

C-2536

Sub. Code

70611/70711

70811/70911

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

First Semester

FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY

**(Common for all M.Sc. (Applied Psychology)
Specilization Courses)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Where does the word 'Psychology' come from?
(a) Italian (b) Greek
(c) Latin (d) None of the above
2. Psychology is a
(a) Biological science (b) Physical science
(c) Social science (d) Natural science
3. The study of learning is most closely associated with which school of psychology?
(a) Psycho - analytic (b) Humanist
(c) Social (d) Behaviourist
4. Paulov is famous for his work in
(a) Contingent conditioning
(b) Operant conditioning
(c) Classical conditioning
(d) Oppositional conditioning

5. What type of factor is motivation?
- (a) Social (b) Psychological
(c) Physical (d) Cultural
6. The 'emotion of fear' is associated with which basis instinct?
- (a) Repulsion (b) Pugnacity
(c) Appeal (d) Escape
7. The process of arousing, sustaining and regulating activity is known as
- (a) Learning (b) Motivation
(c) Habit (d) Maturation
8. Visual recommendation involves a change in which structure.
- (a) Lens (b) Convex
(c) Retina (d) Fover
9. On average, women typically outperform men on tests
- (a) Spelling (b) Mental rotation
(c) (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
10. The ability to understand oneself and know one's thoughts, emotions, feelings, motives is called
- (a) Musical intelligence
(b) Spatial intelligence
(c) Social intelligence
(d) Intrapersonal intelligence

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions

11. (a) Explain the Gestalt theory in psychology.

Or

(b) What are the ethics to be followed in psychological research?

12. (a) Explain the classical conditioning theory.

Or

(b) What are the factors influencing learning?

13. (a) What do you mean by biological and social motivation?

Or

(b) Explain James range theory of emotion.

14. (a) Explain the sensory thresholds.

Or

(b) How will you perceive sound waves? Explain.

15. (a) Explain how will you measure intelligence.

Or

(b) Give a brief explanation on the application of AI in psychology.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions

16. (a) How is research useful in Psychology? Explain.

Or

(b) Explain the scope of psychology.

17. (a) What is reinforcement? Explain the schedule of reinforcement.

Or

(b) Explain Insight Learning theory.

18. (a) Explain Drive – Reduction approach theory.

Or

(b) Explain the Cognitive appraisal theory of emotion.

19. (a) Define sensation. Explain the perception of colours in vision.

Or

(b) Explain the kinesthetic and vestibular sense.

20. (a) Explain Thorndike's theory of intelligence.

Or

(b) Explain Piagets' theory of intelligence.

C-2537

Sub. Code

**70612 / 70712/
70812 / 70912**

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

First Semester

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

**(Common for all M.Sc. (Applied Psychology)
(Specilization courses))**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. “Collective monologue leads to egocentric speech” – which psychologist viewed this strongly?
(a) Jean Piaget (b) Vygotsky
(c) Freud (d) Carl Rogers
2. Reflecting on one’s own thinking process is called
(a) Memorization (b) Meta - cognition
(c) Conditioning (d) Assimilation
3. Who among the following proposed that the brain has innate capacity for organising perception?
(a) Kohler (b) Koffka
(c) Werthcimer (d) All of the above
4. Which of the following is the principle of perceptual organisation?
(a) Closure (b) Grouping
(c) Contrast (d) All of the above

5. Which area of the brain is typically associated with language production, including speech?
- (a) Broca's area (b) Wernicke's area
(c) Occipital lobe (d) Cerebellum
6. Which memory system is responsible for the long – term storage of information and can potentially last a life time?
- (a) Sensory memory
(b) Short – term memory
(c) Semantic memory
(d) Long – term memory
7. Which of the problem solving strategy involves testing different solutions?
- (a) Trial and error (b) Algorithm
(c) Heuristic (d) Incubation
8. The ability to think 'outside the box' and come up with innovative solutions is often associated with
- (a) Convergent thinking
(b) Divergent thinking
(c) Trial and error thinking
(d) Heuristic thinking
9. When you make a judgement or decision based on a mental shortcut or a general rule, you are likely using,
- (a) Deductive reasoning
(b) Inductive reasoning
(c) Heuristic reasoning
(d) Abductive reasoning

