



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Physiotherapy

Course Name – General and Applied Psychology

Course Code - BPT403

(Semester IV)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Psychology is the science of studying
 - a) Behaviour
 - b) Behaviour and overt activity of mind
 - c) Behaviour and covert activity of mind
 - d) Covert activity of the mind
- (2) Diagnosis a psychological disorder is done by
 - a) Social psychologist
 - b) Clinical psychologist
 - c) Industrial psychologist
 - d) Educational psychologist
- (3) Employee training is done by-
 - a) Clinical psychologist
 - b) Experimental psychologist
 - c) Developmental psychologist
 - d) Industrial psychologist
- (4) Who was associated with Gestalt school of Psychology?
 - a) Max Wertheimer
 - b) Sigmund Freud
 - c) Wilhelm Wundt
 - d) John B. Watson
- (5) Freud's theory is based on
 - a) Experimental method
 - b) Survey method
 - c) Case study method
 - d) Inventory method
- (6) Which one is not a part of experimental method?
 - a) Independent variable
 - b) Dependent variable
 - c) Control
 - d) Introspection
- (7) Counselling psychologists deal with
 - a) Major disorders
 - b) Milder emotional problems
 - c) Social issues
 - d) Educational problems

- (8) Interpretation of sensory stimuli is called
- a) Sensation
 - b) Perception
 - c) Attention
 - d) Emotion
- (9) Which one among the following is not illusion?
- a) A rope in darkness is perceived as snake
 - b) A moving leaf in darkness is perceived as insect
 - c) Hearing sound without any stimulus
 - d) Motion picture in screen
- (10) Which one is an unpleasant emotion?
- a) Joy
 - b) Affection
 - c) Jealousy
 - d) Empathy
- (11) Theories of emotion
- a) Relate the bodily changes and the emotion a person feels
 - b) Classify and describe the experience
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- (12) Which theory states that “Emotion is the perception of bodily changes” ?
- a) James Lange Theory
 - b) Cannon-Bard Theory
 - c) Schachter-Singer Theory
 - d) Common sense
- (13) A vague fear experienced without knowing the reason or happenings or matter is called-
- a) Fear
 - b) Anxiety
 - c) Anger
 - d) Frustration
- (14) Which brain structure is associated with emotion?
- a) Hypothalamus
 - b) Pons
 - c) Cerebrum
 - d) All of the above
- (15) In learning, behaviour change is-
- a) Temporary
 - b) Permanent
 - c) Relatively permanent
 - d) Momentary
- (16) The experiment of classical conditioning was associated with-
- a) Memory
 - b) Reflex
 - c) Anger
 - d) Emotion
- (17) Pavlov’s theory includes
- a) Law of effect
 - b) Observational learning
 - c) Conditioned response
 - d) Trial and error learning
- (18) A child, who was attacked by a dog, later developed a fear for furred animals. This is an example of-
- a) Classical conditioning
 - b) Generalization
 - c) Extinction
 - d) Discrimination
- (19) Social learning theory was proposed by-
- a) B.F. Skinner
 - b) E.L. Thorndike
 - c) Ivan Pavlov
 - d) Albert Bandura
- (20) The process of receiving sensory input is called-
- a) Retrieval
 - b) Storage
 - c) Encoding
 - d) Recall

- (21) LTM stores
- a) Important incidents of life
 - b) Immediate sensory stimulus
 - c) Words
 - d) 7 to 16 items
- (22) STM holds information for-
- a) 30 seconds
 - b) 16 seconds
 - c) 7 seconds
 - d) 60 seconds
- (23) The amount of information STM can hold-
- a) 70 items
 - b) 17 items
 - c) 7 items
 - d) None of the above
- (24) The order of the colour in the spectrum can be remembered by associating each colour with VIBGYOR. This is an example of-
- a) Chunking
 - b) Rhyming
 - c) Memory peg
 - d) Loci method
- (25) The infancy stage lasts for –
- a) 1 year
 - b) 1 month
 - c) 1 week
 - d) None of the above
- (26) Which motor development is not a characteristics of infancy?
- a) Head and back support
 - b) Walking
 - c) Grasping
 - d) Fine motor movement
- (27) Identity and role confusion occur at
- a) Early childhood
 - b) Middle childhood
 - c) Adolescence
 - d) None of the above
- (28) Which period is called period of foetus?
- a) From conception to 1 week
 - b) From 2 months of conception to birth
 - c) 2 to 6 months of conception
 - d) From 6 months of conception to birth
- (29) The degree to which a person can control an event _____ the stress and inability to predict the occurrence of an event usually _____ the stress
- a) Increases, Increases
 - b) Decreases, Increases
 - c) Decreases, Decreases
 - d) Increase, Decreases
- (30) The three stages of Hans Selye's stress model are:
- a) Exhaustion, coping and action
 - b) Action, resting and coping
 - c) Action, arousal and resting
 - d) Arousal, resistance and exhaustion
- (31) Which are the following leads to physiological disorders due to stress: a) Gastrointestinal Disorders b) Autism Spectrum Disorder c) Cardiovascular Disorders d) Respiratory Disorders
- a) a, c and d
 - b) d, b and a
 - c) a, b, c and d
 - d) b, c and d
- (32) Office politics and confusion about job responsibilities are a few hurdles that stop an employee from achieving his objectives. These kinds of stressors are referred to as:
- a) Organizational stressors
 - b) Hindrance stressors
 - c) Challenge stressors
 - d) Individual stressors
- (33) At zero arousal, you have zero performance'- Who proposed this concept?
- a) Yerkes and Dodson
 - b) Hans Selye

