of developing these qualifications are as under:

- Improve the professional competence of the trainees
- Provide opportunities for recognition of skills attained through non-formal or informal pathways
- Improve the quality and effectiveness of training and assessment for Prosthetics and Orthotics
- Enable the existing workforce to capacitate themselves in new technologies and methods

3. Overall objectives of training program

The Prosthetics and Orthotics qualification consists of 20 % theory and 80 % practical. and having the following Modules

1. Maintain Health and Safety at Work Place
2. Develop basic computer operating skills



3. Develop basic communication Skills
4. Maintain Tools, Equipment and Machine
5. Fabricate P&O devices
6. Introduction to P&O components

4. Date of Validation

The National qualification on Prosthetics and Orthotics has been validated by the Qualifications Development Committee (QDC) members on [REDACTED] and will remain valid for 10 years

5. Entry level of trainees

The entry for National Certificate, in Prosthetics and Orthotics Technology is, a person having Matric with Science.

6. Minimum qualification for teachers

- BS in Prosthetics and Orthotics Technology with 2 years teaching experience
- Senior Technician with 5 year clinical /workshop experience
- Must be able to communicate effectively

Medium of instruction

English, and Urdu.

7. Duration of the course:

The proposed curriculum is composed of **6** modules that will be covered in **600 Learning hours**. Duration of the course is proposed to be **6 months**.

The distribution of contact/Learning hours and credit hours are given below:

6 months= (16 weeks)

Total. 600 hours. & 60 Credits

Theory. 120 hours (20 %)

Practical. 480 hours (80 %)



8. Scheme of Studies

S. No	Name of Module	Category	Contact Hour			Credit	Periods per week		
			Th	Pr	Total		Th	Pr	Total
1	Maintain Health and Safety at Work Place	Functional	8	27	35	3.5	0.5	1.7	2.2
2	Develop basic computer operating skills	Generic	9	51	60	6	0.6	3.2	3.8
3	Develop basic communication Skills	Generic	8	24	32	3.2	0.5	1.5	2.0
4	Maintain Tools, Equipment and Machine	Core	30	120	150	15	1.9	7.5	9.4
5	Fabricate P&O devices	Core	35	138	173	17.3	2.2	8.6	10.8
6	Introduction to P&O components	Core	30	120	150	15	1.9	7.5	9.4
Total			120	480	600	60	7.5	30.0	37.5

Note: - 1 Period = 1 Hour,

7 Period in a day = 7 hours

6 days in a week = 42 hours

16-week course. = 672 hours



9. Details of Modules

9.1: Maintain Health and Safety at Work Place

Theory: 8 Hours

Practical: 27 Hours

Total: 35Hours

9.1.1: Ensure personal protective equipment (PPE)		
Theory	Practical	Duration
➤ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Types and its uses	1. Arrange PPEs as per requirement 2. Wear proper PPE as per nature of job. 3. Store PPE at appropriate place after use	Theory: 1hr. Practical: 3hrs. Total: 4hrs.
9.1.2: Maintain First aid Box		
Theory	Practical	Duration
➤ First-Aid-Box and its uses. ➤ Knowledge of first-aid-box items.	1. Ensure availability of first aid box 2. Check first aid box for requisite emergency medicines 3. Check expiry date of medicines 4. Perform first aid treatment against electric shock. 5. Perform first aid treatment / bandages against minor injuries	Theory: 1hr Practical: 3hrs. Total: 4hrs
9.1.3: Maintain Fire Extinguisher		
Theory	Practical	Duration
➤ Fire Extinguisher its types and uses ➤ Types of fire extinguishing materials.	1. Check expiry of fire extinguisher 2. Operate fire extinguisher. 3. Replace fire extinguisher	Theory: 1hr Practical: 3hrs. Total: 4hrs
9.1.4: Implement safety measures		
Theory	Practical	Duration
☐ Hazard and its Types ☐ Treatment of various hazards	1. Take required health and safety training 2. Identify work place hazardous, Reasons and materials	Theory: 1hr Practical: 3hrs. Total: 4hrs
9.1.5: Prepare for emergencies		
Theory	Practical	Duration
☐ Know about the techniques for provision of first aid treatment.	1. Take emergency response training 2. Ensure emergency response exercises. 3. Perform mock exercise for first aid of Cardio Respiratory Resuscitation (CPR) 4. Perform mock exercise for first aid treatment against electric shock/minor injury	Theory: 1hr Practical: 6hrs. Total: 7hrs
9.1.6: Respond to emergencies		



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Theory	Practical	Duration
☐ Use of emergency equipment ☐ Know about the emergency plan	1. Follow emergency plan 2. Communicate instructions 3. Assess risk and determine course of action. 4. Operate emergency equipment and supplies	Theory: 1hr Practical: 3hrs. Total: 4hrs
9.1.7: Maintain Personal Hygiene		
Theory	Practical	Duration
☐ Hygiene and its Types ☐ Knowledge of personal hygiene	1. Wash hands with soap frequently 2. Trim and clean nails 3. Maintain good hair hygiene 4. Take shower regularly. 5. Maintain body odour using deodorants/body spray	Theory: 1hr Practical: 3hrs. Total: 4hrs
9.1.8: Dispose off-waste materials		
Theory	Practical	Duration
☐ Types of waste materials ☐ Knowledge and understanding of waste material handling.	1. Separate waste into recyclable and nonrecyclable category 2. Check local regulations 3. Handle hazardous waste carefully 4. Adopt responsible waste management habits	Theory: 1hr Practical: 3hrs. Total: 4hrs



9.2: Develop basic computer operating skills

Theory: 9 Hours

Practical: 51 Hours

Total: 60Hours

9.2.1: Operate MS word		
Theory	Practical	Duration
- Knowledge of Basic parts of computers - Importance and use of MS Word	- Perform Microsoft basic commands in MS word - Open File - Format a file ➤ Font (Type/size/bold/Italic) ➤ Header Footer ➤ Page number ➤ Insert pics / table/hyperlink - Save a File. - Save a folder	Theory-02Hrs Practice-15Hrs Total-17Hrs
9.2.2: Operate MS Excel		
Theory	Practical	Duration
Importance and uses of MS Excel	- Perform basic commands in Microsoft MS Excel - Open a worksheet - Sum, division, multiplication, subtract, percentage, filter functions - If functions - Basic calculations - Table and graphs - Save a worksheet/folder	Theory-02Hrs Practice-21Hrs Total-23Hrs
9.2.3: Operate MS Power Point		
Theory	Practical	Duration
Importance and use of MS Power Point	- Prepare Microsoft power point presentation with basic commands - Make a power point file - Insert pics/table/hyperlink - Design a theme for slides - Save a power point file	Theory-02Hrs Practice-06Hrs Total-08Hrs
9.2.4: Perform Browsing		
Theory	Practical	Duration
- Importance of Internet. - Use of various search engines like Google, U-tube	- Perform browsing on the internet as per needs - Perform search online on new trends in the	Theory-02Hrs Practice-06Hrs Total-08Hrs



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	market with the help of internet	
9.2.5: Print Document		
Theory	Practical	Duration
Printing Procedure and techniques.	- Select Printer - Select page setup - Print relevant pages	Theory: 1hr Practical: 3hrs. Total: 4hrs



9.3: Develop basic communication Skills

Theory: 8 Hours

Practical: 24 Hours

Total: 32 Hours

9.3.1: Adopt effective Listening		
Theory	Practical	Duration
➤ Importance of active listening. ➤ Describe clarity of questioning. ➤ Importance of sympathetic attitude	1. Practice active listening. 2. Ask clarifying questions. 3. Adopt sympathize attitude.	Theory- 02Hrs Practical- 06Hrs Total- 08Hrs
9.3.2: Develop Nonverbal Communication Skill		
Theory	Practical	Duration
➤ Importance of hand gestures ➤ Importance of encouraging others to speak openly ➤ Importance of eye contact in communication ➤ Importance of open stance and relaxed communication ➤ Advantages of friendly tone	1. Adopt hand gestures if required. 2. Encourage others to speak openly with you. 3. Make eye contact with communicator. 4. Make relaxed, open stance during communication. 5. Maintain friendly tone during communication.	Theory- 02Hrs Practical- 06Hrs Total- 08Hrs
9.3.3: Develop verbal communication Skill		
Theory	Practical	Duration
➤ Knowledge of face-to-face conversation ➤ Importance of clarity in direct messaging ➤ Use of simple phrases ➤ Importance of individual respect and their ideas	1. Adopt face to face conversations 2. Convey your message clearly and directly. 3. Adopt phrases as simple as demonstrate 4. Respect others and their ideas	Theory- 02Hrs Practical- 06Hrs Total- 08Hrs
9.3.4: Develop Written Communication Skills		
Theory	Practical	Duration
➤ Importance of briefness in messaging ➤ Importance of live phone calls ➤ Importance of text message through cell phone, WhatsApp and email. ➤ Email writing etiquettes	1. Convey your message in few words. 2. Convey message through live phone calls. 3. Convey message through WhatsApp. 4. Convey message through email. 5. Convey message through writing.	Theory- 02Hrs Practical- 06Hrs Total- 08Hrs



