



**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

FIRST YEAR, SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATION

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY/ CLINICAL MEDICINE/HPE
MAIN PAPER**

COURSE CODE: BSP 126/HCM 121/ HPE 125

COURSE TITLE: BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

DATE: FRIDAY 14TH APRIL 2023

TIME: 2:00-4:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer All Questions

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

20 Marks.

Section B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

40 Marks.

Section C: Long Answer Question (LAQ)

40 Marks

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This paper has 5 pages

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ) 20 MARKS

1. The elderly grandfather of two children, one aged 2 years and one aged 4 years, has recently died. The children's grandfather was very involved in the care of the children. When the children are told about the death, the typical perception of their grandfather's death of the 2-year-old and the 4-year-old, respectively, is most likely to be that the death.
 - A. Is abandonment; is punishment
 - B. is punishment; is abandonment
 - C. is punishment; is irreversible
 - D. is abandonment; is irreversible
 - E. is irreversible; is punishment
2. The concerned parents of a 5-year-old child report that the child is still wetting the bed. The child is otherwise developing appropriately, or his age and physical examination is unremarkable. The child's father was also a bed wetter until age 8 years. The most common cause of enuresis in a child of this age is
 - A. Emotional stress
 - B. Physiological immaturity
 - C. Sexual abuse
 - D. Urinary tract infection
 - E. Major depression
3. While she previously slept in her own bed, after her parents' divorce, a 5-year-old girl begs to be allowed to sleep in her mother's bed every night. She says that a "robber" is under her bed. She continues to do well in kindergarten and to play with her friends. The best description of this girl's behavior is
 - A. Separation anxiety disorder
 - B. Typical behavior with regression
 - C. Delayed development
 - D. Lack of basic trust
 - E. ADHD
4. Six months after the death of a loved one, which of the following is most likely to indicate that a person is experiencing a complicated grief reaction?
 - A. Longing
 - B. Crying
 - C. Denial that the loved one has died
 - D. Irritability
 - E. Illusions
5. Each year during the first week in May, a 63-year-old woman develops chest discomfort and a feeling of foreboding. Her husband died 5 years ago during the first week in May. This woman's experience is best described as
 - A. An attention-seeking device
 - B. Pathological grief
 - C. An anniversary reaction

- D. Malingering
 - E. Depression
6. A 15-year-old steals from family members and friends. When no one is watching, he also tortures the family cat. Which aspect of the mind is deficient in this teenager?
- A. The unconscious mind
 - B. The preconscious mind
 - C. The conscious mind
 - D. The superego
7. A 52-year-old man receives a letter from his physician informing him that his level of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) was abnormally high during his last visit. When the man appears at his physician's office for a follow-up visit, he complains about a headache but does not mention or seem to remember receiving the letter about his PSA test. Which defense mechanism is he using
- A. Regression
 - B. Denial
 - C. Dissociation
 - D. Rationalization
8. A 34-year-old woman relates that she wakes up fully dressed at least twice a week but then is tired all day. She also notes that she frequently receives phone calls from men who say they met her in a bar but whom she does not remember meeting. Which defense mechanism is he using
- A. Dissociation
 - B. Reaction formation
 - C. Intellectualization
 - D. Sublimation
9. When a 27-year-old patient who had a contentious relationship with his father joins a new health insurance plan, he must change from his primary care physician, a young man, to a new physician, a middle-aged man. On his first visit to the new doctor, the patient seems annoyed with everything the doctor says and states, "You are an old man with old-fashioned ideas; you just want to control my life." This patient's behavior is most closely related to which of the following?
- A. Positive transference
 - B. Negative transference
 - C. Counter transference
 - D. Dislike of the doctor
10. A grade school principal has 1 week to try out a new fire-alarm system at the school. He decides to test the system three times during the week. The first time the alarm is sounded, all the students leave the school within 5 minutes. The second time, it takes the students 15 minutes to leave the school. The third time the alarm is sounded, the students ignore it. The students' response to the fire alarm the third time it is sounded is most likely to have been learned by
- A. Sensitization
 - B. Habituation