10. Which decision making model suggest that people make decision by comparing the perceived costs and benefits of different options?
- (a) Rational decision making model
 - (b) Bounded rationality model
 - (c) Prospect theory
 - (d) Normative decision – making model

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions

11. (a) Explain the scope of cognitive psychology.
- Or
- (b) Explain the methods in cognitive science.
12. (a) Discuss the merits and demerits of selective attention.
- Or
- (b) Elaborate on the term 'Perceptual Constancies'.
13. (a) Explain the process of forgetting.
- Or
- (b) Explain the process of language comprehension.
14. (a) What are the obstructs in problem solving? Explain.
- Or
- (b) What is creativity? Explain the term 'creative thinking'.
15. (a) What is reasoning? How is everyday reasoning helpful?
- Or
- (b) How are models of decision making helpful?

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions

16. (a) Explain the paradigms of cognitive psychology.

Or

(b) Explain the connectionist approach.

17. (a) Discuss the nature of attention, perception and consciousness.

Or

(b) Explain the Gestalt approaches to perception.

18. (a) How is language useful in a social contract?

Or

(b) Explain the types of memory.

19. (a) Discuss on 'Knowledge and problem solving'.

Or

(b) How will you promote creativity? Explain.

20. (a) Differentiate between reasoning and decision making.

Or

(b) Explain any one model of decision making.

C-2538

Sub. Code

**70613/70713/
70813/70913**

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

First Semester

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY

**(Common for all M.Sc. (Applied Psychology)
Specialization Courses)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. According to Abraham Maslow which psychological perspective focusses on the potential for personal growth and self actualization?
 - (a) Psycho-dynamic perspective
 - (b) Humanistic perspective
 - (c) Behaviourist perspective
 - (d) Social cognitive perspective

2. According to the social cognitive perspective, what plays a central role in shaping an individual's personality?
 - (a) Genetic factors
 - (b) Childhood experiences
 - (c) Environmental influences
 - (d) The unconscious mind

3. Which of the following best describes the primary focus of psycho analytic and neo psycho analytic approaches
- (a) Behaviourism and conditioning
 - (b) Unconscious conflicts and early experiences
 - (c) Humanistic self-actualization
 - (d) Cognitive processes and information processing
4. Who is considered the founder of neo psycho analysis and developed psycho analytic theories building upon Freud's work
- (a) Carl Jung (b) Erik Erikson
 - (c) Karen Horney (d) Alfred Adler
5. What is a key goal of interpersonal psychotherapy?
- (a) Uncovering unconscious conflicts
 - (b) Enhancing self actualization
 - (c) Improving inter personal relationships
 - (d) Restructuring irrational beliefs
6. The inter-personal approach is often applied in the field of
- (a) Clinical Psychology
 - (b) Behaviourism
 - (c) Neuro psychology
 - (d) Humanistic psychology

7. The existential approach in psychology is concerned with
- (a) Examining trait and personality characteristics
 - (b) The exploration of the human condition and individual existence
 - (c) Uncovering Unconscious conflicts
 - (d) Analysing social interaction and relationships
8. The trait approach to psychology focusses on
- (a) Examining the human condition and existence
 - (b) Unconscious desires and conflicts
 - (c) Identifying stable personality traits
 - (d) Analysing social interaction
9. According to social learning theory, which concept refers to the belief in one's capability to execute specific action or attain goals?
- (a) Self-concept (b) Self actualization
 - (c) Self-esteem (d) Self efficacy
10. Cognitive psychologists are interested in understanding how individuals
- (a) develop self concept
 - (b) form and retrieve memories
 - (c) exhibit aggressive behaviour
 - (d) respond to reinforcement

Section B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) What are the determinants of personality? Explain.

Or

- (b) What is a situational test? What are its uses?

12. (a) What is Psychic energy? How is it used in psychology?

