

**Exam model for psychology- 2018**  
**SECOND YEAR- FACULTY OF MEDICINE**

- 1) A patient has a terminal illness and is discussing future treatments with you. Then you note that he has not been eating and his response to the information is, "What does it matter?"  
The most appropriate diagnosis for this patient is:
- a) Denial
  - b) **Hopelessness**
  - c) Social isolation
  - d) Spiritual distress
- 2) One of the benefits of anticipatory grieving to a patient or family is that it can:
- a) Be done in private
  - b) Be discussed with others
  - c) Promote separation of the ill client from the family
  - d) **Help a person progress to a healthier emotional state**
- 3) A patient, who is receiving chemotherapy on a medical unit due to a recent diagnosis of terminal cancer of the liver, has an in-depth conversation with the doctor. He says, "This cannot be happening to me." The doctor identifies that this stage is associated with, according to Kübler-Ross:
- a) Anxiety
  - b) **Denial**
  - c) Confrontation
  - d) Depression
- 4) The wife of a patient recently diagnosed with end-stage renal failure shares with you that, "He just accepts this; I want a second opinion."

**you recognize that while the patient has reached the acceptance stage of grieving, his wife is experiencing the:**

1. Anger stage
2. Denial stage
3. Depression stage
4. **Bargaining stage**

**5) What aspect of death are older adults more likely to fear?**

1. **Leaving loved ones behind**
2. Doctors being unable to resuscitate
3. Pain during death
4. Death itself

**6) The last stage of dying is \_\_\_\_\_.**

1. Anger
2. Bargaining
3. Denial
4. **acceptance**

**7) at which age do children start to understand the concept of death**

1. 3 years old
2. 5 years
3. **7 years**
4. 11 years

**8) We call a grief reaction delayed when:**

**1. the reaction to the loss is postponed until a later time, even years later after the death**

2. the reaction happens during the disease of the dead person
3. the reaction starts after the death but remains for a long time
4. the reaction to death never happens and is not associated with sadness

**9) which of the following factors is more likely initiate a more severe grief reaction**

1. the beloved person had a terminal illness
2. **The beloved person died unexpectedly**
3. the grieved person is a child
4. the grieved person is an adult

**10) A patient has a terminal illness, you were asked to inform him about this, but you escaped the responsibility and tried to avoid it.this reaction is called**

1. Avoidance
2. Negligence
3. Mum effect
4. Empathy and sympathy

**11) you are a doctor who is required to tell a patient about his terminal illness but the patient refused to listen .what will you do next**

1. Never tell the patient his condition
2. You will not start the treatment until you tell him
3. You will give the patient an open chance to discuss his condition with you anytime
4. You will insist on telling the patient against his own will to know the details

**12) the medical skill by which doctors inform patient about terminal illness or death is called**

1. breaking bad news
2. confrontation
3. history taking
4. proper diagnosis

**13)Global capacity of an individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment", this is the definition of:**

- a) Executive functions
- b) Attention
- c) Thinking
- d) Intelligence

**14) general intelligence factor (G) is:**

- a) learned and acquired in the environment
- b) varies from activity-to-activity even in the same individual
- c) universal inborn ability
- d) related to higher musical ability

**15)Convergent thinking involves the following:**

- a) Arriving at many possible solutions to a problem
- b) Creative thinking
- c) solving a problem that has a defined correct answer
- d) sense of ecstasy

**16) Intelligence quotient is expressed as:**

- a) Ratio of mental age to the chronological age
- b) Mental age minus chronological age
- c) Chronological age minus mental age
- d) Mental age multiplied by chronological age

**17) An individual with an average intelligence has an IQ of:**

- a) 80
- b) 100
- c) 120
- d) 140

**18) Borderline IQ is defined as an IQ in the range of:**

- a) 50 – 59
- b) 60 – 69
- c) 70 – 79
- d) 80 – 89

**19) Determinants of intelligence include:**

- a) Heredity
- b) Socioeconomic status
- c) Nutrition
- d) All of the above

**20) A person is regarded as mentally subnormal if:**

- a) IQ attained is below 70 on standard psychological tests of intelligence
- b) He has mental impression of sensory vividness in absence of external stimulus
- c) His adaptive skills are inadequate to cope up with the daily routines
- d) Both a and c