- c) Frank Gilbreth
d) L.L. Thurstone
- (34) Both work underload and work overload can cause
a) Stress
b) Role ambiguity
c) Role conflict
d) All of the above
- (35) The uncertainty or lack of clarity an employee experiences regarding his/her job is referred to as -
a) Role conflict
b) Organizational stress
c) Role ambiguity
d) Job stress
- (36) People with an internal locus of control believe that -
a) Only their supervisors can control the events of their lives.
b) They cannot control the events of their lives with their own abilities.
c) They can control the events of their lives with their own abilities
d) None of the above
- (37) Giving too much emphasis on the initial information and making decision based on the information is referred to as
a) Confirmation Bias
b) Anchoring Bias
c) Randomness Error
d) Availability Bias
- (38) Making decision on the information that is readily available to us is known as:
a) Anchoring Bias
b) Confirmation Bias
c) Escalation of commitment
d) Availability Bias
- (39) Decision-making varies from one person to another on the basis of which factors?
a) Personality, gender, mental ability, cultural differences
b) Personality, educational qualification, cognitive ability
c) Gender and mental ability
d) Personality and educational qualification
- (40) _____ refers to a system of shared meaning held by members that distinguishes one organization from the other.
a) Organizational Culture
b) Group cohesiveness
c) Team Building
d) Organizational Climate
- (41) The organization's dominant values are defined as
a) Core values
b) Organizational climate
c) Barriers to diversity
d) Team cohesiveness
- (42) Getting demoted, being forced to retire or a lesser pay grade are considered as _____.
a) Minor penalties
b) Disciplinary acts
c) Major penalties
d) None of the above
- (43) Which of the following are the problems or issues faced while taking disciplinary actions:
a) Lack of fair play
b) Lack of Knowledge of the Disciplinary Procedure
c) Too Many Rules
d) a, b, and c
e) a and c
f) a and b
g) b and c
- (44) According to T.N Chaturvedi the implications of ethical conduct is/are-
a) All the people must be served equally and impartially.
b) The public servants must try to work in harmony with the representative institutions and voluntary organisations.

- c) A sense of fair play
d) All of the above
- (45) The branch of industrial psychology that studies the physical structure of the human body in order to develop workspaces(e.g-tool, desk, seats) is known as-
- a) Engineering psychology
b) Robotics
c) Human Anthropometry
d) Person- machine system
- (46) Pairing movements that allow to preserve body balance is referred as-
- a) Circular Motions
b) Rhythm
c) Tool Designs
d) Symmetrical Movements:
- (47) Time and Motion studies are not concerned with-
- a) Tool Arrangement
b) Tool disassembling
c) Plant layouts
d) All of the above
- (48) The greek word 'ergon' means -
- a) Work
b) Time
c) Energy
d) Natural Laws
- (49) Counselling is not a process of
- a) Improving personal effectiveness
b) Giving advice, making suggestions and recommendation
c) Decision-making
d) Resolution of problem
- (50) To establish rapport with the counselee, the counsellor:
- a) Should become a friend of the counselee
b) Should talk to the counselee's parents first
c) Should be empathetic and respectful
d) Should show no emotion to the counselee
- (51) When the client has developed a significant level of confidence in coping with the difficulties and is ready to discontinue the counselling process, it is referred to as-
- a) Relationship building
b) Termination
c) Habituation
d) Free association
- (52) According to Rogers, a counsellor should be-
- a) Sympathetic
b) Sympathetic, emotionally attached
c) Empathetic, Should show unconditional positive regard and congruence
d) None of the above.
- (53) The fourth stage of Cormier and Hackney's counselling process is-
- a) Intervension and problem-solving
b) Termination
c) Relationship building
d) Research and evaluation
- (54) Two-factor' theory was proposed by
- a) L.L Thurstone
b) Cattell
c) Sternberg
d) Spearman
- (55) Intelligence is the global capacity of an individual to _____, to _____ and to deal effectively with his environment.
- a) act purposefully, think rationally
b) think purposefully, act rationally
c) deal rationally, think purposefully
d) deal purposefully, act rationally
- (56) In Guilford's 'Model of Intellect', evaluation, convergent thinking, memory and figural factors come under
- a) Operations
b) Contents
c) Products
d) None of the above.

- (57) The IQ of a 20 years old whose mental age is 15 will be:
- a) 100
 - b) 50
 - c) 75
 - d) 84
- (58) The ability to work with numbers, calculations rapidly and accurately is known as
- a) Numerical factor
 - b) Deductive reasoning
 - c) Memory factor
 - d) Word-fluency factor
- (59) An example of non-verbal group intelligence is
- a) Army alpha test
 - b) Army general classification test
 - c) Army beta test
 - d) Alexander's battery of performance test
- (60) Binet-Simon scale was revised as Standford-Binet scale in the year:
- a) 1916
 - b) 1906
 - c) 1926
 - d) 1936