



**BCH-7793-7794**

**First Year B. Physiotherapy Examination**

**January - 2016**

**(1) Psychology**

**(2) Sociology**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

**SECTION - I**

**(1) Psychology**

- Instructions :**
- (1) Answer should be brief and to the point.
  - (2) Figure to the right indicate marks.
  - (3) Attempt all questions.
  - (4) All questions are compulsory.
  - (5) Write each section in separate answer book.

**1 Write any two : 20**

- (1) Physiotherapist as a creative thinker.
- (2) Doctor - patient relationship.
- (3) Physiotherapist required leadership qualities.

**2 Short notes : (any two) 5×2=10**

- (1) Growth and Development.
- (2) Children intelligence test.
- (3) Personality in short.
- (4) Illusion and Hallucination.
- (5) Attitude measurement in short.

**3** Write in very short : (any five) **2×5=10**

- (1) Aims of psychology.
- (2) Genes
- (3) Clinical Case study
- (4) Fashion.
- (5) Motivation
- (6) Names of Yoga.
- (7) Names of behaviour modification techniques.
- (8) Use operent conditioning technique in any physio dises in short.

**4** M. C. Q. : **10**

- (1) Psychodynamic approach has been developed by \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Freud (B) Jung  
(C) Rorschach (D) Adler
  
- (2) First letter technique depends on \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Ability Test  
(B) Interest Test  
(C) Abbreviations  
(D) Aptitude Test.
  
- (3) Classical conditioning = \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Skinner (B) Pavlove  
(C) Maslow (D) Lindsey
  
- (4) Psychoses have \_\_\_\_\_ types.  
(A) Three (B) Two  
(C) Four (D) Five

- (5) Memories outside of Conscious awareness are called
- (A) Proactive memories
  - (B) Explicit memories
  - (C) Implicit memories
  - (D) Retroactive memories
- (6) The part of the brain that functions as a "Switching station" between the STM and LTM is the
- (A) Hippocampous
  - (B) RS
  - (C) Carebral cortex
  - (D) Enegram switching center
- (7) Maslow has given third need named \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Physiological Need
  - (B) Security Need
  - (C) (A) + (B) + (D)
  - (D) Love/affection
- (8) Thematic apperception test have relation with \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) beautiful picture
  - (B) Ambiguous picture
  - (C) Coloured picture
  - (D) None of it
- (9) Because of thyroxin deficiency in the initial years of life leads to the defect called \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) MR child
  - (B) Celebral palsy
  - (C) Ceretinism
  - (D) Poor intelligence
- (10) Yoga is a \_\_\_\_\_ exercise.
- (A) Physical
  - (B) Mental
  - (C) (A) + (B)
  - (D) Relaxation exercise.

## SECTION - II

### (2) Sociology

- 1 Write Long notes as any Two of the following : **10×2=20**
- (a) Describe various social problems in India. Write how these problems can be controlled.
  - (b) Describe role of family in health and illness.
  - (c) Describe various social factors playing role on health.
- 2 Write short notes on any Two of the following : **5×2=10**
- (a) Psychosomatic disorders and their importance to physiotherapy.
  - (b) Role of cultural factors on illness.
  - (c) Social problems of aged and its prevention.
- 3 Write in two to three sentences on any Five of **2×5=10**  
the following :
- (a) Social pathology
  - (b) Society
  - (c) Counseling
  - (d) Acculturation
  - (e) Anthropology
  - (f) Social defence.

4 Write most appropriate answer in given following M.C.Q. : 10

(1) A temporary, provisional view held by people on a point of debate is :

- (A) Opinion
- (B) Practice
- (C) Attitude
- (D) Belief

(2) Kuppaswamy index considers all except :

- (A) Education
- (B) Income
- (C) Housing
- (D) Occupation

(3) Change in the affective level after communication and health education means change in :

- (A) Knowledge
- (B) Attitude
- (C) Skill
- (D) All above

(4) "Learned Behavior which is acquired socially" is known as :

- (A) Customs
- (B) Acculturation
- (C) Standard living
- (D) Culture

- (5) Acculturation means :
- (A) Cultural contact
  - (B) Study of various cultures
  - (C) Cultural history of health and disease
  - (D) None of the above
- (6) Most powerful example of social cohesion is :
- (A) Mob
  - (B) Hospital
  - (C) Family
  - (D) Herd
- (7) All of the following social sciences deal directly with human behaviour except :
- (A) Political science
  - (B) Anthropology
  - (C) Social psychology
  - (D) Sociology
- (8) A family where all of its members are playing a part in its management is known as :
- (A) Elementary family
  - (B) New family
  - (C) 3 Generation family
  - (D) Communal family

- (9) Which of the following is a correct stages of family cycle in chronological sequence :
- (A) Formation, Extension, Complete extension, Dissolution, Contraction, Complete contraction
  - (B) Formation, Extension, Contraction, Complete Extension, Complete Contraction, Dissolution.
  - (C) Formation, Contraction, Complete Contraction, Extension, Complete extension, Dissolution.
  - (D) Formation, Extension, Complete extension, Contraction, Complete contraction, Dissolution.
- (10) First requisite before conducting interview is :
- (A) Securing report
  - (B) Establishing contact
  - (C) Probe questions
  - (D) Guiding the interview.
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