SET C

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
SECOND SEMESTER
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
BPT – 206

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

(Objective)

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. General Adaptation Syndrome was given by _____.
   a. Hans Selye
   b. Walter Cannon
   c. Philip Bard
   d. Paul Ekman

2. Who gave the concept of Mental Age?
   a. Terman
   b. Binet
   c. Stern
   d. Simon

3. _____ divided general intelligence into two distinct types: crystallized and fluid.
   a. Spearman
   b. Gardner
   c. Cattell
   d. Guilford

4. _____ thinking is an insight based thinking which uses previous experiences to solve a problem.
   a. Perceptual
   b. Concrete
   c. Reflective
   d. Abstract

5. Which of the following is not a heuristic?
   a. Representativeness
   b. Algorithm
   c. Availability
   d. Anchoring and Adjustment

6. _____ gave the concept of Classical Conditioning.
   a. Ivan Pavlov
   b. James Watson
   c. B.F. Skinner
   d. Wolfgang Kohler

7. The Bobo Doll experiment was done by ____
   a. Ivan Pavlov
   b. Albert Bandura
   c. B.F. Skinner
   d. Charles Spearman

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of Type A Personality?
   a. Relaxed
   b. Easy- Going
   c. Patient
   d. Ambitious

9. Which of the following is not a part of the topographical model by Freud?
   a. Conscious
   b. Pre-conscious
   c. Unconscious
   d. Super-ego

10. Which approach focuses on observable behaviors rather than mental processes?
    a. Humanistic
    b. Psychoanalytic
    c. Cognitive
    d. Behaviorist

11. What was the primary focus of Structuralism in Psychology?
    a. The role of unconscious motives
    b. The structure of the mind
    c. Observational Learning
    d. Social Interactions

12. Which of the following is *not* one of the four main goals of psychology?
    a. Description
    b. Prediction
    c. Elimination
    d. Explanation

13. In which year was the first Psychology laboratory established?
    a. 1859
    b. 1879
    c. 1890
    d. 1905

14. Which of the following is a characteristic of infancy?
    a. Identity Exploration
    b. Rapid physical growth
    c. Menopause
    d. Career establishment

15. Which of the following changes is most common during adolescence?
    a. Decreased Independence
    b. Slowed brain development
    c. Hormonal changes and puberty
    d. Retirement preparation

16. Which of the following best defines attention?
    a. The ability to remember past events.
    b. The process of interpreting sensory information.
    c. The selective focus on certain stimuli while ignoring others.
    d. The ability to form logical conclusions

17. Which law of Gestalt psychology explains why we see patterns and group objects that are close to each other?
    a. Law of Closure
    b. Law of Similarity
    c. Law of Proximity
    d. Law of Pragnanz

18. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which need must be fulfilled first?
    a. Esteem needs
    b. Belongingness and love
    c. Self-actualization
    d. Physiological needs

19. In an avoidance-avoidance conflict, the individual must choose between:
    a. Two positive alternatives
    b. Two equally unattractive options
    c. One positive and one negative outcome
    d. A goal and a distraction

20. The term 'emotion' is derived from the Latin word "_____".
    a. emovre
    b. emovere
    c. emove
    d. emore

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What do you mean by Psychology? Explain the different branches of Psychology. **3+7=10**

2. Define adolescence. Explain the physical, psychological and social changes encountered during adolescence. **3+7+10**

3. State the factors influencing perception. Elucidate the principles of organization of perception with diagrams. **2+8=10**

4. What are the different types of motives? Explain Maslow's hierarchy of needs with diagram. **3+7=10**

5. What are the types of Emotions? Write about the nature of Emotions. Explain any two theories related to emotions. **2+2+6 =10**

6. Explain different types of Intelligence Tests. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Intelligence Assessment? **6+4=10**

7. What is Reasoning and what are its types? Explain the seven step process of typical problem-solving. **3+7=10**

8. Define Stress. Explain the four types of Coping with stress. **2+8=10**

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