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

**MAIN CAMPUS**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**(SPECIAL/ SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION)**

**FOR THE DEGREE**

**OF**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY**

**COURSE CODE: BPS 114**

**COURSE TITLE: CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND HUMAN  
DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: THURSDAY 26<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2021      TIME: 2.00-5.00 PM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Answer all Sections**

Sec A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)      (20 Marks)

Sec B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ)      (40 Marks)

Sec C: Long Answer Questions (LAQ)      (40 Marks)

**TIME: 3 Hours**

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.



PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.(20MARKS)

- 1) What type of learning is classical conditioning?
- 2) In speech development, a child develops single monosyllabic words at the age of?
  - a) 7-8 months.
  - b) 9-10 months.
  - c) 11-12 months.
  - d) 12-14 months.
- 3) In psychology, physical changes which usually result from either an increase in cell numbers or cell size is referred to as:
  - a. Development.
  - b. Maturation.
  - c. Growth.
  - d. Fertilization.
4. According to Erik Erikson, an infant whose needs are not met by his caregivers is likely to develop;
  - a) Autonomy.
  - b) Guilt.
  - c) Inferiority.
  - d) Mistrust.
5. Stubbornness, stinginess and miscellaneous are some of the characteristics of an individual who stagnated at which level of personality development?
  - a) Phallic stage.
  - b) Anal stage.
  - c) Oral stage.
  - d) Latency stage.
6. Learning has occurred;
  - a) Even if a change in behavior is due to maturation.
  - b) When change in behavior is relatively permanent.
  - c) When change in behavior is due to develop
  - d) Even if a change in behavior is temporary.
7. Our genes influence the development of;
  - a) Physical characteristics only.
  - b) Mental characteristics only.
  - c) Emotional characteristics only.
  - d) Nearly all of the characteristics.
8. The “Big Five” Personality Traits Over the years, trait theorist has devised a number of traits or factors .Trait psychologist have shown that 5 traits appear repeatedly in different research studies. Often called the “five robust factors” or “the big 5” They are EXCEPT:-

- a) Extraversion
- b) Agreeableness
- c) Emotion Psychosocial trait
- d) Conscientiousness
- e) Openness to experience
- d) Neuroticism

9. Which of the following is a correct match between psychosocial stage and its age range?

- a) Autonomy vs shame and doubt .....adolescence.
- b) Trust vs mistrust .....young mistrust.
- c) Initiative vs guilt .....ages 1-3 years.
- d) Industry vs inferiority .....ages 6-12 years.

10. Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

When subjects who take part in dichotic listening task are given a surprise test about information in the unattended message at the end of the experiment, they usually remember most of the key details because this information was processed subliminally during the task.

11. The terms **thoughts**, **feelings** and **behaviors** comprise all the psychological variables that are measurable in a human being. The statement that others may be **imagined** or **implied** suggests that we are prone to social influence even when no other people are present. TRUE OR FALSE

12. Which form of learning helps us notice the new and unusual?

- a) Operant conditioning.
- b) Classical conditioning.
- c) Orienting responses.
- d) Habituation.

13. Stimuli, responses, conditioning and learning are key concepts in the

- a) Behaviorists.
- b) Gestalt psychologists.
- c) Structuralists.
- d) Psychoanalysts.

14. Unlike behavioral theories, social cognitive theory recognizes the influence of \_\_\_\_\_ on behavior.

- a) Consequences.
- b) Emotions.
- c) Stimuli.
- d) Situations.

15. Because our senses select, analyses and filter information until only the most important information remains, our senses are remained \_\_\_\_\_ systems.

- a) Convergent.
- b) Data reduction.
- c) Somesthetic.
- d) Replicating.

16. Freud noted that a major drive for most people is the reduction in tension, & that a major cause of tension was anxiety. He identified three different types of anxiety. EXCEPT

- a) Reality Anxiety
- b) Unrealistic Anxiety
- c) Moral Anxiety
- d) Neurotic Anxiety.

17. If your attention is focused somewhere, you may fail to perceive something that is in plain view. This situation is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Intentional blindness.
- b) Dishabituation.
- c) Sensory adaptation.
- d) Ambiguous stimuli.

18. Which of the following pairings of disorder and treatment is correct.

- a) Cingulotomy: obsessive-compulsive disorder.
- b) ECT: hypochondriasis.
- c) Lithium: bipolar disorder.
- d) Prozac: schizophrenia.

19. Women affected by pregnancy and childbirth are eligible for the same benefits as disabled employees. TRUE or FALSE.

20. We spend about \_\_\_\_\_ of our total sleep time each night in REM sleep

- a) 10%
- b) 20%
- c) 40%
- d) 60%

Section B (40Marks)

1. Define clinical psychology and human development (2Marks)
2. State and explain three types of anxiety (6Marks)
3. Define the following words
  - Attitude (2Marks)
  - Belief (2Marks)
  - Value (2Marks)
4. State three theories of Motivation (3Marks)
5. Identify three kinds of traits (3marks)
6. Define Psychosis (2Marks)
7. Define Counseling (1 Marks)
8. List six professionals who use counseling in their work (6 Marks)
9. Define Perception ( 1marks)
10. Discuss Laws Of Perceptual Organization (2marks)
11. Discuss theories of persuasion (4marks)
12. State four Major Functions Of Attitudes ( 4marks)

SECTION C Answer ALLQUESTIONS. (40 Marks)

1. Explain in depth at least FIVE human defense mechanism according to human psychology and development.(10marks)
2. Sigmund Freud compared the human mind to an iceberg divided into three parts, state and explain the three parts (10Marks)
3. Abraham Maslow arranged human needs into a hierarchy starting from the most basic to less basic needs. Explain in details hierarchy of need from Abraham Maslow.(10MARKS)
4. Tabulate any 5 Erikson's psychosocial crisis stages (10 Marks)

