

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (BPT)
SEMESTER -II EXAMINATION, JUNE-2026
(BPT204) GENERAL AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three Hours]**[Max Marks: 100]****Note:** Read all the instructions carefully

Answer all questions in serial order, Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

Q. 1. Objective type questions: (Attempt All)
(True / False)

(10 x 02 = 20)

- a. Intrinsic motivation arises from internal desires, such as personal satisfaction or interest, rather than external rewards. CO2,5 PO2,5
- b. Both positive and negative emotions can serve to motivate behavior. CO2 PO1,2
- c. Perception involves interpreting sensory information to understand our environment. CO1,2 PO1
- d. Selective attention allows individuals to focus on specific stimuli while ignoring others. CO2 PO1
- e. Conflict can arise when individuals have incompatible goals or interests. CO3 PO2,5
- f. Frustration occurs when an individual's goal-directed behavior is blocked. CO3 PO2,5
- g. Reinforcement and punishment have the same effect on behavior. CO5 PO4,5
- h. Negative reinforcement involves removing an unpleasant stimulus to increase a behavior. CO5 PO4,5
- i. Positive reinforcement involves presenting a pleasant stimulus to increase a behavior. CO5 PO4,5
- j. Punishment aims to decrease the likelihood of a behavior recurring. CO5 PO4,5

Q. 2. Short notes/ Short answer type questions (Attempt any Five)

(05 x 04 = 20)

- a. Define the motivation cycle and describe its four stages. CO2 PO2
- b. What are Thorndike's three primary laws of learning? Provide a brief explanation of each. CO5 PO4,5
- c. What are psychosocial motives? Illustrate with two examples. CO2 PO2,5
- d. How do biological motives contribute to maintaining homeostasis in the human body? CO2 PO1
- e. Summarize the James-Lange theory of emotion and how it differs from the Cannon-Bard theory. CO2 PO1,2
- f. Define transfer of learning and differentiate between positive and negative transfer. CO5 PO4,5
- g. Define the Gestalt principle of similarity and provide a real-life example illustrating this concept. CO2 PO1

Q. 3. Structured questions (Attempt any Three)

(03 x 10 = 30)

- a. (i) Define intrinsic motivation.
 (ii) Define extrinsic motivation.
 (iii) Provide one example of each type of motivation. CO2 PO2,5
- b. (i) What are the three primary components of emotion?
 (ii) Describe the role of physiological arousal in emotional experience.
 (iii) How do cognitive appraisals influence emotional responses? CO2 PO1,2
- c. (i) Define the Gestalt principle of proximity.
 (ii) Explain the principle of similarity with an example.
 (iii) How does the principle of closure affect our perception of incomplete figures? CO2 PO1
- d. (i) What is classical conditioning?
 (ii) Identify the unconditioned stimulus (US), unconditioned response (UR), conditioned stimulus (CS), and conditioned response (CR) in Pavlov's experiment with dogs.
 (iii) How can classical conditioning be applied to real-life situations? CO5 PO4,5

Q. 4. Long Answer/ Essay type questions (Attempt any Two)

(02 x 15 = 30)

- a. (i) Define psychology and discuss its primary goals.
 (ii) Explain how psychology has evolved as a scientific discipline over time. CO1 PO1
- b. (i) What is motivation? Discuss its significance in influencing behavior.
 (ii) Explain Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory and its relevance to motivation. CO2 PO2,5
- c. (i) What is perception? Describe the stages involved in the perceptual process.
 (ii) Explain the Gestalt principles of perception and their role in how we organize sensory information. CO2 PO1