

Sem 5 BL-1  
A. 2018

# P P SAVANI UNIVERSITY

Fifth Semester of BPT Examination

October 2021

SEPD2010 Critical Thinking, Creativity and Decision Making

01/10/2021, Friday

Time: 10:00 a.m. To 01:00 p.m.

Maximum Marks: 60

**Instructions:**

1. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Use suitable assumptions wherever required.

**Q - 1 MCQ/Short Question/Fill in the Blanks (Any Ten)**

[10]

- (i) The word 'Kriticos' means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Discerning judgment  
B. standards  
C. Premise  
D. Giving conclusion
- (ii) The word 'critical' came from two Greek words 'Kriticos' and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Criterion  
B. Kriterion  
C. Kriterio  
D. Criterio
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ Reasoning starts out with a general statement, or hypothesis, and examines the possibilities to reach a specific, logical conclusion.
- A. Moral  
B. Inductive  
C. Deductive  
D. Critical
- (iv) 'All the students of physiotherapy are good and sincere, Brijesh is one of the students of Physiotherapy. Therefore Brijesh is a good and sincere student'. Identify the type of thinking used in the statement.
- A. Moral  
B. Inductive  
C. Deductive  
D. Critical
- (v) The process of considering or reasoning about something is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Critical Thinking  
B. Critical  
C. Thinking  
D. None of these
- (vi) Critical thinking is a purposeful, \_\_\_\_\_ mental process that we use to understand the world and make informed decisions.
- A. Controlled  
B. Meaningful  
C. Organized  
D. None of these
- (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ makes broad generalizations from specific observations.
- A. Moral  
B. Inductive  
C. Deductive  
D. Critical
- (viii) Reveal Personal Traits means \_\_\_\_\_ questions.
- A. Hypothetical  
B. Outcome-based  
C. Reflective  
D. Structural
- (ix) Reflective Questions means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. To reflect on the process  
B. To reveal the process  
C. reveal personal traits  
D. Helps to understand the process

(x) \_\_\_\_\_ is a major form of human thought and interpersonal communication. It involves employing a series of questions to explore an issue, an idea or something intriguing.

- A. Thinking  
B. Questioning  
C. Questionnaire  
D. Ideas

(xi) The teacher used PowerPoint in the last few classes. Therefore, the teacher will use PowerPoint tomorrow. Identify the type of thinking used in the statement.

- A. Moral  
B. Inductive  
C. Deductive  
D. Critical

(xii) If you found that 5<sup>th</sup> semester physiotherapy students work very sincerely in the classroom, what would you like to suggest for them additionally? Identify the type of questioning.

- A. Hypothetical  
B. Outcome-based  
C. Reflective  
D. Structural

Q - 2 (a) A 57-year-old woman is admitted to a tertiary hospital via the emergency department. [05]

**History of presenting condition:** Has been feeling unwell for 4 days with increasing cough and breathlessness and difficulty clearing her sputum.

What types of questions will you ask to the patient? Make a list of 10 different questions keeping in mind of her condition.

Q - 2 (b) Write a short note on 'Our life is a big question' as a critical thinker. [05]

OR

Q - 2 (a) Write a short note on 'Our day starts with a question and ends again with a question' as a critical thinker. [05]

Q - 2 (b) A 65-year-old man was admitted to hospital for emergency surgery to treat an acute perforated duodenal ulcer. A suture and omentoplasty were performed via a midline upper abdominal incision. [05]

**History of presenting condition:** Sudden onset of abdominal pain and vomiting.

What types of questions will you ask to the patient? Make a list of 10 different questions keeping in mind of his condition.

Q - 3 (a) Scenario: Contraceptive pills prevent unwanted pregnancy. John takes the contraceptive pill and he isn't pregnant. The contraceptive pill prevented John's unwanted pregnancy. [05]

What type of thinking is used? How? Give as many specific reasons as possible why the evidence given does or does not convince you of the validity of the claim.

Q - 3 (b) Scenario: A famous Nobel Prize-winning scientist announces that magnets can relieve back pain when rubbed on a person's back. He found 10 people with back pain and gave each of them magnet therapy. After the therapy, most of the people told him that their back pain was reduced. He concluded that magnets relieve back pain. [05]

What type of thinking is used? How? Give as many specific reasons as possible why the evidence given does or does not convince you of the validity of the claim.

OR

Q - 3 (a) An 87-year-old woman was admitted to hospital after a fall at home. The physiotherapist completes an initial assessment, forms a physical diagnosis and develops a treatment plan. [05]

The patient can describe how the injury occurred but she is not oriented to time and place.

The patient is eager to start treatment so that she can go home to rest.

What should the physiotherapist do first? Why?



**Q - 3 (b)** Bill's mom told him that taking vitamin C will cure a cold. The very next time Bill caught a cold he drank three glasses of orange juice every day for 5 days. Orange juice contains vitamin C. At the end of the fifth day, Bill's cold was gone. Bill concluded that vitamin C cures colds. What type of thinking is used? How? Give as many specific reasons as possible why the evidence given does or does not convince you of the validity of the claim. [05]

**Q - 4 Attempt any one.** [05]

(i) Give five examples of inductive thinking.

(ii) Give five example of deductive thinking.

**Q - 5 (a)** Write a note on the concept, need and relevance of Critical Thinking in your profession. [05]

**Q - 5 (b)** Define the term 'thinking'. Explain the types of thinking with appropriate examples. [05]

OR

**Q - 5 (a)** What skills does the person need for critical thinking? [05]

**Q - 5 (b)** What is questioning? Explain types of questioning in detail. [05]

**Q - 6 (a)** What can a physiotherapist do with critical thinking skills? [05]

**Q - 6 (b)** Read the below mentioned paragraph and make a list of ten open-ended questions. [05]

Three weeks ago a 40 year old accountant was on his way to the flea-market, when he was struck down by a 4x4 vehicle whilst crossing the street. He was bumped on his back by the bull-bars of the vehicle. He was thrown up into the air and subsequently landed on the ground, lying on his right side. He was helped up onto his feet and noticed that he had sustained a twisted right ankle, grazed right upper limb, a bleeding right knee and lacerations in the small of his back. Nevertheless, he felt well enough to go shopping after he tidied himself up. The next day he felt no pain but he noticed that he walked awkwardly. On day 3 following the MVA, the patient was unable to get out of bed that morning due to extreme pain on the left side of his back, and radiating into the groin - "felt like a girdle on the hip". Over the next few days the pain progressed down the posterior aspect of the left lower limb into the calf. He now presented with increasing difficulty in getting out of bed in the mornings, walking, sitting on the toilet/chair.

OR

**Q - 6 (a)** "Physiotherapists maintain health for people of all ages, helping patients to manage pain and prevent disease without prescribing medicine". Do you agree with statement? Support your answer by giving valid arguments and reasons. [05]

**Q - 6 (b)** "My sister never takes sugar in her food although she is a patient of diabetes". [05]

A. Does this statement strongly support the idea that sugar does not lead diabetes?

B. What are some alternative explanations for sister getting the diabetes, besides that sugar does not generally lead diabetes?

C. What other information would you need in order to support or oppose the different explanations?

**Q - 7 Attempt any one.** [05]

(i) Make a list of three Outcome-Based and Hypothetical questions each.

(ii) Make a list of three Reflective and Structural questions each.

...All the Best...