Or

- (b) Explain how will you develop personality.

13. (a) Elaborate on Erich Fromm's idea of structure of personality.

Or

- (b) What does interpersonal theory say about development of personality?

14. (a) What is Cattell's view of personality?

Or

- (b) What are the advantages of Allport's theory of personality?

15. (a) Explain George Kelley's theory of Personality.

Or

- (b) How is Albert Bandura's theory is helpful in evaluating personality? Explain.

Section C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) How will you measure personality? Explain Rorshach's Inkblot test.

Or

- (b) Explain Trait theory by Gordon Allport.

17. (a) Discuss the views of Karen Horney on Personality.

Or

- (b) How do 'style of life' and 'birth order' help in personality? Explain.

18. (a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of Harry Stack Sullivan's theory? Explain.

Or

- (b) How will you evaluate Personality using Eric Fromm's theory?

19. (a) Explain the structure of Personality according to Cattell.

Or

- (b) Explain how Allport's theory is applied and evaluated?

20. (a) What is the structure of Personality according to Albert Bandura? Explain.

Or

(b) How is assessment done in George Kelley's theory? Explain.

C-2539

Sub. Code

**70614/70714/
70814/70914**

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

First Semester

Applied Psychology — Specialization Courses

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

(2023 onwards)

**(Common for all M.Sc. (Applied Psychology)
Specialization courses)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. During which trimester of pregnancy do most major organ systems develop?
 - (a) First trimester
 - (b) Second trimester
 - (c) Third trimester
 - (d) Fourth trimester

2. What is the term for the process by which a developing fetus is nourished and protected within the mother's uterus?
 - (a) Conception
 - (b) Gestation
 - (c) Menstruation
 - (d) Ovulation

3. What is the term for the emotional and psychological bond that develops between an infant and their primary caregiver?
- (a) Attachment (b) Detachment
(c) Independence (d) Isolation
4. At what age does the average toddler start to walk independently?
- (a) 1 year (b) 18 months
(c) 2 years (d) 3 years
5. Middle Childhood is characterized by the development of logical and concrete thinking. This stage was described by which theorist?
- (a) Erik Erikson (b) Jean Piaget
(c) Sigmund Freud (d) Lawrence Kohlberg
6. Which of the following is a common social issue that children in middle childhood might face?
- (a) Aging and retirement
(b) Identity crisis
(c) Bullying and peer pressure
(d) Marriage and family planning
7. What is the typical age range for early adulthood?
- (a) 13-18 years (b) 18-35 years
(c) 35-50 years (d) 50-65 years

8. What term is used to describe the transition from adolescence to adulthood when an individual explores various roles and possibilities before making long-term commitments?
- (a) Middle crisis
 - (b) Emerging adulthood
 - (c) Identity foreclosure
 - (d) Early midlife
9. Late adulthood often involves facing the end of life. What is the term for the psychological state in which an individual reviews his life, experiences a sense of fulfilment and comes to terms with their mortality?
- (a) Identity crisis
 - (b) Midlife crisis
 - (c) Generativity crisis
 - (d) Ego integrity
10. What is the term for the psychological disorder characterized by severe memory loss and cognitive decline, often associated with late adulthood?
- (a) Depression
 - (b) Dementia
 - (c) Anxiety
 - (d) Bipolar disorder

Section B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Explain the environmental influences on prenatal development.

Or

- (b) How does environment influence on motor development?

12. (a) Analyse different child rearing practices and parenting styles.

Or

- (b) What is the role of play in a child's cognitive and social development?

13. (a) What is self concept? How is it developed?

Or

- (b) Bring out the emotional development during middle childhood.

14. (a) Suggest some strategies for promoting healthy aging.

Or

- (b) Bring out the stages of dying.

15. (a) Explain the physical development during middle adulthood.

Or

- (b) What role of friendships and social networks play in the life of a young adult? Explain.

Section C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Describe the milestones of motor development.

Or

- (b) Elaborate the stages of lifespan development.

17. (a) Bring out the physical development during infancy and toddlerhood.

