

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY  
SECOND SEMESTER  
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY  
BPT – 206 [REPEAT]**  
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET  
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

**[Objective]**

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

**1×20=20**

1. Focusing of awareness on certain specific objects by excluding others from the moment is called as
  - a. Attention
  - b. Observation
  - c. Search
  - d. Readiness
2. If things are perceived as belonging together it is called
  - a. Law of similarity
  - b. Law of closure
  - c. Law of proximity
  - d. None of the above
3. Overt behavior is one of the level of analysis of
  - a. Attitude
  - b. Intelligence
  - c. Perception
  - d. Emotions
4. Which of the following is NOT a stress management technique?
  - a. Fighting
  - b. Adequate sleep
  - c. Exercise
  - d. Balanced diet
5. Who has proposed Multiple Theory of Intelligence?
  - a. Cattell
  - b. Sternberg
  - c. Miller
  - d. Gardner
6. Intelligence is measured in terms of
  - a. EQ
  - b. SQ
  - c. IQ
  - d. All of the above
7. Forming specific conclusion from general observation is called
  - a. Inductive Reasoning
  - b. Analogical reasoning
  - c. Deductive Reasoning
  - d. None of the above
8. Creative thinking involves
  - a. Repetition
  - b. Previous knowledge
  - c. Novelty
  - d. None of the above
9. Which approach to personality focuses on unconscious mind?
  - a. Psychoanalytic approach
  - b. Humanistic approach
  - c. Cognitive approach
  - d. Behaviouristic approach

10. Which personality assessment technique focuses on one to one interaction?
- Observation
  - Interview
  - Projective test
  - Rating scale
11. The word 'psychology' comes from:
- Latin
  - Spanish
  - Greek
  - Italian
12. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of:
- People and things
  - Emotions and beliefs
  - Perception and religion
  - Mind and behaviour
13. Who is the father of Psychology?
- Wilhelm Wundt
  - G. Jung
  - Sigmund Freud
  - None of the above
14. Which of the following is an assumption in Maslow's hierarchy of needs?
- Needs are dependent on culture and also on social class
  - Lower level needs must be at least partially satisfied before higher needs can affect behavior
  - Needs are not prioritized or arranged in any particular order
  - Needs have no relevance to hierarchy
15. A person who is in the position of attempting to satisfy their needs at the most basic level is operating at the level of Maslow's needs hierarchy call the need for \_\_\_\_\_
- Self actualization
  - Esteem
  - Physical
  - Belongingness
16. Which among the following is also called as "transitional age"?
- Early childhood
  - Late childhood
  - Early Adolescence
  - Late Adolescence
17. Infancy determines the age of children
- 12 -18 years
  - 6-12 years
  - 6 years from birth
  - None of the above
18. Which among the following is also called as period of "storm and stress"?
- Middle age
  - Late childhood
  - Adulthood
  - Adolescence
19. The period from 13 years to 17 years is referred to as
- Infancy
  - Early childhood
  - Early Adolescence
  - Late Adolescence
20. Which of the following is not a characteristic of infancy?
- Speed in physical development
  - Dependency on others
  - To be moral
  - Intensity of mental activity



**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Define Motivation. Explain Maslow's hierarchy of needs with Diagram.  | 3+7=10       |
| 2. What do you mean by perception? Explain the principles of organization of perception.   | 2+8=10       |
| 3. Define Emotions. What are the different levels of analysis of emotions?   | 2+8=10       |
| 4. Define Psychology. Do you consider psychology as science? Elaborate your views on how Psychology is related to Physiotherapy. | 2+4+4<br>=10 |
| 5. Define Stress. What are the various types of stress? Explain the various causes of stress?                                    | 2+4+4<br>=10 |
| 6. What is Learning? Explain Thorndike's Trial and error method of learning.   | 3+7=10       |
| 7. Define Intelligence. Elaborate the various theories of Intelligence.  | 3+7=10       |
| 8. Elucidate the various techniques of Personality Assessment.   | 10           |

== \*\*\* ==