9.4: Maintain Tools, Equipment and Machine

Theory: 30 Hours

Practical: 120 Hours

Total: 150 Hours

9.4.1: Identification of Tools		
Theory	Practical	Duration
Knowledge about marking and measuring, holding tools, cutting tools, setting tools.	- Identify marking tools - Identify measuring tools - Identify holding tools - Identify cutting tools - Identify Setting tools	Theory: 6hr Practical: 24hrs. Total: 30hrs
9.4.2: Identification of Equipment		
Theory	Practical	Duration
Knowledge about equipment's used in P&O workshop	- Identify different equipment used in Prosthetic and Orthotic workshop - Operate various equipment used in P&O workshop	Theory: 6hr Practical: 18hrs. Total: 24hrs
9.4.3: identification of Machines		
Theory	Practical	Duration
Knowledge about machines used in P&O workshop	- Identify different machines used in P&O workshop - Operate drill machines - Operate Grinding Machine - Operate Routers Machine - Operate Air Compressors - Operate Suction Unit - Operate Sewing Machine	Theory: 6hr Practical: 24hrs. Total: 30hrs
9.4.4: House Keeping of Tools, Equipment and Machines		
Theory	Practical	Duration
- Knowledge about arrangement of Tools, Equipment and Machines - Knowledge about calibration of measuring tools - Knowledge about management of Inventory tools and equipment	- Prepare List of Tool, Equipment and Machines - Gather tools and items from your tool box - Clean the tool box and its contents - Discard broken or unnecessary tools - Categorize - Group tools into categories like hand tools, power tools, fasteners, measuring and tools. - Perform calibration to check and	Theory: 12hr Practical: 54hrs. Total: 66hrs



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	remove zero-point error 8. Mock exercise to take measurements with different measuring tools. 9. Make a comprehensive list of all tools and equipment, including descriptions, quantities, and locations. 10. Assign IDs: Assign unique IDs or labels to each item for easy identification.	
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9.5: Fabricate P&O devices

Theory:35 hours

Practical: 138 hours

Total: 173 hours

9.5.1: Casting of P&O devices		
Theory	Practical	Duration
- Basic procedure for casting - Knowledge about casting material and tools - Knowledge about the safety measure to the patient regarding casting	1. Prepare Cast room for casting 2. Arrange Tools and Equipment for casting 3. Select Materials used in casting 4. Prepare patient for casting 5. Perform closing of final negative cast 6. Perform Reinforcement of negative cast 7. Fill negative cast 8. Open positive Model	Theory: 15hr Practical:42hrs Total:57hrs
9.5.2: Fabricate Thermoplastic P&O devices		
Theory	Practical	Duration
- Knowledge about temperature adjustments and time setting of thermoplastic sheets - Basic procedure of single/double shell moulding - Knowledge about Measurement and dimensions of polypropylene sheets and polyvinyl acetate sheets - Procedure of socket moulding from thermoplastic material - Knowledge about sewing	1. Select material for Single shell, double shell and check socket moulding 2. Arrange tools and equipment for single shell, double shell and check socket moulding 3. Perform PP sheet cutting and EVA cutting 4. Adjust temperature of the oven 5. Perform Single shell moulding 6. Perform Double shell moulding 7. Develop Check socket mould 8. Perform Soft Padding molding 9. Perform sewing of belts	Theory: 10hr Practical:48hrs Total:58hrs
9.5.3: Fabricate Thermoset plastic P&O devices		
Theory	Practical	Duration
- Fabrication procedure of Orthotic and Prosthetic devices - Knowledge about the property of PVA and PVC - Knowledge about the lamination material, and Reinforcement materials	1. Arrange tools and equipment for fabrication 2. Select materials for fabrication of Orthotics and Prosthetic devices 3. Make foil from PVA and PVC 4. Mix material for lamination as per requirement	Theory: 10hr Practical:48hrs Total:58hrs



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	5. Insert stockinet on model for lamination 6. Perform lamination of orthotic and prosthetic devices	
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9.6: Introduction to P&O components

Theory: 30 Hours

Practical: 120 Hours

Total: 150 Hours

9.6.1: Identify orthotic joints		
Theory	Practical	Duration
- Describe upper limb orthotic joints - Describe lower limb orthotic joints	- Identify wrist joints - Identify elbow joints - Identify ankle joints - Identify knee joints - Identify hip joints	Theory: 8hr Practical: 18hrs. Total: 26hrs
9.6.2: Identify prosthetic joints		
Theory	Practical	Duration
- Describe lower limb prosthetic joints - Describe upper limb prosthetic joints	- Identify ankle joints - Identify knee joints - Identify hip joints - Wrist unit - Elbow unit - Shoulder unit	Theory: 12hr Practical: 27hrs. Total: 39hrs
9.6.3: Identify prosthetic components:		
Theory	Practical	Duration
Knowledge about different prosthetic components	- Identify prosthetic feet - Identify foot adapters - Identify pylon tube - Identify socket adapters - Identify tube clamp adapter - Identify double adaptor - Identify rotational adaptor	Theory: 5hr Practical: 21hrs. Total: 26hrs
9.6.4: Perform bending of orthotic joints		
Theory	Practical	Duration
Knowledge about bending technique of different orthotic joints	- Perform ankle joint bending - Perform knee joint bending - Perform hip joint bending	Theory: 5hr Practical: 54hrs. Total: 59hrs



10. List of Tools, Equipment and Consumable

Sr No.	Tools & Equipment	Sr No.	Health and Safety
Marking tools		1	Safety gloves,
1.	Scriber	2	safety glasses
2.	Divider	3	Hearing protection
3.	Punches	4	Breathing apparatus,
Measuring tools		5	Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)
4.	Measuring tape	6	Fire extinguishers,
5.	Ruler	7	Fire blankets,
6.	Try square	8	Respirators, masks,
7.	Vernier caliper	9	Fire hoses,
8.	Height gauge	Consumable	
Holding tools		Casting material	
9.	Wrenches	1.	Plaster of Paris Bandages (10 cm/ 15cm)
10.	Pliers	2.	Vaseline
11.	Bench vise	3.	Indelible pencil
12.	Bending iron	4.	Surgical blades
Cutting tools		5.	Legi socks (lady socks)
13.	Drill bits	6.	Cellophane wrap
14.	Pipe cutter	7.	Surgical gloves
15.	Scissors	8.	Talcum powder
16.	Knives	9.	Plaster of Paris powder begs
17.	Lever shear	10	Soup
18.	Hack Saw	Moulding material	
19.	Edge cutter	1	Polypropylene sheets (3mm,4mm and 5mm)
Setting tools		2	Low temperature thermos plastic sheet (2mm)
20.	Spinners	3	Poly urethane foams (EVA and plastizote) 3 & 6mm
21.	Allen key	4	Rubber soul sheets (6mm and 1 cm)
22.	Screw drivers	5	Leather
23.	Socket keys	6	Glue cane with brushes
24.	Hammers	7	Loops and buckles (2.5cm and 4cm)
25.	Riveting bar	8	Velcrow male/female (2.5 cm and 4cm)
Equipment		9	Webbing belts (2.5 cm and 4cm)
26.	Jig saw	10	Elastic webbing belts (2.5cm)
27.	Cast saw	11	Tags (1inch and 2 inch)
28.	Drill machine	Lamination material	
29.	Heat gun	1	Tubular socks (Nylon, perlon and cotton stock enacts)
30.	Oven	2	Fiber glass and carbon fiber mates (in meters)
31.	Solding iron	3	Resin, hardener and accelerator (Polyester/Epoxy in kg)
32.	Casting trolley	4	Poly urethane foam (polyester)
33.	Casting couch	5	Liquid Silicone
Machines		6	Clay (play clay)
34.	Drill machines	7	PVA or PVC rolls
35.	Grinding machine	8	Tapes (squash tape, cloth tape and paper tape)
36.	Router machine	9	Threads
37.	Air compressor	10	Skin color for lamination
38.	Suction unit	11	Thinner and liquor
39.	Sewing machine	12	Wire mash
40.		13	Plastic mash



11. Members of Curriculum Development Committee

The following members participated in the Curriculum development Committee:

S#	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Engr. Inayat ur Rehman	DACUM Expert/Facilitator	Islamabad
2	Mr. Muhammad Sohail	NVQF Registry Incharge	KP Trade Testing Board Peshawar
3	Dr. Mahboob ur Rehman	Chairman	Mahboob Medical Institute Peshawar
4	Dr. Altaf ur Rahman	CEO	Mahboob Medical Institute Peshawar
5	Mr. Muhammad Azhar	HOD Prosthetist & Orthotics	Mahboob Medical Institute Peshawar
6	Mr. Abdul Razzaq	Prosthetist & Orthotist	Northwest Hospital Peshawar
7	Ms. Aqsa Hussain	Demonstrator (P&O)	Khyber Medical University Peshawar
8	Mr. Shakir Farid	Prosthetist & Orthotist	PIPOS Peshawar
9	Mr. Farhan Shah	Demonstrator (P&O)	Khyber Medical University Peshawar
10	Mr. Bilal Shah	CPO	Mahboob Medical Institute Peshawar
11	Mr. M. Hamza Naeem	Coordinator	NAVTTTC HQ. Islamabad
12	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Sial	Coordinator	NAVTTTC HQ. Islamabad