- C. Classical conditioning
D. Continuous reinforcement
11. Although he is scolded by his father or watching television when he should be doing his homework, a 9-year-old boy increases his television watching. The father then decides to ignore the boy's television-watching behavior. Within a week, the boy has stopped watching television when he should be doing homework. The father's intervention, which led to improvement in the boy's "doing his homework" behavior, can best be described as
- A. Positive reinforcement
B. Punishment
C. Shaping
D. Extinction
12. Negative reinforcement means:
- A. To extinguish a behavior.
B. To increase desired response rate.
C. To eliminate desirable response
D. To decrease the frequency of a behavior
13. Classical conditioning technique used to eliminate phobias is used in:
- A. Reinforcement
B. Punishment
C. Spontaneous recovery
D. Systematic desensitization
14. In classical conditioning what happens to a neutral stimulus after it is associated with the unconditioned stimulus, it becomes:
- A. A conditioned stimulus
B. A conditioned response
C. An unconditioned response
D. A phobia
15. A TV Compeer becomes terrified of speaking in public. He cancels his speaking engagements for fear of forgetting embarrassment. He seeks treatment and is taught first to relax completely, and then, while relaxed, imagine going to a lunch, then sitting on the platform, then rising to introduce the guests, and so forth. Best statement that can be made about this situation is:
- A. The patient stopping his speaking activities acts as a negative reinforcement.
B. Purpose of relaxation part of the therapy is to divert the patient so that he will accept the instructions.
C. This overall approach is called Systematic Desensitization.
D. This approach combines aversive conditioning and positive reinforcement.
E. The approach is called shaping.
16. Culture:
- A. Is the outcome of the architectural part of our environment
B. Is the outcome of the man-made part of our environment.
C. Is an isolated view of the world

- D. Comprises of beliefs which produce an unacceptable view of the society.
17. The sick role (patient role) involves:
- A. Being excused from various obligations
 - B. Being blamed for being ill
 - C. Commitment to get unwell
 - D. Commitment to not follow medical advice
18. Bilal is an 8-year-old boy still wets his bed almost every night. He is ashamed of this and is ridiculed by his cousins. His parents are worried and take him to a doctor who refers him to a psychiatrist. He was given a buzzer which would sound the moment Bilal passed urine in bed at night, thus waking him up. The idea was to associate the stimuli from a full bladder and the urge to urinate with waking up. If Bilal woke up in time, he could go to the bathroom before he could wet his bed. This treatment is based on the principles of:
- A. Cognitive therapy
 - B. Operant conditioning
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Classical conditioning
19. The concept of justice in ethics is:
- A. An obligation of the patient to the society.
 - B. That the health resources must be distributed according to principles of equity.
 - C. Taken as patient's right to choose or refuse treatment.
 - D. For all medical professionals to do good for all patients under circumstances.
 - E. The obligation to do no harm to the patient.
20. An adult patient in a medical ward may start to insist to be examined by one doctor, feels that the same doctor comes to his bed first and wants to spend longer time in the company of the same doctor. The doctor, on account of his physical appearance, mannerism, or personality qualities, reminds the patient of his or her father. This can be explained by the phenomenon of:
- A. Projection
 - B. Transference
 - C. Association
 - D. Counter transference

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQ)

40 MARKS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

- 1) Apply the Health Belief model in a diabetes type II programme (5 marks)
- 2) Differentiate between operant and classical conditioning (5 marks)
- 3) Explain the principle of ethics (5 marks)
- 4) With relevant examples, explain the stages of illness behavior (5 marks)
- 5) Describe the stages of grief (5 marks)
- 6) Describe the structures of personality according to Freud (5 marks)
- 7) Giving relevant examples, describe the MATURE defense mechanisms (5 marks)
- 8) With relevant examples, explain the schedules of reinforcement (5 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQS)

40 MARKS

CHOOSE TWO QUESTIONS EACH ONE IS 20 MARKS

- 1) Discuss the psychosocial theory of development (20 marks)
- 2) Discuss personality disorders classified as emotional personality disorders, giving the set diagnostic criteria for each disorder (20 marks)