

NOTE—If the 6 Weeks Period is used in grading, then the average should be recorded at end of the 6th, 12th and 18th week. If the Quarterly Period is used, record quarterly average at end of the 9th and 18th week.

Spring Semester '45 First Six Weeks Period

Subject	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week
Indicate Calendar Date			
Grade	M T W T F	M T W T F	M T W T F
✓ 1 Barker, Margaret	Su. Ed.	.	.
2			
✓ 3 Boardman, Jean	Su. Ed.	.	.
4			
✓ 5 Boxmeyer, Penelope	Ju. F.A.	.	a 4
6			
✓ 7 Davis, Mary Emma	Su. F.A.	.	a 4
8			
✓ 9 Eno, Marvel	Ju. F.A.	.	a 4
10			
✓ 11 Jacobson, Lavone	Su. Ed.	.	.
12			
✓ 13 Kline, Elinor	Ju. Col.	.	.
14			
✓ 15 Long, Virgil Eugene	Ju. Ed.	.	a 4
16			
✓ 17 Mc Intire, Louise	Ju. F.A.	.	a 4
18			
19 Neal, Virginia	Ju. Col. Dropped 5/30		a 4
20			
✓ 21 Nigg, Marilyn	Ju. F.A.	.	.
22			
✓ 23 Niven, Elizabeth	Ju. F.A.	.	.
24			
✓ 25 Pflieger, Bettie	Ju. F.A.	a 4	a 4 a 4
26			
✓ 27 Sackett, Mary Susan	Ju. Col.	.	.
28			
✓ 29 Sipes, K. Ann	Ju. F.A.	.	.
30			
31 Stumbo, Velma	Ju. F.A.	.	a 4
32			
✓ 33 Zimmerman Marjorie	Su. Ed.	.	.
✓ 34 Jennings Nadine	Ju. F.A.	.	a 4
35			
✓ 36 Roberts, Gene	Ju. Ed.		
37			
38			
39			
40			
41			
42			
43			

- I Name and give an example of each of the three types of articulations of the body.
- II Identify the six types of freely movable joints
1. arthrodial 2. condyloid 3. enarthrodial 4. ginglymus
5. reciprocal reception 6. trochoid
- III Locate and describe the superior and inferior articular processes.
- IV Describe a typical vertebra.
- V. Where is the lowest point of movement in the spine.
- VI Name the three bones ^{comprising} the acetabular cavity and tell what fraction of the acetabulum goes to each bone of the pelvic girdle.
Describe and
- VII Give the origin and the insertion of the iliofemoral ligament, and describe its function as you know it from your limited knowledge of it.

VIII

Describe the nervous system, the
cranial, ^{the} cerebro spinal and the
autonomic in your own words
and tell the functions of each either
as a ~~separate~~ ^{integrated} or ^{as a} ~~as an~~ ^{whole} ~~integrated~~
part.

How Kinesiology knowledge will
help me in Physical Education and Coaching.

Gene Long-

Help me in my studies
Knowledge will

WESTERN
BOND
MILWAUKEE

WESTERN
BOND

Science

Knowledge of principles
or facts.

Accumulated and
accepted knowledge
which has been
systematized and
formulated with
reference to the
discovery of general
truths or the operation
of general laws;

Knowledge classified
and made available
in work life, or
the search for truth;
Comprehensive,
profane, or philosophical
knowledge

Handwritten:
5/1/20
J. J. ...

1. Where, in the human body, is the location of motion?
2. What are the three general classes of joints to which all articulations of the body belong?
3. Define: Abduction, Adduction, Circumduction.
4. Compare the flexibility and stability of the articulations of the upper and lower extremities.
5. Why is it more difficult to sit erect on the floor with knees extended than to sit erect on a chair or bench?
6. Can the fingers flex as tightly when the wrist is flexed as when it is straight? Explain why.
7. What do we mean by "state of tonus"?
8. In joints such as the knee, hip, or elbow, where movement is distinctly limited in one or more directions, describe the anatomical cause of that limitation of movement.

