



MN-7793-7794

Seat No. _____

First Year B. Physiotherapy Examination

July – 2016

Psychology & Sociology

(New Course)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Instructions :

- (1) Answers should be brief and to the point.
- (2) Figures to the right indicate marks.
- (3) All question are compulsory.
- (4) Write each section in separate answer book.

SECTION - I (Psychology)

- 1 Write any two : 20
 - (i) Write in detail the Abraham Maslow's classification.
 - (ii) What is memory and explain long term and short term memory.
 - (iii) What is Heredity and Environment ? Explain the mechanism of heredity.

- 2 Short notes : (any two) 5×2=10
 - (i) Errors of Perception
 - (ii) Motivation
 - (iii) Creative Thinking
 - (iv) Attitude
 - (v) Social Interation.

3 Short questions : (any five)

2×5=10

- (i) Behaviour therapy
- (ii) Prejudice
- (iii) Aims of Psychology
- (iv) Formal group
- (v) Personality in short
- (vi) Growth and Development
- (vii) Classical Conditioning.

4 M.C.Q. :

10

- (1) The meaning of Persona is _____.
 - (A) Intelligence
 - (B) Mask
 - (C) Impression
 - (D) Weight
- (2) The formula of IQ is _____.
 - (A) $CA/MA \times 100$
 - (B) MA
 - (C) $MA/CA \times 100$
 - (D) 100
- (3) Perception is _____ mental process.
 - (A) Admired
 - (B) Simple
 - (C) Complete
 - (D) Selective
- (4) What is called the process of making meaningful sensation ?
 - (A) Perception
 - (B) Memory
 - (C) Concentration
 - (D) Learning
- (5) Classical conditioning : _____.
 - (A) Skinner
 - (B) Pavlov
 - (C) Maslow
 - (D) Lindsey
- (6) Psychology means _____.
 - (A) Physio + logic
 - (B) Psychi + logic
 - (C) Psycho + logos
 - (D) (A) + (B)

- (7) Who plays an important role in development of growth ?
 (A) School (B) Family
 (C) Culture (D) Heredity
- (8) Who has given us the classification of motivation :
 (A) Maslow (B) Dr. Freud
 (C) Koheler (D) Pavlov
- (9) Schizophrenia is _____.
 (A) Disease (B) Splitting of Personality
 (C) Test (D) Name of Psychologist
- (10) _____ and cultural mass has close relation.
 (A) Prejudice (B) Attitudes
 (C) Fashion (D) Propaganda

SECTION - II (Sociology)

- 5 Write long notes on any two of the following : 20
 (a) Describe health conditions of Ruralites.
 (b) Describe role of family on health and disease.
 (c) Describe various social classifications.
- 6 Write short notes on any two of the following : 10
 (a) Social problems of adolescent and young girls.
 (b) Social bases of personalities.
 (c) Types of groups and their importance.
- 7 Write in two to three sentences on any five of the following : 10
 (a) Juvenile Delinquency
 (b) Counselling
 (c) Malnutrition
 (d) Social security
 (e) Socialization
 (f) Custom.

- 8 Write most appropriate answers in given following MCQs : 10
- (1) Kuppuswamy classification considers all except
(A) Education (B) Income
(C) Housing (D) Occupation
 - (2) The Children's Act was passed first time in India in the year :
(A) 1960 (B) 1969
(C) 1971 (D) 1986
 - (3) Income generated within a country is known as
(A) Gross Domestic Product (B) Net National Product
(C) Net Domestic Product (D) Purchasing Power Parity
 - (4) Poverty line can be defined in terms of
(A) Daily fat intake (B) Daily protein intake
(C) Daily calorie intake (D) Access to health services
 - (5) Increased drug compliance can be seen with
(A) Frequent dosing
(B) Longer duration of treatment
(C) Multidrugs
(D) Involving family members in observations
 - (6) "Learned Behavior which is acquired socially" is known as -
(A) Customs (B) Acculturation
(C) Standard of living (D) Culture
 - (7) The pattern of inter-relation between persons in a society is called -
(A) Social Stratification (B) Social structure
(C) Caste system (D) Herd structure
 - (8) Relation between the disease and social conditions is described as -
(A) Socialism (B) Acculturation
(C) Social pathology (D) Social defense
 - (9) Acculturation means :
(A) Cultural contact
(B) Study of various cultures
(C) Cultural history of health and disease
(D) None of the above
 - (10) Tendency of some members of a group to identify and interact with selected members only, leads to formation of a subgroup, this is called as :
(A) Cohesion (B) Sociometry
(C) Group structure (D) Group dynamics