12. Multi Choice Questions.

(A) Multiple Choice Questions on Health and Safety at the Workplace

1. Which of the following is a primary goal of workplace health and safety?
 - a) Reducing costs
 - b) Increasing productivity
 - c) Protecting employees from harm
 - d) Decreasing insurance premiums
2. What is the first step in conducting a risk assessment?
 - a) Implementing control measures
 - b) Identifying potential hazards
 - c) Reporting the findings
 - d) Reviewing the assessment
3. What does PPE stand for in the context of workplace safety?
 - a) Professional Protection Equipment
 - b) Personal Protective Equipment
 - c) Public Protection Elements
 - d) Personal Privacy Equipment
4. Which of the following is NOT a type of hazard commonly found in workplaces?
 - a) Chemical hazards
 - b) Physical hazards
 - c) Biological hazards
 - d) Psychological hazards
5. What is the purpose of an incident report in the workplace?
 - a) To record financial transactions
 - b) To document and analyze workplace incidents
 - c) To track employee attendance
 - d) To evaluate job performance
6. What is ergonomics concerned with in a workplace?
 - a) Chemical safety
 - b) Financial management
 - c) Designing workspaces for safety and efficiency
 - d) Fire prevention
7. Which of the following is a common physical hazard?
 - a) Virus exposure
 - b) Heavy lifting



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- c) Stress
 - d) Hazardous chemicals
8. What should be done if a chemical spill occurs at the workplace?
- a) Leave it to evaporate
 - b) Clean it up without protection
 - c) Report it and follow the emergency plan
 - d) Ignore it if it seems minor
9. What is the purpose of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)?
- a) To provide financial data on products
 - b) To outline health and safety information about chemicals
 - c) To track employee work hours
 - d) To manage company assets
10. Which of the following is a key element of a fire safety plan?
- a) Detailed job descriptions
 - b) Emergency evacuation procedures
 - c) Inventory management
 - d) Financial auditing
11. What does the term “lockout/tagout” refer to?
- a) Procedures to prevent access to restricted areas
 - b) Procedures for safe equipment maintenance
 - c) Policies for managing employee work hours
 - d) Strategies for workplace cleanliness
12. How often should emergency drills be conducted in the workplace?
- a) Once a year
 - b) As needed
 - c) Regularly and as per legal requirements
 - d) Every month
13. What is a “near miss” in the context of workplace safety?
- a) A minor accident
 - b) An incident with no injury or damage
 - c) A successful operation
 - d) A type of safety training
14. What is the primary function of a workplace safety committee?
- a) To enforce company policies
 - b) To provide financial oversight
 - c) To monitor and promote workplace safety



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- d) To manage employee benefits
- 15. Which of the following is a sign of workplace stress?
 - a) Increased productivity
 - b) High job satisfaction
 - c) High absenteeism
 - d) Improved team collaboration
- 16. What does “OSHA” stand for?
 - a) Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 - b) Occupational Standards and Health Agency
 - c) Office Safety and Health Association
 - d) Organization for Safety and Health Awareness
- 17. Which of the following is an example of a biological hazard?
 - a) Loud noise
 - b) Asbestos exposure
 - c) Bacteria or viruses
 - d) Slip and trip hazards
- 18. Why is it important to have clear signage in the workplace?
 - a) To decorate the space
 - b) To promote company branding
 - c) To provide directions and safety information
 - d) To increase productivity
- 19. What is the main purpose of a safety audit?
 - a) To review financial records
 - b) To assess the effectiveness of safety protocols
 - c) To evaluate employee performance
 - d) To increase sales
- 20. Which of the following should be included in a first aid kit at the workplace?
 - a) Company manuals
 - b) Bandages and antiseptic
 - c) Computer accessories
 - d) Personal documents
- 21. What is the purpose of safety training in the workplace?
 - a) To increase company profits
 - b) To reduce work hours
 - c) To ensure employees understand and follow safety procedures
 - d) To enhance public relations



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22. What does the acronym "EAP" stand for in workplace safety?
- a) Emergency Action Plan
 - b) Employee Assistance Program
 - c) Environmental Assessment Procedure
 - d) Emergency Assessment Protocol
23. Which of the following should be done before using electrical equipment?
- a) Check if it's connected to a surge protector
 - b) Verify it is turned off
 - c) Ensure hands are dry and inspect for damage
 - d) Ask a coworker to turn it on
24. What is a "confined space" in workplace safety?
- a) An area with limited entry and exit that may pose safety risks
 - b) A large, open area with no safety risks
 - c) An area designed for recreational purposes
 - d) A designated employee break area
25. Which type of hazard can be reduced by good housekeeping practices?
- a) Chemical hazards
 - b) Ergonomic hazards
 - c) Physical hazards
 - d) Biological hazards
26. What should be done if a co-worker shows signs of heat exhaustion?
- a) Ignore it and let them continue working
 - b) Move them to a cooler place and provide water
 - c) Increase their workload
 - d) Send them home immediately
27. What does the term "MSDS" now commonly refer to as "SDS"?
- a) Safety Data Sheet
 - b) Security Data Sheet
 - c) Safety Disclosure Statement
 - d) Security Disclosure Sheet
28. Which of the following should NOT be included in emergency contact information at the workplace?
- a) Employee's name
 - b) Employee's financial information
 - c) Contact phone numbers
 - d) Address for emergencies



29. What does “incident investigation” aim to achieve?
- a) Identifying who to blame
 - b) Preventing future incidents by identifying causes
 - c) Increasing production rates
 - d) Reviewing employee performance
30. What is the key purpose of a safety drill?
- a) To evaluate employee knowledge
 - b) To practice and reinforce safety procedures
 - c) To increase work hours
 - d) To reduce company costs
31. What should be done with a faulty piece of equipment?
- a) Continue using it carefully
 - b) Report and tag it out of service
 - c) Hide it until fixed
 - d) Use it during non-working hours
32. What type of fire extinguisher should be used for electrical fires?
- a) Water-based
 - b) Foam-based
 - c) CO₂ (Carbon Dioxide)
 - d) Paper-based
33. Why is it important to report all workplace injuries, no matter how minor?
- a) To increase company expenses
 - b) To comply with legal requirements and prevent future incidents
 - c) To reduce work hours
 - d) To delay work processes
34. Which of the following is a common method for lifting heavy objects safely?
- a) Bending at the waist
 - b) Using back muscles
 - c) Bending at the knees and keeping the back straight
 - d) Jerking the object quickly
35. What does “ventilation” help control in the workplace?
- a) Work schedules
 - b) Air quality and exposure to hazardous substances
 - c) Financial budgets
 - d) Employee absences
36. What is a “hazardous material”?



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- a) Any office supply
 - b) A substance that poses risks to health, safety, or property
 - c) A non-essential item
 - d) A personal item
37. Which of the following is a benefit of regular safety meetings?
- a) Reducing break times
 - b) Enhancing safety awareness and communication
 - c) Decreasing productivity
 - d) Increasing job duties
38. What is the role of a safety officer in the workplace?
- a) To manage employee benefits
 - b) To oversee and enforce safety protocols
 - c) To increase sales
 - d) To handle financial records
39. Which of the following is essential for preventing slips, trips, and falls?
- a) Wearing open-toe shoes
 - b) Using proper lighting and maintaining clean walkways
 - c) Ignoring spills
 - d) Wearing casual clothing
40. What should be included in a workplace emergency evacuation plan?
- a) Financial goals
 - b) Detailed job descriptions
 - c) Evacuation routes and assembly points
 - d) Employee salary information
41. What does "HSE" stand for in the context of workplace safety?
- a) Health, Safety, and Environment
 - b) Hazardous Substance Evaluation
 - c) High-Security Environment
 - d) Human Safety Engineering
42. Which of the following is a key principle of effective workplace safety?
- a) Reacting only to accidents
 - b) Proactive hazard identification and prevention
 - c) Ignoring minor safety violations
 - d) Focusing solely on productivity
43. What is the best action if you find an unmarked container with unknown substances?
- a) Use the substance carefully



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- b) Label it as “unknown”
 - c) Report it and avoid use until properly identified
 - d) Dispose of it immediately
44. What does “exposure” mean in the context of workplace safety?
- a) A new hire
 - b) The state of being in contact with a hazardous substance
 - c) An internal meeting
 - d) An external audit
45. Which of the following should be done if personal protective equipment (PPE) is damaged?
- a) Continue using it
 - b) Repair it yourself
 - c) Report it and replace it immediately
 - d) Ignore the damage
46. What is a “risk” in the context of workplace safety?
- a) The likelihood of harm or loss
 - b) A financial opportunity
 - c) A company policy
 - d) A promotional event
47. Which of the following is the purpose of a safety sign?
- a) To display company logos
 - b) To give safety instructions and warnings
 - c) To organize office supplies
 - d) To increase employee wages
48. What is a “hazard” in workplace safety?
- a) A fun activity
 - b) A potential source of harm or adverse health effect
 - c) A productivity tool
 - d) An employee benefits
49. What should be done during a power outage at the workplace?
- a) Continue working as usual
 - b) Ignore it and wait for power to return
 - c) Follow the workplace’s power outage procedure
 - d) Panic and leave immediately
50. Which of the following is a key aspect of maintaining a safe workplace environment?
- a) Ignoring minor safety issues
 - b) Continuous safety training and awareness



