

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
M.A. Winter 2018 – 19 Examination

Semester: 1**Subject Code: 15203104****Subject Name: Introduction to Clinical Psychology****Date: 03/12/2018****Time: 10:30am to 01:00pm****Total Marks: 60****Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed.**(08)****A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. Who believed that psychological problems, like physical illnesses, were caused by imbalances in the four bodily fluids:
 - a) Hippocrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Galen
 - d) None of the above
2. Who is considered as a major figure in social learning theory:
 - a) Freud
 - b) William James
 - c) Albert Bandura
 - d) B.F Skinner
3. Which of the following variables are the are in case of patient variable and client variable:
 - a) Gender
 - b) Personality
 - c) Race and Ethnicity
 - d) All of the above
4. The _____ model, also known as the scientist-practitioner model, saw a profession compromised of skilled practitioners who could produce their own research as well as consume the research of others.
 - a) Psy. D
 - b) Combined training
 - c) Boulder
 - d) None of the above
5. _____ thought that humans experienced one of two irrational sub souls, one for males and one for females.
 - a) Hippocrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Galen
 - d) None of the above
6. The late 14th century French bishop _____ felt that abnormal behavior and mental illness were due to diseases such as "melancholy".
 - a) Nicholas Ores-me'
 - b) Saint Thomas Aquinas
 - c) Paracelsus
 - d) None of the above
7. An alternative to demonology emerged in the form of medical explanations of psychological Problems the somato-genic perspective, during the:
 - a) Greek period
 - b) 19th century
 - c) Renaissance period
 - d) None of the above

8. _____ was a prominent physician who argued for recognition of the role of psychological factors in physical illness.
 - a) William Tuke
 - b) Dorothea Dix
 - c) Franz Alexander
 - d) None of the above
9. The nature of medical education and training, and indeed the entire field of medicine, was reshaped in 1910 by an influential report by:
 - a) Lightner Witmer.
 - b) Abraham Flexner
 - c) William Wundt
 - d) None of the above
10. Play therapy was derived from which psychological principles:
 - a) Behavioral
 - b) Freudian
 - c) Cognitive
 - d) Developmental
11. Who maintained a scientific emphasis and felt that certain distinct emotional states including joy, fear, anger and courage impacted the functioning of human body.
 - a) Aristotle
 - b) Galen
 - c) Hippocrates
 - d) None of the above
12. _____ taught clinicians the power of conditioning in the development and treatment of behavioral disorders:
 - a) Developmental theory
 - b) Behaviorism
 - c) Psychoanalysis
 - d) None of the above
13. _____ involves the ability to solve new problems.
 - a) Quantitative reasoning
 - b) Fluid reasoning
 - c) Working memory
 - d) None of the above
14. The situation in which different decisions or predictions are made for members of two groups, even when they obtain the same score on an instrument.
 - a) Increment validity
 - b) Construct validity
 - c) Test bias
 - d) None of the above
15. Expression and management of feelings expressed by family members:
 - a) Affect Management
 - b) Interpersonal Involvement
 - c) Behavior Control
 - d) All of the above
16. Stimulus conditions, or conditions that lead up to the behavior of interest:
 - a) Behavioral rehearsal
 - b) Controlled performance
 - c) Antecedent condition
 - d) None of the above

B. Terms/ Short notes (Each of 01 mark)

(07)

1. When was the Simon-Binet scale developed?
2. Who authored the first American text in psychiatry, positing that the mind could cause a variety of diseases?
3. Who published "The Elements of Psychophysics" and when?
4. Full form of MMPI and when did it first appear?
5. Who developed the client-centered theory?
6. On which and whose theory was TAT adapted?
7. Who discovered through autopsy that a diseased organ in the body could cause illness and death?

Q.2 Answer the following.

- A.** Discuss in brief the ethical conditions regarding – Competence. (04)
- B.** What is Clinical Psychology? Discuss in brief the training method to be a clinical psychology. (04)
- C.** Discuss the diagnosis and assessment in THE RENAISSANCE period. (04)

OR

- C.** Explain the Epidemiological Method in brief. (04)

Q.3 Answer the following.

- A.** Discuss the diagnosis and assessment the NINETEENTH CENTURY. (05)
- B.** Discuss in brief the ethical conditions regarding – Human Relations. (05)
- C.** What is intelligence? Give a brief description of The Wechsler Scales and its uses. (05)

OR

- C.** What is personality? Give a brief description of the NEO-PI test and its uses. (05)

Q.4

- A.** Discuss in brief about The Rorschach test- description and administration. (06)
- B.** Discuss in brief the stages of change according to Prochaska & Norcross. (06)
- C.** Discuss the use of Neuropsychological test and elaborate on the domains it focuses on. (06)

OR

- C.** Discuss in brief: Therapist as a variable. (06)