Or

- (b) Trace the language development during early childhood.

18. (a) Discuss psychosocial development of middle childhood.

Or

- (b) Analyse the relationship of middle childhood with peers and adult society.

19. (a) How does cognitive function change during take adulthood and what factors contribute to these changes?

Or

- (b) What are the differences in aging experiences between men and women in take adulthood?

20. (a) How do relationships with parents evolve during early adulthood, and what roles does independence play in this transition?

Or

- (b) What are the common stressors and mental health issues faced by those in early adulthood and how can they be addressed?
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C-2540

Sub. Code

70616/

70716/

70816/

70916

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

First Semester

HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

**(Common for All M.Sc. (Applied Psychology)
Specilization Courses)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. _____ is/are essential components of “Health” as per WHO
 - (a) Physical well being
 - (b) Mental well being
 - (c) Social well being
 - (d) All the above

2. Which of these is not a definition of health?
 - (a) Health is not ill
 - (b) Health despite disease
 - (c) Health means not seeing a doctors
 - (d) Health as vitality

3. Health compromising behaviour is _____
- (a) Good to health
 - (b) Harmful to health
 - (c) Mediate to health
 - (d) None of these
4. Which is not the theory of health Psychology?
- (a) Social cognitive theory
 - (b) Theory of planned behaviour
 - (c) Health belief theory
 - (d) Kolhberg's moral stages
5. Stressors are more likely to affect health if they are
- (a) Long lasting
 - (b) Highly disruptive
 - (c) Difficult to control
 - (d) All the above
6. Which factor/s improve coping?
- (a) Social support
 - (b) Optimism
 - (c) Perceived control
 - (d) All of the above
7. _____ is true to placebo
- (a) It has no impact on the disease
 - (b) It do not produce any effect
 - (c) It is the inert material added to drug
 - (d) All patients respond to it

8. _____ is not the correct statement of physiology of pain
- (a) Activity in sympathetic nerves
 - (b) Convergence projection
 - (c) Peripheral branching of primary afferent nociceptors
 - (d) None of the above
9. _____ is not an example of chronic disorder
- (a) Heart disease
 - (b) Cancer
 - (c) Leg fracture
 - (d) Stroke
10. Developing a fear of entering unfamiliar situation is known as
- (a) Panic disorder
 - (b) Agoraphobia
 - (c) Conversion disorder
 - (d) Compulsive disorder

Section B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Explain biopsychosocial model.
- Or
- (b) Critically analyse the mind body relationship.
12. (a) Explain the characteristics of Health compromising behaviour.
- Or
- (b) Discuss the types of health behaviour.
13. (a) Describe the sources of stress.
- Or
- (b) Discuss the types of stress.

14. (a) Discuss the physiology of pain.

Or

(b) Explain briefly the placebo effect.

15. (a) Describe about the alternative care for the terminal illness.

Or

(b) Discuss about the quality of life.

Section C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions.

16. (a) Discuss the recent research trends in health psychology.

Or

(b) Explain elaborately the Bio medical model.

17. (a) Describe the barriers in the healthy behaviour and changing the health habits.

Or

(b) Explain the various theories of health promotion behaviour.

18. (a) Discuss the theories of stress and its coping styles.

Or

(b) Explain the psychological issues in advancing illness.

19. (a) Describe the pain management programmes.

Or

(b) Discuss the measuring methods of pain and the issues in pain management.

20. (a) Explain Kubler's theory.

Or

(b) Discuss the psychological intervention for chronic health disorder.