- c) Minimizing safety signage
- d) Reducing breaks and rest periods

(B) Multiple Choice Questions on Basic Computer Operating Skills

1. Which of the following is the primary function of an operating system?
 - a) Run antivirus software
 - b) Manage hardware and software resources
 - c) Design web pages
 - d) Edit videos
2. What does "GUI" stand for in computing?
 - a) General User Interaction
 - b) Graphic User Interface
 - c) Global User Internet
 - d) General Usage Information
3. Which command is used to create a new folder in Windows?
 - a) Right-click > New > Folder
 - b) File > Create > Folder
 - c) Edit > New > Folder
 - d) Tools > Folder > New
4. What is the shortcut key for copying text or files?
 - a) Ctrl + X
 - b) Ctrl + C
 - c) Ctrl + V
 - d) Ctrl + Z
5. Which device is primarily used to input data into a computer?
 - a) Monitor
 - b) Printer
 - c) Keyboard
 - d) Speaker
6. What does "URL" stand for?
 - a) Universal Resource Locator
 - b) Uniform Resource Locator
 - c) Universal Resource Link
 - d) Uniform Resource Link
7. What is the purpose of a firewall?
 - a) To provide additional memory



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- b) To prevent unauthorized access to a network
 - c) To increase processing speed
 - d) To store files
8. Which key combination is used to force-quit an application in Windows?
- a) Ctrl + Alt + Delete
 - b) Ctrl + F4
 - c) Alt + F4
 - d) Shift + F4
9. What does "HTTP" stand for?
- a) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
 - b) Hyper Text Transmission Protocol
 - c) High-Text Transfer Protocol
 - d) High-Text Transmission Protocol
10. What is the default file extension for Microsoft Word documents?
- a) xls
 - b) docx
 - c) pptx
 - d) txt
11. Which application is commonly used for creating spread sheets?
- a) Microsoft Word
 - b) Microsoft Excel
 - c) Microsoft PowerPoint
 - d) Microsoft Access
12. What does "RAM" stand for?
- a) Random Access Memory
 - b) Readable Access Memory
 - c) Read-Only Memory
 - d) Random Application Memory
13. What is a "browser" used for?
- a) Editing images
 - b) Managing files
 - c) Accessing the internet
 - d) Writing code
14. Which function key is typically used to refresh a webpage?
- a) F1
 - b) F2



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- c) F5
 - d) F12
15. What is the primary purpose of antivirus software?
- a) Speeding up the computer
 - b) Managing files
 - c) Protecting against malware
 - d) Compressing files
16. Which operating system is known for its "Start" menu?
- a) macOS
 - b) Linux
 - c) Windows
 - d) Android
17. How can you permanently delete a file from your computer without sending it to the Recycle Bin?
- a) Press Delete key
 - b) Shift + Delete
 - c) Ctrl + Delete
 - d) Alt + Delete
18. What does "IP" stand for in the context of internet networking?
- a) Internet Protocol
 - b) Internal Protocol
 - c) Internet Pathway
 - d) Internal Pathway
19. Which file extension is typically associated with a compressed archive?
- a) exe
 - b) zip
 - c) pdf
 - d) doc
20. What is the use of the Task Manager in Windows?
- a) To browse the internet
 - b) To view and manage running applications and processes
 - c) To create new files
 - d) To edit photos
21. What does "cloud storage" refer to?
- a) Storage within the computer
 - b) External storage devices



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- c) Online storage accessed via the internet
 - d) Storage in a local network
22. Which protocol is used to receive emails?
- a) HTTP
 - b) FTP
 - c) POP3
 - d) SMTP
23. What does "Wi-Fi" stand for?
- a) Wireless Fidelity
 - b) Wired Fidelity
 - c) Wireless Finder
 - d) Wired Finder
24. Which key combination is used to paste copied text or files?
- a) Ctrl + X
 - b) Ctrl + C
 - c) Ctrl + V
 - d) Ctrl + Z
25. Which of the following is an example of an input device?
- a) Printer
 - b) Monitor
 - c) Mouse
 - d) Speaker
26. What does "SSD" stand for in computer storage?
- a) Solid State Drive
 - b) Super Storage Device
 - c) Solid Storage Disk
 - d) Super Solid Drive
27. Which of the following is a command-line operating system?
- a) Windows
 - b) Linux
 - c) macOS
 - d) Android
28. What is a "bit" in computing?
- a) A type of hardware
 - b) The basic unit of data in computing
 - c) A software application



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- d) A type of memory
29. Which application is commonly used for presentations?
- a) Microsoft Word
 - b) Microsoft Excel
 - c) Microsoft PowerPoint
 - d) Microsoft Access
30. What is the purpose of a "shortcut" on the desktop?
- a) To access files or applications quickly
 - b) To organize desktop icons
 - c) To change desktop wallpaper
 - d) To increase computer speed
31. Which of the following describes "malware"?
- a) Hardware malfunction
 - b) Software designed to harm or exploit
 - c) Antivirus software
 - d) A type of computer network
32. What does the acronym "HTML" stand for?
- a) Hyper Text Markup Language
 - b) Hyper Text Management Language
 - c) Hyper Text Maintenance Language
 - d) Hyper Text Mapping Language
33. Which feature in word processing software checks for spelling errors?
- a) AutoCorrect
 - b) Spell Check
 - c) Grammar Check
 - d) Thesaurus
34. What is the purpose of the Recycle Bin in Windows?
- a) To manage running applications
 - b) To temporarily store deleted files
 - c) To format the hard drive
 - d) To edit documents
35. Which of the following is an example of a web browser?
- a) Microsoft Word
 - b) Adobe Photoshop
 - c) Google Chrome
 - d) VLC Media Player



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36. What does the "Ctrl + Z" keyboard shortcut do?
- a) Save
 - b) Undo the last action
 - c) Redo the last action
 - d) Close the application
37. Which of the following is an example of a file management system?
- a) Microsoft Excel
 - b) Windows File Explorer
 - c) Adobe Illustrator
 - d) VLC Media Player
38. Which file format is typically used for images?
- a) docx
 - b) xlsx
 - c) jpg
 - d) pptx
39. What does "PDF" stand for?
- a) Portable Document Format
 - b) Printable Data File
 - c) Portable Data File
 - d) Printable Document Format
40. What does the F1 key typically do in most software applications?
- a) Save the document
 - b) Open the help menu
 - c) Print the document
 - d) Close the application
41. Which command is used to save a document for the first time?
- a) Save As
 - b) Save
 - c) Save All
 - d) Save Copy
42. What does "Ethernet" refer to?
- a) wireless networking technology
 - b) A protocol for sending emails
 - c) A wired network connection standard
 - d) A type of software
43. What is "booting" in the context of computing?



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- a) Updating software
 - b) Starting up the computer
 - c) Shutting down the computer
 - d) Installing applications
44. Which device is used to print documents?
- a) Monitor
 - b) Scanner
 - c) Printer
 - d) Keyboard
45. Which of the following is a common type of software used to create text documents?
- a) Web browser
 - b) Spreadsheet software
 - c) Word processor
 - d) Database software
46. What does "FTP" stand for in the context of internet protocols?
- a) File Transfer Protocol
 - b) Fast Transfer Protocol
 - c) File Transaction Protocol
 - d) Fast Transmission Protocol
47. Which of the following is an example of a video conferencing application?
- a) Adobe Photoshop
 - b) Microsoft Word
 - c) Zoom
 - d) VLC Media Player
48. What is the main function of an application software?
- a) To manage system resources
 - b) To perform specific user-oriented tasks
 - c) To control hardware components
 - d) To boot the operating system
49. Which term refers to a sequence of instructions that a computer can execute?
- a) Database
 - b) Software
 - c) Hardware
 - d) Firmware
50. What is the purpose of a "backup"?
- a) To delete unnecessary files



- b) To save copies of important data for recovery
- c) To increase system speed
- d) To format the hard drive

(C) Multiple Choice Questions on Basic Communication Skills

1. What is the primary purpose of communication?
 - A. To express thoughts and information
 - B. To entertain an audience
 - C. To increase personal income
 - D. To reduce working hours
2. Which of the following is an example of non-verbal communication?
 - A. Sending an email
 - B. Writing a report
 - C. Nodding in agreement
 - D. Making a phone call
3. What does active listening involve?
 - A. Hearing words without processing
 - B. Giving feedback and asking questions
 - C. Interrupting the speaker frequently
 - D. Thinking about a response while the speaker is talking
4. Which communication style is characterized by expressing needs and feelings directly and respectfully?
 - A. Passive
 - B. Aggressive
 - C. Assertive
 - D. Manipulative
5. Which of the following is a barrier to effective communication?
 - A. Clear language
 - B. Active listening
 - C. Noise or distractions
 - D. Eye contact
6. What is the main purpose of feedback in communication?
 - A. To provide constructive criticism
 - B. To increase noise
 - C. To extend the conversation length
 - D. To ensure the message is understood



7. Which of the following is a characteristic of effective written communication?
 - A. Using complex vocabulary
 - B. Being clear and concise
 - C. Including irrelevant details
 - D. Avoiding paragraphs
8. What is the purpose of non-verbal cues in communication?
 - A. To contradict verbal messages
 - B. To supplement and reinforce verbal communication
 - C. To confuse the listener
 - D. To entertain the audience
9. Which of the following is an example of effective communication in a team setting?
 - A. Dominating the conversation
 - B. Allowing everyone to contribute
 - C. Ignoring others' ideas
 - D. Criticizing team members harshly
10. What does “paraphrasing” mean in active listening?
 - A. Ignoring the speaker
 - B. Repeating the exact words of the speaker
 - C. Summarizing the speaker's message in your own words
 - D. Asking unrelated questions
11. What is the impact of body language on communication?
 - A. It has no effect
 - B. It can reinforce or contradict the verbal message
 - C. It is less important than verbal communication
 - D. It is always more important than verbal communication
12. Which of the following is a common communication mistake?
 - A. Making eye contact
 - B. Using active listening
 - C. Interrupting the speaker
 - D. Providing feedback
13. In communication, what does “tone” refer to?
 - A. The pitch and quality of the voice
 - B. The length of the conversation
 - C. The topic being discussed
 - D. The time of day
14. What does it mean to communicate “effectively”?