**21) A stimulus would be more attractive to our attention if it was:**

- a) Constant
- b) Familiar
- c) Weak
- d) Changeable

**22) Higher cognitive abilities that control and regulate other mental abilities and actions are called:**

- a) executive functions
- b) memory
- c) attention

d) emotion

**23) Child begins to understand the object/person still exists when out of sight at age of:**

- a) 2 months
- b) 3 months
- c) 4 months
- d) 6 months
- e) 8 months**

**24) Which of the following neurotransmitter is secreted by Raphe nucleus and plays an important role in mood regulation and stress management**

- a. Corticotropin-releasing hormone
- b. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- c. Cortisol
- d. Serotonin**
- e. Norepinephrine

**25) Which of the following neurotransmitter prepares the body for fight-or-flight Response**

- a. Serotonin
- b. Norepinephrine**
- c. Cortisol
- d. Neuropeptide Y
- e. Corticotropin-releasing hormone

**26) Type A personality characterized by**

- a. Competitive.**
- b. Enjoys the process as much as the goal.
- c. Patient.
- d. Little anger
- e. little hostility

**27) Type B personality characterized by**

- a. Time urgency, impatient.
- b. Angry urgency hostile.
- c. Higher reactivity with rapid response to threat.
- d. Take more activities thus increasing number of stresses.
- e. Enjoys the process as much as the goal.**

**28) Arousal Management include**

- a. Distracting oneself from the stressful situation
- b. Relaxation Training**
- c. Emotion focused coping
- d. Problem focused coping
- e. Altering the perception of stress or learning to tolerate or accept.

**29) Tendency to perceive the world from one 's point view is called:**

- a- Symbolization
- b- Immanent justice
- c- Egocentrism**
- d- Morality
- e- Object permanence

**30) Commonest Type of thinking in late adolescents is :**

- a- Concrete
- b- Preoperational
- c- Animistic
- d- Formal**
- e- Magical

**31) Psychosocial crises of identity versus identity confusion occur at the stage of**

- a-Early childhood
- b-School age
- c-Adolescent**
- d-Young adulthood
- e-Adulthood

**32) In psychosexual development ,the period which lasts from birth to about one year of age called**

- a- Oral stage**

**b- Anal stage**

**c- Phallic stage**

**d-Latency stage**

**e-Ego stage**

**33) Child begins to understand the object/person still exists when out of sight at age of:**

**a- 2 months**

**b-3 months**

**c- 4 months**

**d- 6 months**

**e- 8 months**

**34) Understanding reversibility is a landmark of:**

**a-Concrete operational period**

**b-pre-operational period**

**c-formal operational period**

**d-sensory-motor period**

**e-operational period**

**35) In concern to memory ,which of the statements is true;**

1. Memory is the storage of learned behavioral potentials over time.
2. Memory ends with the sensory input or stimulus from the environment.
3. The input is through sensory channels and is held for ( hours or days)in a sensory register.
4. Information is passed through sensory register to long-term memory directly.

Answer is (1)

**36) Information is held; in short term memory store up to about**

1. **30** hours
2. 30 month
3. 30 seconds
4. 30 years

Answer is (3)

**37) The following memory is responsible for remembering explicit information. It is also known as 'fact memory';**

1. Procedural memory
2. Declarative memory
3. Working memory
4. Echoic sensory memory

Answer is (2)

**38) A good test for recent memory is to ask patients**

1. to subtract 7 from 100?
2. their date of birth?
3. what they had to eat for their last meal?
4. who is the president of Egypt?

. The answer is (3)

**39) In psychosexual development , the stage of initiative versus guilt occur at age of**

**a- 1-3 years**

**b- 3-6 years**

**c-7-11 years**

**d-12-14years**

**e-15-18 years**

**40)** To come up with a completely new creative solution to a problem could be explained by which type of learning:

**a-insight**

b- operant conditioning

c- classical conditioning

d- trial and error

e-imitation

**41)** How the facts are presented is called:

**a-Framing**

b-Cost -benefit evaluation

c-Problem solving

d-Utility

e-Imagery

**42)** It is said that "first impressions long last". The underlying cognitive bias is:

a-Selective perception

b-Wishful thinking or optimism

c-Choice-supportive bias

d-Recency

**e-Influences of initial information**