C-2541

Sub. Code

**70621/70721/
70821/70921**

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

Second Semester

APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

**(Common for all M.Sc. (Applied Psychology)
Specialization Courses)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Which theory emphasizes the influence of social norms and group pressure on individual behaviour?
 - (a) Social learning theory
 - (b) Social identify theory
 - (c) Social influence theory

2. What is the by stander effect?
 - (a) The tendency for individual to conform to group norms
 - (b) The decrease in likelihood of helping behavior as the number of by standers increases
 - (c) The tendency to attribute one's own behaviour to internal factors and others behaviour to external factors

3. What is the fundamental attribution error?
 - (a) overestimating the influence of internal factors and understanding situational factors when explaining others behavior
 - (b) understanding the influence of internal factors
 - (c) attributing one's own behavior to situational factors
 - (d) overestimating situational factors when explaining other's behavior

4. What is the concept of cognitive dissonance?
 - (a) the tendency to overestimate the likelihood of positive events
 - (b) the state of discomfort experienced when holding conflicting beliefs (or) attitudes
 - (c) the tendency to attribute one's own success to internal factors

5. What is the foot-in-the-door technique?
 - (a) Making a large request first, followed by a smaller request
 - (b) Making a small request first, followed by a larger request
 - (c) Making a request that is in line with the person's belief

6. According to social exchange theory, what motivates individuals in relationships?
 - (a) the desire to maximize rewards and minimize costs
 - (b) the need for utilization and belongingness
 - (c) the influence of social norms and group pressure

7. Which theory suggests that individuals are motivated to maintain a balance among their beliefs, attitudes and relationships?
- (a) social exchange theory
 - (b) balance theory
 - (c) self-perception theory
8. Which concept refers to the tendency for individuals to attribute their own successes to internal factors and failures to external factors?
- (a) self-serving bias
 - (b) actors-observers bias
 - (c) fundamental attribution error
9. According to the social identity theory, what is an in-group?
- (a) A social group to which an individual does not belong
 - (b) A social group to which an individual belongs and identifies with
 - (c) A social group to which an individual belongs but does not identify with
10. What is the primary focus of applied social psychology?
- (a) understanding individual behaviour in isolation
 - (b) investigating social phenomena in controlled laboratory settings
 - (c) applying psychological principles to address real-world social issues

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Briefly explain the historical context of applied social psychology.

Or

- (b) Discuss the concept of attribution and explain basic sources of error.

12. (a) Describe the factors that influence interpersonal attraction.

Or

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing prejudice.

13. (a) Define transformational leadership and provide two examples of how it can positively impact organizational outcomes.

Or

- (b) Explain the scope of social psychology.

14. (a) Discuss the concept of the fundamental attribution error and provide an example of how it might occur in everyday life.

Or

- (b) Explain the difference between conformity and compliance in social influence.

15. (a) Explain the concept of social identity theory and how it can be applied by leaders.

Or

- (b) Discuss the different forms and causes of aggression.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Critically evaluate the use of social psychology research in shaping public policy and addressing social issues.

Or

- (b) Analyze the role of non-verbal communication in social perception.

17. (a) Discuss the psychology of prejudice and discrimination.

Or

- (b) Explain the psychology of aggression and violence.

18. (a) Critically evaluate the effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing aggression and violence in communities and schools.

Or

- (b) Evaluate the role of leadership in shaping group dynamics and outcomes.

19. (a) Evaluate the impact of leadership styles on organizational culture and performance.

Or

- (b) How social psychological principal can be applied to reduce prejudice, discrimination and bias in the work place.

20. (a) Discuss how schemes influence perception, memory and decision-making and provide examples.

Or

- (b) Explain how social cognition processes such as attribution, impression formation and attitude formation.
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C-2542

Sub. Code
70622/70722/
70822/70922

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024.

Second Semester

NEURO PSYCHOLOGY

(Common for all M.Sc. (Applied Psychology)
Specialization Courses)

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The aim of Neuropsychology is to _____.
 - (a) To study the structure and functions of the heart
 - (b) To understand how behaviour and cognition are influenced by brain functioning
 - (c) To investigate the role of genetics in mental disorders
 - (d) None of the above

2. The primary focus of neuropsychology is _____.
 - (a) Investigating the relationship between brain and behaviour
 - (b) Studying the effects of medication on behaviour
 - (c) Analysing the influence of culture on cognitive processes
 - (d) All the above