- A. To talk for a long time
 - B. To get your message across clearly and achieve the intended outcome
 - C. To use complex words
 - D. To avoid feedback
15. Which of the following is essential for effective interpersonal communication?
- A. Using jargon
 - B. Maintaining eye contact
 - C. Talking rapidly
 - D. Using a monotone voice
16. What is the primary function of a communication channel?
- A. To store information
 - B. To transmit a message from sender to receiver
 - C. To create noise
 - D. To provide entertainment
17. What is “active listening”?
- A. Listening without responding
 - B. Providing feedback and engaging with the speaker
 - C. Daydreaming during the conversation
 - D. Preparing a response while the speaker talks
18. What should you avoid when giving a presentation?
- A. Making eye contact with the audience
 - B. Speaking in a clear and loud voice
 - C. Reading directly from slides
 - D. Using visual aids
19. Which of the following is NOT a verbal communication technique?
- A. Tone of voice
 - B. Facial expressions
 - C. Speaking clearly
 - D. Using appropriate language
20. What is “non-verbal communication”?
- A. Communication that occurs through words
 - B. Communication without the use of words
 - C. Written communication
 - D. Telephone conversations
21. What role does “feedback” play in effective communication?
- A. It interrupts the flow of conversation



- B. It clarifies and ensures understanding of the message
 - C. It lengthens the discussion unnecessarily
 - D. It replaces the need for verbal communication
22. Which of the following is a benefit of effective communication in the workplace?
- A. Increased misunderstandings
 - B. Improved teamwork and collaboration
 - C. Decreased efficiency
 - D. Higher turnover rates
23. What does “empathy” involve in communication?
- A. Agreeing with everything the speaker says
 - B. Understanding and sharing the feelings of another person
 - C. Ignoring the speaker’s emotions
 - D. Providing unsolicited advice
24. Which of the following is a sign of active listening?
- A. Interrupting frequently
 - B. Nodding and maintaining eye contact
 - C. Daydreaming
 - D. Checking your phone
25. What is “open-ended” questioning?
- A. Asking questions that can be answered with “yes” or “no”
 - B. Asking questions that require detailed responses
 - C. Avoiding questions altogether
 - D. Asking irrelevant questions
26. What is a “communication barrier”?
- A. A tool that enhances communication
 - B. An obstacle that prevents effective communication
 - C. A method of improving dialogue
 - D. A type of visual aid
27. Which of the following can enhance the effectiveness of written communication?
- A. Using slang and jargon
 - B. Proofreading and editing
 - C. Including as many details as possible
 - D. Writing in all caps
28. What is the main purpose of summarizing in a conversation?
- A. To introduce a new topic
 - B. To condense the main points and confirm understanding



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- C. To confuse the listener
 - D. To prolong the discussion
29. What does it mean to have “good communication skills”?
- A. Talking non-stop
 - B. Speaking in complex language
 - C. Conveying information clearly and effectively
 - D. Avoiding interactions with others
30. Which of the following is a non-verbal way to show you are listening?
- A. Crossing your arms
 - B. Looking around the room
 - C. Nodding and making eye contact
 - D. Yawning
31. Why is it important to avoid jargon in communication?
- A. It makes the message sound more professional
 - B. It can lead to misunderstandings
 - C. It speeds up the conversation
 - D. It impresses the audience
32. What does “clarification” mean in the context of communication?
- A. Ignoring a confusing statement
 - B. Asking questions to ensure understanding
 - C. Avoiding difficult topics
 - D. Summarizing the entire conversation
33. Which of the following should be avoided in a formal email?
- A. Using a professional greeting
 - B. Clear and concise language
 - C. Emojis and informal language
 - D. Proper closing
34. What is the importance of “eye contact” in face-to-face communication?
- A. It is unnecessary
 - B. It can make the conversation uncomfortable
 - C. It helps establish connection and engagement
 - D. It is only important in public speaking
35. Which of the following is a verbal communication skill?
- A. Body posture
 - B. Tone of voice
 - C. Facial expressions



- D. Gestures
36. What does “tone” in written communication refer to?
- A. The length of the document
 - B. The writer’s attitude and approach to the topic
 - C. The complexity of language used
 - D. The use of headings
37. What is the role of “context” in communication?
- A. It is irrelevant
 - B. It provides background and meaning to the message
 - C. It complicates the message
 - D. It is only needed in formal communication
38. What does “empathy” contribute to communication?
- A. Increases confusion
 - B. Enhances understanding and connection
 - C. Decreases the need for active listening
 - D. Leads to miscommunication
39. Which of the following can improve the clarity of spoken communication?
- A. Using technical jargon
 - B. Speaking loudly without regard to context
 - C. Enunciating clearly and using appropriate language
 - D. Talking rapidly to save time
40. What should be the primary focus of a communicator when delivering a message?
- A. The medium of communication
 - B. The clarity and reception of the message by the audience
 - C. The length of the message
 - D. The complexity of vocabulary used
41. Why is it important to adapt your communication style to your audience?
- A. It is unnecessary
 - B. To ensure the message is understood and well-received
 - C. To appear more authoritative
 - D. To confuse the audience
42. Which of the following is an example of formal communication?
- A. A casual chat with a friend
 - B. A company-wide email from the CEO
 - C. Posting on social media
 - D. Talking to a family member



43. What does “encoding” refer to in the communication process?
- A. Receiving the message
 - B. Translating thoughts into words or symbols
 - C. Feedback from the receiver
 - D. Noise during the communication
44. Which of the following best describes “decoding” in communication?
- A. Sending the message
 - B. Interpreting and understanding the message
 - C. Creating the message
 - D. Ignoring the message
45. What is the purpose of “summarizing” in active listening?
- A. To introduce a new topic
 - B. To repeat exactly what the speaker said
 - C. To condense and clarify the main points of the speaker's message
 - D. To extend the conversation
46. How can you ensure effective communication in a diverse workplace?
- A. Using complex jargon
 - B. Ignoring cultural differences
 - C. Being aware of and sensitive to cultural differences
 - D. Assuming everyone understands the same way
47. What is the primary goal of persuasive communication?
- A. To entertain
 - B. To inform
 - C. To change attitudes or behaviors
 - D. To confuse the audience
48. Which of the following is a strategy to manage communication anxiety?
- A. Avoiding speaking situations
 - B. Practicing deep breathing and preparation
 - C. Speaking rapidly
 - D. Ignoring the anxiety
49. What does “tone” in verbal communication reflect?
- A. The topic of conversation
 - B. The speaker's attitude or feelings
 - C. The length of the speech
 - D. The audience size
50. What is the effect of effective feedback in communication?



- A. Creates confusion
- B. Interrupts the flow of conversation
- C. Clarifies and enhances understanding
- D. Shortens the discussion

(D) Multiple choice questions for Tools and equipment and Machines

1. Which of the following tools is used for measuring and marking components for a prosthesis?
 - a) Casting saw
 - b) Calipers
 - c) Heat gun
 - d) Vacuum pump
2. What is the primary function of a rotary trimmer in a prosthetics and orthotics workshop?
 - a) Shaping foam
 - b) Smoothing and finishing prosthetic components
 - c) Cutting plaster casts
 - d) Heating thermoplastics
3. A prosthetic socket is often thermoformed using:
 - a) Metal
 - b) Thermoplastics
 - c) Wood
 - d) Leather
4. Which of the following is NOT a common material used for prosthetic liners?
 - a) Silicone
 - b) Metal
 - c) Gel
 - d) Fabric
5. The alignment of a prosthetic leg is checked using a:
 - a) Drill press
 - b) Soldering iron
 - c) laser beam
 - d) Grinder
6. When creating an orthosis, which tool is used to bend metal components?
 - a) Saw
 - b) Hammer
 - c) Bender



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- d) Punch
- 7. A plaster cast is removed from a patient's limb using a:
 - a) Sandpaper
 - b) Cast spreader
 - c) Heat gun
 - d) Drill
- 8. What is the purpose of a vacuum machine in a prosthetics and orthotics workshop?
 - a) Shaping wood
 - b) Molding thermoplastics
 - c) Polishing components
 - d) Mixing plaster
- 9. For detailed carving and shaping of prosthetic components, a technician might use a:
 - a) Power sander
 - b) Rotary tool
 - c) Heat gun
 - d) Casting saw
- 10. When attaching joints in knee ankle foot orthoses a technician might use:
 - a) Staples
 - b) Rivets
 - c) Glue
 - d) Tape
- 11. When measuring a residual limb for a prosthesis, prosthetist might use a:
 - a) Tape measure
 - b) Circumference gauge
 - c) Level
 - d) Hammer
- 12. Which of the following tools is used for heating and flaring out of thermoplastic materials?
 - a) Drill press
 - b) Heat gun
 - c) Soldering iron
 - d) Sandpaper
- 13. A pylon in a prosthetic leg connects the socket to the:
 - a) Foot
 - b) Knee joint
 - c) Adapter
 - d) Liner



