

RF-7793-7794]

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Seat No.

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First Year B. Physiotherapy Examination

February - 2019

Psychology and Sociology

(Old Course)

Time: 3 Hours] [Total Marks: 100 Instructions: (1) Figures to the right indicate marks. (2) Write legibly and to the point. (3)Draw diagrams / flow chart wherever necessary. SECTION - I (Psychology) 1 Long Questions: (Any Two) 20 Describe in detail about Memory. (a) (b) What is intelligence? Its assessments. Psychological aspects of management of cerebral palsy. (c) 2 Short Notes: (Any Two) 10 Counseling skills in physiotherapy. (b) Sigmund Freud. Stress induced pain and its management. (c) (d) Doctor - patient relationship. 3 Short Questions : (Any Five) 10 Attention. (a) (b) Delusion. Basic Emotions. (c) (d) Behavior therapy. (e) Hallucination. (f) Thematic Apperception Test.

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MC(c				
(1)	Illusion is the abnormality of						
	(A)	Thought	(B)				
(2)		Perception	` /	All of above			
(2)	MMPI is the test for						
	` '	Cognition	(B)	-			
(2)	` ′	Personality	` ′	None of above			
(3)	Who has given theory of classical conditioning?						
	(A)	Ivan Pavlov	(B)	B.F. Skinner			
	` ′	Erick Erikson		Sigmund Freud			
(4)	Pseudo dementia is seen in which disorder?						
	(A)		(B)	-			
		Head injury	(D)				
(5)	Limbic system is associated function of following.						
	(A)	Emotion	(B)	Memory			
	(C)	Learning	(D)	None of above			
(6)	Ambiguous pictures are seen in which test?						
	(A)	Intelligence test	(B)	Bender gestalt tes			
	(C)	Rorschach test	(D)	All of above			
(7)	Abraham Maslow has give theory of						
	(A)	Personality	(B)	Cognition			
	(C)	Intelligence	(D)	Motivation			
(8)	Anal stage of psychosexual development is associated with which disorder?						
	(A) Obsessive compulsive disorder						
	(B)	B) Major depressive disorder					
	(C) Substance use disorder						
	(D)	Conduct disorder					
(9)	Schizophrenia is the disease of						
` '	(A)	Thought	(B)	Perception			
	(C)	Behavior	(D)	All of above			
(10)	The formula of IQ is						
	(A)	MA/CA	(B)	CA/MA			
	(C)	(MA/CA)×100	(D)	(CA/MA)×100			

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SECTION - II (Sociology)

5	Wri	Write long notes on any two of the following: 20							
	(a)	Define culture and customs. Describe cultural factors involved in nutritional disorders.							
	(b)	Define family. Which are the various types of family? Describe the influence of type of family on child rearing.							
	(c)	Social issues of adolescents in India.							
6	Wri	Write short notes on any two of the following: 10							
	(a)	Urbanization							
	(b)	Kuppuswamy's socio-economic status scale							
	(c)	Social security							
7	Wri	Write in two to three sentences on any five of the 10							
	folle	following:							
	(a)	Social pathology							
	(b)	Sex ratio							
	(c)	Food taboos							
	(d)	Gross Domestic Product							
	(e)	Juvenile delinquency							
	(f)	Acculturation							
8	Wri	Write most appropriate answer in given following MCQs: 10							
	(1)	The most elementary community of a few families living together is called							
		(A) Village (B) Band							
		(C) Society (D) Town							
	(2)	The study of the physical, social and cultural history of man is called:							
		(A) Anthropology (B) Psychology							
		(C) Epidemiology (D) Sociology							
	(3)	Inner force which drives an individual to a certain action is called:							
		(A) Emotion (B) Incentive							
		(C) Compulsion (D) Motivation							
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(4)	Lega	al age of marriage for	girls	in India is :		
	(A)	21	(B)	18		
	(C)	19	(D)	24		
(5)	Viev	vs held by people on a	point	of dispute is called:		
	(A)	Opinion	(B)	Belief		
	(C)	Attitude	(D)	Behaviour		
(6)	Phase of family cycle beginning from birth of last che to first child leaves home is called:					
	(A)	Formation	(B)	Extension		
	(C)	Complete extension	(D)	Contraction		
(7)	a sl	en a group of people com nort period, motivated osity is called:	_			
	(A)	Mob	(B)	Herd		
	(C)	Crowd	(D)	Community		
(8)	Social pathology is uncovered by:					
	(A)	Social surveys	(B)	Case study		
	(C)	Field study	(D)	Field survey		
(9)	Poverty line is defined as expenditure required in term of:					
	(A)	Daily protein intake	(B)	Daily fat intake		
	(C)	Access to health care	(D)	Daily calorie intake		
(10)	Accustomed way of doing things is called:					
	(A)	Behavior	(B)	Habits		
	(C)	Style	(D)	Practice		