

مِحرَلا نَمحرَلا هَلا مِصب
(وَفوقَ كُلِّ ذِى عِلْمٍ عَليمٌ)



الجانب

Psychology For Medical Students | MID

Midterm Exam

024



Written By : NST

Q1

1. Why is psychology important?

- A) It helps understand patient behavior, emotions, and fears to improve healthcare services
- B) It replaces biomedical interventions with herbal remedies
- C) It focuses exclusively on diagnosing genetic chromosomal disorders
- D) It is used only to manage hospital administrative budgets

Ans: A

2. How can psychology improve communication between physicians and patients?

- A) By teaching physicians to avoid direct conversation with patients
- B) By training physicians on active listening and rephrasing questions to improve understanding
- C) By instructing doctors to rely only on written forms
- D) By restricting discussions strictly to laboratory numerical values

3. Why is it important to treat patients "as people, not just cases"?

- A) To build trust and provide holistic care that considers the patient's emotional and psychological needs
- B) To shorten clinical examination times to under two minutes
- C) To eliminate the need for objective diagnostic laboratory tests
- D) To satisfy legal paperwork without communicating directly

Ans: A

4. Why is the bio-psycho-social model important for medical students?

- A) It proves that physical health is influenced strictly by biological genetics alone
- B) It disregards psychological thoughts and emotions during patient care
- C) It helps medical students understand the interplay of biological, psychological, and social factors in patient care
- D) It focuses exclusively on environmental and social sanitation policies

Ans: c

Q5

5. Which psychological theory emphasizes the role of subconscious and early childhood experiences?

- A) Cognitive Theory
- B) Behavioral Theory
- C) Humanistic Theory
- D) Psychoanalytic Theory

Ans: d

6. What is the main focus of Behavioral Theory?

- A) Parental nurturing styles and reinforcements
- B) Unconscious internal drives and sexual complexes
- C) Individual free will and self-actualization
- D) Abstract information-processing architectures

Q7

7. Which psychologist is associated with the Humanistic Theory?

- A) B.F. Skinner
- B) Carl Rogers
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) Lev Vygotsky

Ans: B

Q8

8. What is Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)?

- A) A purely surgical procedure for brain lesions
- B) A therapy combining cognitive and behavioral ideas
- C) An approach focusing exclusively on unconscious dreams
- D) A medicinal therapy that avoids talking or active behavioral change

Ans: B

Q9

9. Which parenting style is characterized by high love and acceptance but low behavioral discipline?

- A) Permissive style
- B) Dictatorship style
- C) Democratic style
- D) Neglectful style

Ans: A

10. What is the primary role of psychology in pain management?

- A) Eliminating physical sensation using permanent nerve ablation
- B) Relying solely on increasing opioid analgesic doses
- C) Using cognitive distraction and guided imagery
- D) Telling patients to suppress all emotional expression

11. How can psychology help medical students improve interpersonal skills?

- A) By teaching them to work in total isolation from colleagues
- B) By eliminating conversations during routine clinical rounds
- C) By training them in empathy, active listening, and effective communication
- D) By instructing them to use complex terminology with patients

12. What is one way psychology can help medical students manage stress and burnout?

- A) By promoting resilience training and self-care programs
- B) By encouraging continuous 120-hour work shifts without breaks
- C) By suppressing feelings of fatigue and emotional distress
- D) By advising against taking scheduled vacations

13. Why should medical students learn how to handle ethical dilemmas?

- A) To avoid making clinical decisions entirely
- B) To ensure institutional financial profit is prioritized
- C) To respond appropriately to moral harm and ethical distress
- D) To transfer all moral responsibilities to hospital legal teams

14. Broca's aphasia: most effective communication strategy?

- A) Ask open-ended essay-style questions
- B) Speak rapidly using advanced medical terminology
- C) Ask yes/no questions and use pictures
- D) Avoid all visual aids and rely only on phone calls

Q15

15. Repeatedly forgets wound hygiene routine despite education. Impairment in?

- A) Procedural memory
- B) Sensory memory
- C) Flashbulb memory
- D) Semantic memory

Ans: A

16. Loud crash distracts a physician during procedure. What attention was compromised?

- A) Covert attention
- B) Divided attention
- C) Sustained attention
- D) Top-down attention

Q17

17. Sterilizer flashes red and assistant notices an error.

Example of?

- A) Endogenous attention
- B) Exogenous attention
- C) Covert attention
- D) Divided attention

Ans: b

18. Filters out operatory noise to focus on patient instructions?

- A) Selective attention
- B) Sensory neglect
- C) Divided attention
- D) Exogenous capture

19. Patient with primary progressive aphasia struggles to explain pain. Best approach?

- A) Use simple words and visual cues
- B) Present lengthy written brochures
- C) Speak in complex sentences without pausing
- D) Insist that the patient speak in full paragraphs

20. Cannot recognize familiar faces after stroke; vision intact.

Brain region?