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14. When cutting an ankle-foot orthosis (AFO), a technician might use a:
- a) Casting saw
 - b) heat gun
 - c) oscillating cutter
 - d) Vacuum pump
15. A prosthetic liner is worn directly against the residual limb and provides:
- a) Structural support
 - b) Interface and comfort
 - c) Connection to the pylon
 - d) Cosmetic appearance
16. When repairing a crack in a prosthetic socket, a technician might use:
- a) Staples
 - b) Epoxy resin
 - c) Tape
 - d) Velcro
17. A SACH foot is a type of prosthetic foot known for its:
- a) Cosmetic design
 - b) Simple and reliable design
 - c) Dynamic movement capabilities
 - d) Energy storage and return
18. which tool is used for measuring range of motion in a joint,
- a) Calipers
 - b) Circumference gauge
 - c) Goniometer
 - d) Elevator
19. When creating a prosthetic hand, a technician might use a mold of a:
- a) Foot
 - b) Healthy hand
 - c) Opposite hand
 - d) Cast of the residual limb
20. Which of the following is NOT a common material used for prosthetic feet?
- a) Wood (historical)
 - b) Carbon fiber
 - c) Leather
 - d) Thermoplastic
21. A prosthetic knee joint may have features that allow for:



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- a) Improved grip
 - b) Locking mechanisms
 - c) Pressure relief
 - d) Buffing and polishing
22. which tool is used for smoothing or finishing of prosthetics and orthotics devices.
- a) Hammer
 - b) Sandpaper
 - c) Heat gun
 - d) Casting spreader
23. which parting agent is used When casting a patient's limb for a prosthesis, or orthoses
- a) Stockinet
 - b) Vaseline
 - c) cellophane
 - d) all of the above
24. When working with leather for orthotics, a technician might use a:
- a) Heat gun
 - b) Calipers
 - c) Leather punch
 - d) Vacuum
25. Which tool is used to cut plaster casts?
- a) Scissors
 - b) Cast saw
 - c) Heat gun
 - d) Sandpaper
26. Which of these is NOT a safety precaution when using a rotary tool?
- a) Wearing safety glasses
 - b) Using sharp blades
 - c) Keeping fingers away from the spinning blades
 - d) Using the tool while wet
27. Which tool is helpful for measuring and marking materials?
- a) Ruler
 - b) Pen or pencil
 - c) Calipers
 - d) All of the above
28. Which material is often used to make a cast of a patient's limb?
- a) Wood



- b) Plaster
 - c) Metal
 - d) Leather
29. What safety equipment should be worn when using a heat gun?
- a) Ear plugs
 - b) Heat-resistant gloves
 - c) Safety glasses
 - d) All of the above (depending on the situation)
30. What safety precaution is important when using a jig saw saw?
- a) Wearing gloves
 - b) Using sharp blades
 - c) Keeping long hair tied back
 - d) All of the above
31. What is the purpose of a vacuum machine in a prosthetics and orthotics workshop?
- a) To shape metal components
 - b) To form thermoplastics over a mold
 - c) To remove a cast from a limb
 - d) To polish prosthetic components
32. Which tool can be used to mix plaster for filling of positive models
- a) Paint brush
 - b) Mixing bowl and spoon
 - c) Scale
 - d) none of the above
33. What safety equipment is important to wear when using a casting saw and plaster?
- a) Safety glasses and gloves
 - b) Dust mask
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) Hearing protection
34. What everyday tool can be used to clean and remove debris from machines and equipment?
- a) Wire brush (too harsh)
 - b) Soft brush
 - c) Sandpaper (too abrasive)
 - d) Heat gun
35. A pylon in a prosthetic leg is often made from:
- a) Wood (historical)



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- b) Aluminum or titanium
 - c) Leather
 - d) Rubber
36. For final shaping and finishing touches on a prosthetic component, a technician might use a:
- a) Heat gun
 - b) Cast cutter
 - c) Jig saw
 - d) Router Machine
37. Which of the following is striking tools?
- a) Screw Driver
 - b) Pliers
 - c) Scissor
 - d) Hammer
38. Which tool helps a prosthetist to adjust the alignments of a prosthetic socket?
- a) Heat gun
 - b) Socket Key
 - c) Saw
 - d) Grinder
39. Which of the following is holding tools?
- a) hammer
 - b) bench vise
 - c) scissor
 - d) screw driver
40. Which machine create holes in orthotics joints for
- a) Pliers
 - b) drill
 - c) Heat gun
 - d) Saw
41. which machine is use for lamination purpose?
- a) vacuum unit
 - b) bench grinder machine
 - c) drill machine
 - d) suction mandril
42. which equipment is used for melting thermoplastic sheet?
- a) jig saw



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- b) oven
 - c) heat gun
 - d) soldering iron
43. scriber is used for which purpose
- a) measuring
 - b) marking
 - c) holding
 - d) setting
44. Vernier caliper is used for which purpose
- a) measuring
 - b) marking
 - c) holding
 - d) setting
45. half round sur form is used for _____purpose on positive model
- a) groove forming
 - b) round removal of pop
 - c) flat removal of pop
 - d) none of the above
46. round sur form is used for _____purpose on positive model
- a) groove forming
 - b) round removal of pop
 - c) flat removal of pop
 - d) none of the above
47. which tool is used to bend and shape metal materials?
- a) plier
 - b) hammer
 - c) screw driver
 - d) wrench
48. which tools is used to drill holes and insert screws?
- a) drill
 - b) saw
 - c) rasp
 - d) screw driver
49. There are _____ types of cast saw
- a) 4
 - b) 1.



c) 2

d) 3

50. Jig saw is _____ type of tool.

a) cutting

b) marking

c) holding

d) setting

(E) MCQs for Fabrication Process of P&O Devices

1. What is the primary purpose of casting in prosthetics and orthotics?

- a) To create a mold of the body part
- b) To apply pressure to the body part
- c) To reduce swelling
- d) To immobilize the body part

2. Which casting material is most commonly used in prosthetics and orthotics?

- a) Plaster of Paris
- b) Fiberglass
- c) Plastic
- d) Metal

3. What is the name of the process of applying multiple layers of stockinette to a cast?

- a) Laminating
- b) Padding
- c) Wrapping
- d) Reinforcing

4. Which of the following is a type of cast used in prosthetics and orthotics?

- a) Cylinder cast
- b) Rectangular cast
- c) Torque cast
- d) All of the above

5. What is the purpose of using a stockinette in casting?

- a) To provide compression
- b) To provide support
- c) To provide a smooth surface
- d) To absorb moisture



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6. what is the angle to dip plaster of Paris in water
 - a) 30
 - b) 65
 - c) 45
 - d) 55
7. What is the ideal thickness for a plaster cast?
 - a) 1/8 inch (3 mm)
 - b) 1/4 inch (6 mm)
 - c) 1/2 inch (13 mm)
 - d) 3/4 inch (19 mm)
8. Which technique is used to create a precise mold of the residual limb?
 - a) Impressions casting
 - b) Molding casting
 - c) Splinting casting
 - d) Suction casting
9. What is the purpose of using a cast modifier?
 - a) To change the cast's shape
 - b) To add strength to the cast
 - c) To improve the cast's fit
 - d) To reduce the cast's weight
10. Which material is used as an alternative to plaster for casting?
 - a) Fiberglass
 - b) Plastic
 - c) Metal
 - d) Carbon fiber
11. What is the name of the process of removing the cast from the patient's body?
 - a) Casting
 - b) Molding
 - c) Splinting
 - d) De-casting
12. Which of the following is a type of cast used for orthotic devices?
 - a) Rectangular cast
 - b) Cylinder cast
 - c) Torque cast
 - d) Vacuum cast
13. What is the purpose of applying a release agent to the cast?



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- a) To improve the cast's fit
 - b) To reduce the cast's weight
 - c) To prevent the cast from sticking to the patient's skin
 - d) To add strength to the cast
14. Which technique is used to create a cast for a transtibial prosthesis?
- a) Longitudinal casting
 - b) Transverse casting
 - c) Circumferential casting
 - d) Angular casting
15. Which material is commonly used for impression casting?
- a) Plaster
 - b) Fiberglass
 - c) Plastic
 - d) Metal
16. What is the primary advantage of using thermoplastic materials in prosthetic and orthotic devices?
- a) Strength
 - b) Durability
 - c) Flexibility
 - d) Lightweight
17. Which thermoplastic material is commonly used in prosthetic sockets?
- a) Polypropylene (PP)
 - b) Polyethylene (PE)
 - c) Polyamide (PA)
 - d) Thermoplastic Elastomers (TPE)
18. What is the purpose of heating thermoplastic material in the thermoplastic procedure?
- a) To make it stronger
 - b) To make it more flexible
 - c) To make it more durable
 - d) To make it pliable
19. Which step comes after forming the thermoplastic material over a positive model?
- a) Cooling
 - b) Trimming
 - c) Molding
 - d) Finishing
20. What is the name of the process of shaping the thermoplastic material using a vacuum?