Thurs
April 12

1. Where, in the human body, is the location of motion?
2. What are the three general classes of joints to which all articulations of the body belong?
3. Define: Abduction, Adduction, Circumduction.
4. Compare the flexibility and stability of the articulations of the upper and lower extremities.
5. Why is it more difficult to sit erect on the floor with knees extended than to sit erect on a chair or bench?
6. Can the fingers flex as tightly when the wrist is flexed as when it is straight? Explain why.
7. What do we mean by "state of tension"?
8. In joints such as the knee, hip, or elbow, where movement is distinctly limited in one or more directions, describe the anatomical cause of that limitation of movement.

1. What animal so thoroughly exemplifies the habit of pretending to be lifeless in order to avoid attracting attention that its name is practically a slang word?
2. What other animals or birds do you know which practice this art of deception?
3. What animal do you know which slips up on its prey by very slow, stealthy movements?
4. What characteristic have you found to be depicted in many illustrations of early Persian, Egyptian, Greek, or Oriental drawings or sculpture, or of American Indian drawings and paintings?
5. Select any motor act which you perform rather frequently. Study your actions from the standpoint of waste motions and apparent causes of fatigue if it is long continued. If you perform it efficiently, how do you think you achieved this? If you perform it inefficiently, how could you go about improving it?
6. Find some chair which is uncomfortable for you. Why is it uncomfortable?
7. Have you ever worn clothing which was uncomfortable? If so, try to analyze the reason for this discomfort in terms of effect upon your movements.
8. Select some sport skill which you have learned recently. Write out the reasons which you know for the details of the technique which you were taught.
9. In driving a car with the driver's seat adjusted too close or too far from the wheel for a person of your size, where do you notice the feeling of fatigue?
10. Define kinesiology and give its general relationships to certain other sciences.

Bettie L. Pflueger

The Application of Kinesiology
in occupational therapy as
used in orthopedic work.

Manual Bus

Occupational Therapy as applied to Kinesiology
or
Kinesiology as applied to Occupational Therapy

Ann Scipes

Recreational Therapy as part of
Occupational Therapy.

Physiotherapy

Margaret B. Barker

N. Jennings

The way in which O.T.
Crafts are applied in the
motion of the muscles.

Penelope Bolmeyer

Kinesiology as it is applied to Occupational Therapy.

The ilio femoral. -

The sacro-iliac joint - analysing some craft and explaining the functions of the sacro-iliac jt in the process of doing this craft.

Elizabeth Niven

Mainly Riggs

Occupational Therapy for

the treatment of Fractures.

Mary C. Davis

Occupational Therapy and
Kinesiology in the Hospital.

Louise McIntire

Occupational Therapy in the
Rehabilitation Program.

O. T. in the correction and
Rehabilitation program with
regard to Kinesiology and specialized
crafts for exercise.

Boardman

Athletics and
Kinesiology Combined.

- OR -

Some Special Disease in

Connection with School

Children & Phys Ed - ^{such as} Rheumatic fever.

Gene Roberts

6/7/45

No
Kinesiology

How Kinesiology affects my teaching of physical education + coaching. Use the general knowledge in treating sprain ^{injury} & injuries

1
Physical Education -

Infantile Paralysis and its certain
method of correcting the crippling joints
parts.

Lavone Jacobson

21 1976
Selma Stumbo.

Kinesology in Everyday Life

Kinesiology and Occupational
Therapy.

See Sackett

Elinor Kline

Diseases of the bone and consequent
motor involvement in children

Collectives -

Zimmerman

in p. 8. three
exercises

*Write on 5 of these six questions
but number them as they are listed here.*

1. Upon what is effective teaching in physical education based? State in One sentence.
2. Discuss briefly the universality of movement.
3. Discuss briefly the history of the science of kinesiology.
4. Select any motor activity which you perform rather frequently. Study your actions from the standpoint of waste motions and apparent causes of fatigue if continued. If you perform it efficiently, how do you think you achieved this? If you perform it inefficiently, how could you go about improving your efforts?
5. Discuss briefly why the articulations of the body are the hinges upon which the study of kinesiology swing.
6. In much the same way as in Question 5, discuss the relationship of the muscles of the body to the study of kinesiology.