

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
SECOND SEMESTER
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
BPT – 206**

**SET
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. The word 'psychology' comes from:
a. Latin
b. Spanish
c. Greek
d. Italian
2. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of:
a. People and things
b. Emotions and beliefs
c. Perception and religion
d. Mind and behaviour
3. Who is the father of Psychology?
a. Wilhelm Wundt
b. G. Jung
c. Sigmund Freud
d. None of the above
4. Which of the following is an assumption in Maslow's hierarchy of needs?
a. Needs are dependent on culture and also on social class
b. Lower level needs must be at least partially satisfied before higher needs can affect behavior
c. Needs are not prioritized or arranged in any particular order
d. Needs have no relevance to hierarchy
5. 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 _____
a. Self actualization
b. Esteem
c. Physical
d. Belongingness
6. Which among the following is also called as "transitional age"?
a. Early childhood
b. Late childhood
c. Early Adolescence
d. Late Adolescence
7. Infancy determines the age of children
a. 12 -18 years
b. 6-12 years
c. 6 years from birth
d. None of the above
8. Which among the following is also called as period of "storm and stress"?
a. Middle age
b. Late childhood
c. Adulthood
d. Adolescence

9. Which of the following is not a characteristic of infancy?
a. Speed in physical development b. Dependency on others
c. To be moral d. Intensity of mental activity
10. The period from 13 years to 17 years is referred to as
a. Infancy b. Early childhood
c. Early Adolescence d. Late Adolescence
11. Which personality assessment technique focuses on one to one interaction?
a. Observation b. Interview
c. Projective test d. Rating scale
12. Forming specific conclusion from general observation is called
a. Inductive Reasoning b. Analogical reasoning
c. Deductive Reasoning d. None of the above
13. Which approach to personality focuses on unconscious mind?
a. Psychoanalytic approach b. Humanistic approach
c. Cognitive approach d. Behaviouristic approach
14. Creative thinking involves
a. Repetition b. Previous knowledge
c. Novelty d. None of the above
15. Intelligence is measured in terms of
a. EQ b. SQ
c. IQ d. All of the above
16. Who has proposed Multiple Theory of Intelligence?
a. Cattell b. Sternberg
c. Miller d. Gardner
17. Which of the following is NOT a stress management technique?
a. Fighting b. Adequate sleep
c. Exercise d. Balanced diet
18. Overt behavior is one of the level of analysis of
a. Attitude b. Intelligence
c. Perception d. Emotions
19. 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
20. Focusing of awareness on certain specific objects by excluding others from the moment is called as
a. Attention b. Observation
c. Search d. Readiness

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

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| 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
=10 |
| 5. Define Stress. What are the various types of stress? Explain the various causes of stress? | 2+4+4
=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 |

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