- A) Prefrontal cortex
- B) Fusiform gyrus
- C) Primary auditory cortex
- D) Cerebellum

Ans: b (deleted)

21. Best example of top-down processing?

- A) A sudden unexpected loud alarm startling a doctor
- B) A bright flashing indicator capturing a nurse's gaze
- C) Actively searching for jugular venous distension during exam
- D) An automated reflex withdrawal from a sharp surface

22. Which statement accurately describes divided attention?

- A) Maintaining continuous focus on a single task for hours
- B) Engaging in multiple tasks simultaneously with cognitive compromise
- C) Automatically shifting eyes toward a sudden visual flash
- D) Processing subconscious information during dream sleep

23. Damage to arcuate fasciculus leads to?

- A) Conduction aphasia
- B) Global amnesia
- C) Complete visual blindness
- D) Prosopagnosia

Ans: a

24. Clinical implication of Müller-Lyer illusion?

- A) Total inability to perceive auditory speech
- B) Loss of tactile sensation during surgical palpation
- C) Misjudging lesion size in imaging
- D) Inability to form new declarative memories

25. 10-year-old ADHD with poor working memory: likely behavior?

- A) Forgets medication schedule
- B) Speaks fluent words in reverse order
- C) Demonstrates perfect long-term compliance without reminders
- D) Exhibits immediate loss of all childhood memories

26. Which best describes semantic memory?

- A) Personal recollection of what one ate for dinner yesterday
- B) General knowledge such as anatomy
- C) The physical motor skill of riding a bicycle
- D) Sensory retention of a visual flash for 200 milliseconds

Q27

27. Brain area processes pitch and sound frequency?

- A) Primary visual cortex
- B) Primary auditory cortex
- C) Somatosensory cortex
- D) Motor cortex

Ans: B

28. Language pragmatics with diverse backgrounds?

- A) Speak exclusively in medical jargon
- B) Avoid checking for patient understanding
- C) Adapt tone and context sensitivity
- D) Treat all cultural groups identically without adjustments

Ans: C

29. Attention most compromised by fatigue in emergency settings?

- A) Sustained attention
- B) Exogenous reflex
- C) Bottom-up detection
- D) Overt eye orientation

Ans: A

Q30

30. Piaget sensorimotor milestone?

- A) Abstract algebraic logic
- B) Object permanence
- C) Conservation of volume
- D) Intimacy formation

Ans: B

31. 6-month-old cries when mother leaves but calms quickly when she returns. Indicates?

- A) Avoidant attachment
- B) Disorganized attachment
- C) Secure attachment
- D) Severe separation phobia

32. 50-year-old mentor interns and volunteers. Eriksonian virtue?

- A) Autonomy
- B) Identity
- C) Generativity
- D) Despair

Ans: C

33. Piagetian stage enabling conservation?

- A) Sensorimotor
- B) Preoperational
- C) Concrete operational
- D) Oral stage

Ans: C

34. Erikson: psychosocial challenge in early adulthood?

- A) Trust vs. mistrust
- B) Intimacy vs. isolation
- C) Industry vs. inferiority
- D) Integrity vs. despair

35. Child learns oral hygiene by observing and practicing with caregiver?

- A) Social learning
- B) Psychoanalytic fixation
- C) Unconscious repression
- D) Classical aversion conditioning

Ans: A

36. 3-year-old insists on dressing themselves and becomes upset if helped. Erikson?

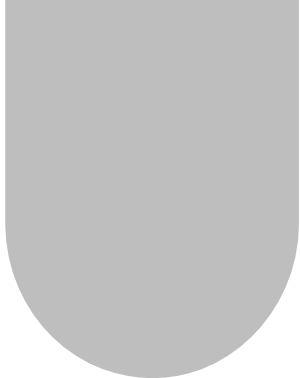
- A) Generativity vs. stagnation
- B) Autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- C) Identity vs. role confusion
- D) Integrity vs. despair



37. Mother avoids physical affection but uses storytelling/proverbs. Reflects?

- A) Pathological emotional detachment
- B) Complete neglect of maternal duties
- C) Culturally specific parenting
- D) Sensorimotor developmental delay

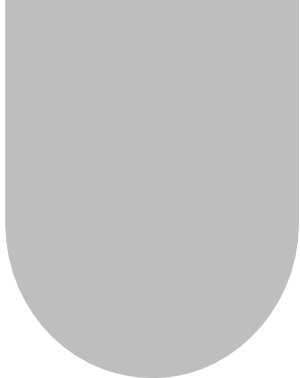
Ans: C



38. What does ZPD describe?

- A) The range between independent ability and potential with help
- B) The biological timeline of embryonic organ formation
- C) The time required for short-term memory to decay
- D) The stage where adolescents experience hormonal surges

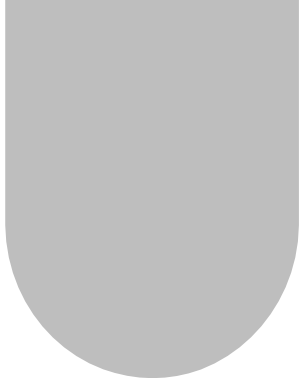
Ans: A



39. 13-year-old questions family values and experiments with new roles. Erikson?

- A) Trust vs. mistrust
- B) Autonomy vs. shame
- C) Identity vs. role confusion
- D) Generativity vs. stagnation

Ans: C



40. Biological influence on adolescent development?

- A) Cultural storytelling practices
- B) Hormonal changes during puberty
- C) Peer pressure and social media use
- D) Primary school classroom structure

Ans: B

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For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1			
V1 → V2			