3. The main function of neurotransmitters is _____.
- (a) To regulate heart rate
 - (b) To maintain bone density
 - (c) To store energy in the body
 - (d) To transmit electrical signal between neurons
4. _____ is the neuron responsible for transmitting electrical signals away from the cell body.
- (a) Axon
 - (b) Dendrite
 - (c) Soma
 - (d) Myelin Sheath
5. The area of the brain which is crucial for planning, problem solving and controlling behaviour is _____.
- (a) Temporal lobes
 - (b) Parietal lobes
 - (c) Frontal lobes
 - (d) Occipital lobes
6. Damage to the temporal lobe can effect _____ aspect of cognition.
- (a) Problem solving
 - (b) Motor skills
 - (c) Emotional regulation
 - (d) Language comprehension
7. _____ brain structure is associated with spatial cognition.
- (a) Amygdala
 - (b) Hippocampus
 - (c) Prefrontal cortex
 - (d) Cerebellum
8. _____ is the part of the brain responsible for integrating spatical information from different sensory modalifies.
- (a) Hippocampus
 - (b) Parietal cortex
 - (c) Temporal cortex
 - (d) Occipital cortex

9. _____ is not a subset of Halstead–Reitan Battery.
- (a) Tactile Performance test
 - (b) Category test
 - (c) Trail making test
 - (d) Stroop test
10. The WAIS is designed to assess _____.
- (a) cognitive abilities in adults
 - (b) Cognitive abilities in children
 - (c) Personality traits
 - (d) Motor skills

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Explain the Pros and Cons of imaging techniques.
Or
(b) Write note on the origin and development of the discipline of Human Neuropsychology.
12. (a) What are the main types of neurotransmitters and how do they differ in their functions?
Or
(b) How does the structure of a neuron enable it to generate and transmit nerve impulses?
13. (a) Explain the theory of Frontal lobe.
Or
(b) What are the common signs or symptoms of conditions that affect the temporal lobe?
14. (a) What is the anatomical location of occipital lobe and how is it connected to other parts of the brain.
Or
(b) Explain the concept of spatial cognition and how it is influenced by parietal lobe.
15. (a) Explain about Halstead Retain Battery.
Or
(b) Discuss the factors influencing the choice of neurological assessment.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Explain the different types of dynamic imaging techniques.

Or

- (b) What are the main types of static imaging techniques used in research and clinical practice?

17. (a) Explain the structure of neurotransmitters and how they transmit signals between neurons.

Or

- (b) How does the temporal lobe contribute to the integration of auditory and visual information.

18. (a) Elaborate the common disorders influenced by Frontal lobe.

Or

- (b) Explain the anatomy and theory of Temporal lobe.

19. (a) Explain the common disorders affecting visual and cortical pathways in the occipital lob.

Or

- (b) What is the primary function of parietal lobe in the brain and how does their anatomy support this function?

20. (a) Elaborate the wechsler's Memory Scale's interpretation procedure.

Or

- (b) Describe Luria–Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery and discuss the significance in assessing neuropsychological functioning.

C-2543

Sub. Code

**70623/70723/
70823/70923**

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

Second Semester

PSYCHOMETRY

**(Common for all M.Sc. (Applied Psychology)
Specialization courses)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Absolute zero exists in
 - (a) Nominal scale
 - (b) Ordinal scale
 - (c) Interval scale
 - (d) Ratio scale

2. Cronbach's alpha is used to assess an instrument's _____.
 - (a) Validity
 - (b) Realibility
 - (c) Randomness
 - (d) Longevity

3. A reliable measure yields a score that _____.
 - (a) Contains little measurement error
 - (b) A low true score
 - (c) Negative Pearson product moment correlation
 - (d) Negative Cronbach's alpha

4. _____ is not the purpose of standardisation of a test.
- (a) Consistency in administration
 - (b) Uniform scoring criteria
 - (c) Adaptability to individual needs
 - (d) Comparable results across
5. _____ is an example of Projective test.
- (a) TAT
 - (b) Observation
 - (c) Anecdotal Renal
 - (d) Autobiography
6. _____ is/are the components of item analysis.
- (a) Item difficulty
 - (b) Item discrimination
 - (c) Item distraction
 - (d) All the above
7. _____ is the key characteristics of a standardized test.
- (a) Subjectivity
 - (b) Flexibility
 - (c) Consistency
 - (d) Open-endedness
8. Percentile Rank indicates _____ in the scaling methods.
- (a) Absolute position with in a distribution
 - (b) Raw score
 - (c) Standardized score
 - (d) Variability
9. The lowest quartile has a percentile rank of _____.
- (a) 10%
 - (b) 25%
 - (c) 60%
 - (d) 80%