- a) Vacuum forming
 - b) Vacuum molding
 - c) Pressure forming
 - d) Pressure molding
21. Which thermoplastic material is known for its flexibility and elasticity?
- a) Polypropylene (PP)
 - b) Polyethylene (PE)
 - c) Polyamide (PA)
 - d) Thermoplastic Elastomers (TPE)
22. What is the purpose of trimming excess material from the edges of the device?
- a) To make it stronger
 - b) To make it more durable
 - c) To improve its appearance
 - d) To make it pliable
23. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using thermoplastic materials in prosthetic and orthotic devices?
- a) Limited durability
 - b) High cost
 - c) Difficulty in shaping
 - d) All of the above
24. What is the name of the process of adding reinforcements to thermoplastic materials to improve their strength and stability?
- a) Laminating
 - b) Reinforcing
 - c) Strengthening
 - d) Stabilizing
25. Which thermoplastic material is known for its high strength and rigidity?
- a) Polypropylene (PP)
 - b) Polyethylene (PE)
 - c) Polyamide (PA)
 - d) Thermoplastic Elastomers (TPE)
26. What is the purpose of using a mold in the thermoplastic procedure?
- a) To shape the material
 - b) To cool the material
 - c) To trim the material
 - d) To finish the material



27. Which of the following is an application of thermoplastic materials in prosthetic and orthotic devices?
- a) Prosthetic sockets
 - b) Orthotic braces
 - c) Splints
 - d) All of the above
28. What is the name of the process of heating thermoplastic material to a high temperature to form a mold?
- a) thermoforming
 - b) vacuum forming
 - c) pressure forming.
 - d) injection molding
29. What is the name of the process of creating a three-dimensional shape from a two-dimensional sheet of thermoplastic material?
- a) Forming
 - b) Molding
 - c) Bending
 - d) Folding
30. Which thermoplastic material is commonly used in orthotic devices due to its flexibility and elasticity?
- a) Polypropylene (PP)
 - b) Polyethylene (PE)
 - c) Polyamide (PA)
 - d) Thermoplastic Elastomers (TPE)
31. Which of the following is a benefit of using thermoplastic materials in prosthetic and orthotic devices?
- a) High cost
 - b) Limited durability
 - c) Easy to modify and adjust
 - d) Difficult to shape and form
32. What is the main difference between thermoset plastics and thermoplastics?
- a) Thermosets can be melted and reformed, while thermoplastics cannot.
 - b) Thermosets cannot be melted and reformed, while thermoplastics can.
 - c) Thermosets are more flexible than thermoplastics.
 - d) Thermosets are less durable than thermoplastics.
33. Which thermoset plastic is commonly used in prosthetic and orthotic devices?



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- a) Polyurethane (PU)
 - b) Epoxy
 - c) Acrylic
 - d) Silicone
34. Which method is used to apply thermoset plastics in prosthetic and orthotic devices?
- a) Vacuum forming
 - b) Pressure molding
 - c) Hand layup
 - d) Resin transfer molding
35. What is the advantage of using thermoset plastics in prosthetic and orthotic devices?
- a) They are more flexible than thermoplastics.
 - b) They are less durable than thermoplastics.
 - c) They can be melted and reformed multiple times.
 - d) They provide high strength and rigidity.
36. What is the name of the process by which thermoset plastics cure?
- a) Evaporation
 - b) Condensation
 - c) Polymerization
 - d) Cross-linking
37. Which factor affects the curing time of thermoset plastics?
- a) Temperature
 - b) Pressure
 - c) Humidity
 - d) All of the above
38. Which thermoset plastic is known for its high strength and chemical resistance?
- a) Polyurethane (PU)
 - b) Epoxy
 - c) Acrylic
 - d) Silicone
39. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using thermoset plastics in prosthetic and orthotic devices?
- a) High cost
 - b) Limited durability
 - c) Difficulty in shaping and forming
 - d) All of the above



40. What is the name of the process by which thermoset plastics are molded using a pressure chamber?
- a) Resin transfer molding
 - b) Vacuum bagging
 - c) Pressure molding
 - d) Autoclave molding
41. Which thermoset plastic is known for its flexibility and elasticity?
- a) Polyurethane (PU)
 - b) Epoxy
 - c) Acrylic
 - d) Silicone
42. Which of the following is an application of thermoset plastics in prosthetic and orthotic devices?
- a) Prosthetic sockets
 - b) Orthotic braces
 - c) Splints
 - d) All of the above
43. What is the name of the process by which thermoset plastics are cured using ultraviolet (UV) light?
- a) UV curing
 - b) Heat curing
 - c) Chemical curing
 - d) Pressure curing
44. Which thermoset plastic is known for its high temperature resistance?
- a) Polyurethane (PU)
 - b) Epoxy
 - c) Acrylic
 - d) Silicone
45. Which of the following is a benefit of using thermoset plastics in prosthetic and orthotic devices?
- a) Easy to modify and adjust
 - b) High strength and rigidity
 - c) Lightweight and flexible
 - d) All of the above
46. What is the name of the process by which thermoset plastics are applied to a mold using a spray gun?



- a) Spray-up
 - b) Hand layup
 - c) Resin transfer molding
 - d) Vacuum bagging
47. Which of the following is a consideration when selecting a thermoplastic material for prosthetic and orthotic devices?
- a) Weight
 - b) Color
 - c) Texture
 - d) All of the above
48. What is the name of the process of joining two thermoplastic parts together using heat and pressure?
- a) Welding
 - b) Bonding
 - c) Fusion
 - d) Melting
49. What is the name of the process of creating a positive model from the cast?
- a) Molding
 - b) Casting
 - c) Vacuum forming
 - d) Model making
50. Which technique uses a machine to shape the casting material?
- a) Hand molding
 - b) Machine molding
 - c) Pressure molding
 - d) Vacuum forming

(E) MCQs of introduction to Prosthetics and orthotics Components

1. which component is used to connect the prosthetics limbs to the body?
 - a. socket
 - b. joint
 - c. terminal device
 - d. suspension
2. which component is used to provide cushioning in a prosthetics sockets?
 - a. liner
 - b. insert



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- c. padding
 - d. suspension
3. which of the following is NOT a typical component of transtibial prosthesis?
- a. socket
 - b. knee joint
 - c. pylon
 - d. prosthetics foot
4. SACH foot is made of which materials?
- a) polyurethane
 - b) polyethylene.
 - c) PVA.
 - d) EVA
5. SACH FOOT stand for
- a) Solid Ankle cushion Heel
 - b) ankle solid cushion heel
 - c) solid AFO cushion heel
 - d) none of the above
6. the pylon tube is made of which materials?
- a) aluminum
 - b) alloy
 - c) glass
 - d) fiber
7. SACH foot allow movement in how man direction?
- a) one
 - b) two
 - c) three
 - d) four
8. which component attach the socket to the tube clamp adapter
- a) foot adapter
 - b) socket adapter
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of above
9. multi axial foot allow movement in how many directions?
- a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 6



- d) 8
10. What is the primary function of a pylon in a lower limb prosthesis?
- a) Connects the socket to the foot
 - b) Provides shock absorption
 - c) Secures the liner
 - d) Controls knee flexion
11. A prosthetic component that mimics the knee joint is called a:
- a) Foot
 - b) Socket
 - c) Knee joint
 - d) Pylon
12. Which joint is commonly used in ankle braces?
- a) Hinge joint
 - b) Ball-and-socket joint
 - c) Pivot joint
 - d) Unilateral joint
13. Which joint allows for flexion and extension only in knee braces?
- a) Hinge joint
 - b) Ball-and-socket joint
 - c) Pivot joint
 - d) Universal joint
14. Which joint is commonly used in hip braces?
- a) Hinge joint
 - b) Ball-and-socket joint
 - c) Pivot joint
 - d) Universal joint
15. which prosthetics components provide stability in a prosthetics foot
- a) ankle
 - b) heel
 - c) toe
 - d) keel
16. which orthotics components provides cushioning in an orthotics device?
- a) insert
 - b) padding
 - c) suspension
 - d) liner



17. which orthotics components provides support in an orthotics joint?
- a) Hinge
 - b) pivot
 - c) ball and socket
 - d) universal
18. Which of the following is NOT a type of suspension liner used in a trans-tibial prosthesis?
- a) Pin system
 - b) Silicone liner
 - c) Seal-in liner
 - d) ACE wrap
19. The preferred residual limb length for a trans-tibial prosthesis is:
- a) 3-4 cm
 - b) 3-4 inches
 - c) 6-7 cm
 - d) 6-7 inches
20. Excessive knee friction and inadequate suspension can lead to which gait deviation?
- a) Limited heel rise
 - b) Lateral whip
 - c) Vaulting
 - d) Lateral trunk bending
21. What component lines the socket interface of a lower limb prosthesis?
- a) Suction
 - b) Pin locks
 - c) Belts
 - d) Gel liners
22. A Symes amputation involves removal of which body part?
- a) Knee
 - b) Middle finger
 - c) Ankle joint
 - d) Metatarsals
23. Which of the following is NOT a factor contributing to an abducted gait pattern?
- a) Prosthesis too long
 - b) short stump length
 - c) Socket too small
 - d) Insufficient suspension belt
24. A patient with a small toe amputation would likely NOT require:



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- a) Low profile foot
 - b) SAFE foot
 - c) SACH foot
 - d) No prosthesis
25. What is the primary function of a pylon in a lower limb prosthesis?
- a) Connects the socket to the foot
 - b) Provides shock absorption
 - c) Secures the liner
 - d) Controls knee flexion
26. Myoelectric control allows a prosthesis user to control prosthetic movements using:
- a) Pneumatic pressure
 - b) Muscle contractions
 - c) Body weight
 - d) Hydraulics
27. Which type of prosthetic knee joint is most suitable for a low-activity amputee?
- a) Single-axis knee
 - b) Microprocessor-controlled knee
 - c) Pneumatic knee
 - d) Hydraulic knee
28. What is the main advantage of a Jaipur foot?
- a) Microprocessor control
 - b) High energy return
 - c) Lightweight design
 - d) Suitable for all activity levels
29. Pre-prosthetic training focuses on:
- a) Strengthening remaining muscles
 - b) Gait training with a prosthesis
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) psychological adjustment
30. Which material is most commonly used for fabricating prosthetic sockets?
- a) Leather
 - b) Wood
 - c) Thermoplastics
 - d) Metal
31. What is the name of the socket design that uses suction to secure the prosthesis to the residual limb?