10. _____ is the common standard score used for normalisation.
- (a) Z-score
 - (b) Percentile Rank
 - (c) Quartile derivation
 - (d) T-score

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Explain the history of testing.
- Or
- (b) List the advantages of multiple choice items.
12. (a) Explain the types of items for intelligence test.
- Or
- (b) Discuss the scaling methods.
13. (a) List the purpose of item analysis.
- Or
- (b) Explain the item response theory.
14. (a) Discuss the ethical issues in Psychometry.
- Or
- (b) Describe the factors affecting Reliability.
15. (a) Discuss the sampling specific group.
- Or
- (b) Explain the methods of finding Reliability.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) What is Standardised test? Explain the characteristics of standardised test.

Or

- (b) Discuss the various classification of test.

17. (a) Discuss the guidelines for item writing in personality test.

Or

- (b) How will you construct a test for ability and attainment?

18. (a) Define Item Analysis. Why is it important for a Research?

Or

- (b) Describe the elements of Item Analysis.

19. (a) Explain the types of Validity.

Or

- (b) Differentiate between Norm Referenced test and criterion referenced test.

20. (a) Explain in detail the raw score and standardized score. How will you convert raw score into standardized score?

Or

- (b) Discuss the meaning and purpose of norms in detail.

C-2544

Sub. Code

70627/70727

70827/70927

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

Second Semester

Applied Psychology

BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION

**(Common for all M.Sc. (Applied Psychology)
specialization courses**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Behaviour modification is a type of _____
 - (a) Behaviour therapy
 - (b) Cognitive behaviour therapy
 - (c) Humanistic therapy
 - (d) Client centered therapy

2. Who is coined behavioural approach?
 - (a) Skinner
 - (b) Watson
 - (c) Pavlov
 - (d) Thorndike

3. The concept of reinforcement and behaviour modification was given by _____
- (a) Thorndike (b) Skinner
(c) Vygotsky (d) Piaget
4. The principle of extinctions assumes the emotional problems can be _____
- (a) Unlearned
(b) Removed from your mental lexicon
(c) Derived from childhood experiences
(d) Become prehistoric
5. Which of the following strategies used when a target behaviour is not occurring at all?
- (a) Differential reinforcement
(b) Respondent conditioning
(c) Punishment
(d) Shaping
6. What kind of prompt is being used in the following example: Miss Elkhart Physically demonstrates for Brandon how to open the microwave oven?
- (a) Visual prompt (b) Modeling
(c) Verbal prompt (d) Physical guidance

7. Negative reinforcement
- (a) Increased desirable behaviour
 - (b) Decreases undesirable behaviour
 - (c) Decreases desirable behaviour
 - (d) Increases undesirable behaviour
8. Negative reinforcement _____ responding,
punishment _____ responding.
- (a) increases; increases
 - (b) decreases; decreases
 - (c) increases, decreases
 - (d) decreases, increases
9. Systematic desensitization begins with some form of _____
- (a) Instrumental conditioning
 - (b) Retardation training
 - (c) Instrumental training
 - (d) None of the above
10. Token economy is an influential intervention based upon _____
- (a) Classical conditioning
 - (b) Implicit learning
 - (c) Operant conditioning
 - (d) Client centered therapy

Section B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Discuss the basic concepts of behaviour in behaviour modification.

Or

- (b) What is the purpose of observing and recording behaviour in behaviour modification?

12. (a) What is the difference between reinforcement and punishment?

Or

- (b) Explain the factors influencing Extinction.

13. (a) What is fading and prompting in behaviour therapy?