- a) Patellar-tendon-bearing (PTB)
 - b) Ischial containment socket
 - c) Supracondylar socket
 - d) Suction socket
32. Which prosthetic component provides stability and mimics natural knee flexion during gait?
- a) Ankle joint
 - b) Pylon
 - c) Socket
 - d) Knee joint
33. Prosthetic knee joints can be broadly categorized into two main types. Which is NOT one of them?
- a) Mechanical knees
 - b) Pneumatic knees
 - c) Osseo integrated knees
 - d) Microprocessor-controlled knees
34. Single-axis knees offer simplicity and affordability but have limitations. What is one limitation of single-axis knees?
- a) Difficulty walking on uneven terrain
 - b) Requires more energy for walking
 - c) Lack of stance phase control
 - d) Not suitable for high-impact activities
35. Polycentric knees offer a more natural gait compared to single-axis knees due to:
- a) Hydraulic or pneumatic control
 - b) Multiple axes of rotation
 - c) Microprocessor control
 - d) Manual locking mechanisms
36. Weight-activated stance control knees are a type of mechanical knee that:
- a) Lock automatically when weight is applied
 - b) Use friction to control knee movement
 - c) Require manual locking and unlocking
 - d) Powered by microprocessors
37. Microprocessor-controlled knees offer the most advanced functionality but are also the most expensive. What is one advantage of microprocessor-controlled knees?
- a) Lightweight and simple design
 - b) Adapts to different walking speeds and terrains
 - c) Requires minimal maintenance



- d) Best choice for low-activity users
38. What part of a prosthesis attaches to the residual limb?
- a) Foot
 - b) Socket
 - c) Pylon
 - d) Liner
39. A soft sleeve worn under a prosthesis is called a:
- a) Brace
 - b) Liner
 - c) Pylon
 - d) Strap
40. Which of these helps a person with a weak ankle walk more stably?
- a) Prosthetic foot
 - b) Ankle brace
 - c) Crutch
 - d) Wheelchair
41. The flexible part of an ankle-foot orthosis (AFO) that bends with your ankle is called a:
- a) Hinge
 - b) Cuff
 - c) Shell
 - d) Strap
42. A prosthetic component that mimics the knee joint is called a:
- a) Foot
 - b) Socket
 - c) Knee joint
 - d) Pylon
43. What is the primary function of a joint in a prosthetic or orthotic device?
- a) To provide stability
 - b) To allow movement
 - c) To absorb shock
 - d) To distribute pressure
44. Which type of joint is commonly used in prosthetic knees?
- a) Hinge joint
 - b) Ball-and-socket joint
 - c) Pivot joint
 - d) Universal joint



45. What is the purpose of a joint axis in a prosthetic or orthotic device?
- a) To provide rotation
 - b) To provide flexion
 - c) To provide extension
 - d) To provide stability
46. Which type of joint is commonly used in orthotic devices for the ankle?
- a) Hinge joint
 - b) Ball-and-socket joint
 - c) Pivot joint
 - d) Universal joint
47. What is the benefit of using a polycentric joint in a prosthetic or orthotic device?
- a) Increased stability
 - b) Increased movement
 - c) Increased durability
 - d) Decreased weight
48. What is the benefit of using a mechanical joint in a prosthetic or orthotic device?
- a) Increased flexibility
 - b) Increased durability
 - c) Increased movement
 - d) Decreased weight
49. Which type of joint is commonly used in prosthetic shoulders?
- a) Hinge joint
 - b) Ball-and-socket joint
 - c) Pivot joint
 - d) Universal joint
50. Which type of joint is commonly used in orthotic devices for the wrist?
- a) Hinge joint
 - b) Ball-and-socket joint
 - c) Pivot joint
 - d) Universal joint



13. Answer to MCQs

(A) Multiple Choice Questions on Health and Safety at the Workplace

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. C. | 2. B. | 3. B. | 4. D. | 5. B. |
| 6. C. | 7. B. | 8. C. | 9. B. | 10. B. |
| 11. B. | 12. C. | 13. B. | 14. C. | 15. C. |
| 16. A. | 17. C. | 18. C. | 19. B. | 20. B. |
| 21. C. | 22. B. | 23. C. | 24. A. | 25. C. |
| 26. B. | 27. A. | 28. B. | 29. B. | 30. B. |
| 31. B. | 32. B. | 33. B. | 34. C. | 35. B. |
| 36. B. | 37. B. | 38. B. | 39. B. | 40. C. |
| 41. A. | 42. B. | 43. C. | 44. B. | 45. C. |
| 46. A. | 47. B. | 48. B. | 49. C. | 50. B. |

(B) Multiple Choice Questions on Basic Computer Operating Skills

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. B. | 2. B. | 3. A. | 4. B. | 5. C. |
| 6. B. | 7. B. | 8. C. | 9. A. | 10. B. |
| 11. B. | 12. A. | 13. C. | 14. C. | 15. C. |
| 16. C. | 17. B. | 18. A. | 19. B. | 20. B. |
| 21. C. | 22. C. | 23. A. | 24. C. | 25. C. |
| 26. A. | 27. B. | 28. B. | 29. C. | 30. A. |
| 31. B. | 32. A. | 33. B. | 34. B. | 35. C. |
| 36. B. | 37. B. | 38. C. | 39. A. | 40. B. |
| 41. A. | 42. C. | 43. B. | 44. C. | 45. C. |
| 46. A. | 47. C. | 48. B. | 49. B. | 50. B. |

(C) Multiple Choice Questions on Basic Communication Skills

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. A. | 2. C. | 3. B. | 4. C. | 5. C. |
| 6. D. | 7. B. | 8. B. | 9. B. | 10. C. |
| 11. B. | 12. C. | 13. A. | 14. B. | 15. B. |
| 16. B. | 17. B. | 18. C. | 19. B. | 20. B. |
| 10. B. | 22. B. | 23. B. | 24. B. | 25. B. |
| 26. B. | 27. B. | 28. B. | 29. C. | 30. C. |
| 31. B. | 32. B. | 33. C. | 34. C. | 35. B. |
| 36. B. | 37. B. | 38. B. | 39. C. | 40. B. |
| 41. B. | 42. B. | 43. B. | 44. B. | 45. C. |
| 46. C. | 47. C. | 48. B. | 49. B. | 50. C. |

(D) Multiple choice questions for Tools and equipment and Machines

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. B. | 2. B. | 3. B. | 4. B. | 5. C. |
| 6. C. | 7. B. | 8. B. | 9. B. | 10. B. |
| 11. A. | 12. B. | 13. C. | 14. C. | 15. B. |
| 16. B. | 17. B. | 18. C. | 19. D. | 20. C. |
| 21. B. | 22. B. | 23. D. | 24. C. | 25. B. |
| 26. D. | 27. B. | 28. B. | 29. D. | 30. D. |
| 31. B. | 32. B. | 33. C. | 34. B. | 35. B. |
| 36. D. | 37. D. | 38. B. | 39. B. | 40. B. |
| 41. A. | 42. B. | 43. B. | 44. A. | 45. C. |
| 46. A. | 47. A. | 48. A. | 49. C. | 50. A. |



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(E) MCQs for Fabrication Process of P&O Devices

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. A. | 2. A. | 3. B. | 4. D. | 5. C. |
| 6. C. | 7. B. | 8. A. | 9. C. | 10. A. |
| 11. D. | 12. D. | 13. C. | 14. C. | 15. A. |
| 16. D. | 17. A. | 18. D. | 19. C. | 20. A. |
| 21. D. | 22. D. | 23. D. | 24. B. | 25. C. |
| 26. A. | 27. D. | 28. A. | 29. A. | 30. D. |
| 31. C. | 32. B. | 33. A. | 34. C. | 35. D. |
| 36. D. | 37. D. | 38. A. | 39. D. | 40. C. |
| 41. A. | 42. D. | 43. A. | 44. B. | 45. B. |
| 46. A. | 47. D. | 48. A. | 49. D. | 50. B. |

(F) MCQs of introduction to Prosthetics and orthotics Components

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. A. | 2. A. | 3. C. | 4. A. | 5. A. |
| 6. A. | 7. B. | 8. B. | 9. B. | 10. B. |
| 11. C. | 12. A. | 13. A. | 14. B. | 15. D. |
| 16. D. | 17. A. | 18. D. | 19. C. | 20. B. |
| 21. D. | 22. C. | 23. D. | 24. A. | 25. B. |
| 26. B. | 27. B. | 28. B. | 29. C. | 30. C. |
| 31. D. | 32. D. | 33. C. | 34. C. | 35. B. |
| 36. A. | 37. B. | 38. B. | 39. B. | 40. B. |
| 41. C. | 42. C. | 43. B. | 44. A. | 45. A. |
| 46. A. | 47. B. | 48. B. | 49. B. | 50. C. |