Or

- (b) How is shaping used to reduce problem behaviour? Explain.

14. (a) Describe the behaviour modification procedures to decrease undesirable behaviour.

Or

- (b) How can differential reinforcement of other behaviour reduce an unwanted behaviour? Explain.

15. (a) List down the advantages and disadvantages of Token economy.

Or

- (b) Explain the components of behavioural contract.

Section C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Describe the areas of applications in Behaviour modification.

Or

- (b) Explain the characteristics of behaviour modification.

17. (a) Illustrate the difference between escape and avoidance reinforcement.

Or

- (b) Explain the difference between positive and negative reinforcement with its example.

18. (a) Describe the types of prompts.

Or

- (b) What is chaining? Discuss the methods of chaining.

19. (a) Is behaviour most effectively changed using reinforcement procedure or a punishment procedure? Discuss.

Or

- (b) Describe Antecedent control strategies and its benefits.

20. (a) What is called token economy? Explain the application of token economy in the behavioural change procedure.

Or

- (b) Discuss the third wave of cognitive behavioural therapies: What is new and what is effective?
-

C-2545

Sub. Code

70628/

70728/

70828/

70928

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

Second Semester

Psychology

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

**(Common for all M.Sc.(Applied Psychology)
Specialization Courses)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following would be the best definition of a community?
 - (a) People with open boundaries living in a particular area
 - (b) People gathered together to solve a particular problem
 - (c) People with a sense of belonging or common identity
 - (d) People with atleast one common demographic characteristics

2. What is the full form of NMHSPF?
 - (a) National Mental Health Service Programming Framework
 - (b) National Mental Health Service Planning Framework
 - (c) National Mental Health Skills Planning Framework
 - (d) National Mental Health Survey Programming Framework

3. Which of the following is not a component of community resilience?
 - (a) Social cohesion
 - (b) Infrastructure development
 - (c) Environmental Sustainability
 - (d) Individual wealth

4. Which of the following is a common challenge faced during community intervention?
 - (a) lack of community engagement
 - (b) overwhelming community support
 - (c) limited resources
 - (d) rapid intervention implementation

5. What is the primary focus of implementation science frameworks?
 - (a) Patient outcomes
 - (b) Disease prevention
 - (c) Effective programme integration
 - (d) Medical diagnosis

6. Which of the following is a key component of the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)?
- (a) Treatment protocols
 - (b) Implementation outcomes
 - (c) Medication dosage
 - (d) Patient demographics
7. How does culture influence individual behaviour?
- (a) culture has no impact on individual behaviour
 - (b) culture shapes attitudes, beliefs and values
 - (c) culture only affects behaviour in specific situations
 - (d) culture only influences behaviour in urban areas
8. How does culture contribute to social norms and behaviours?
- (a) culture promotes conformity to universal norms
 - (b) culture discourages diversity within societies
 - (c) culture establishes unique norms and behaviours
 - (d) culture has no impact on social norms
9. Which tool is essential for assessing the impact and outcomes of a community mental health intervention over time?
- (a) Stakeholder analysis
 - (b) Process indicators
 - (c) Program evaluation
 - (d) Implementation plan

10. What is the purpose of conducting feasibility analysis in the planning phase of a community mental health intervention?
- (a) assessing stakeholder engagement
 - (b) identifying potential barriers and challenges
 - (c) budget allocation
 - (d) program evaluation

Section B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Describe the principles of community mental health.

Or

- (b) Mention the importance of Mental health.

12. (a) Explain the characteristics of stigma.

Or

- (b) How can we reduce the stigma of mental illness in the community? Explain.

13. (a) Explain the concept of implementing science and its significance in bridging the gap between research and practice.

Or

- (b) Elaborate on the significance of evaluation and measurement in implementation science.

14. (a) Explain the significance of competence in stakeholder engagement.

Or

- (b) Discuss the impact of cultural considerations on community resilience building initiatives.
15. (a) Explain the significance of implementation tools in planning a community mental health interventions.

Or

- (b) Discuss how the availability and allocation of resources can impact the overall effectiveness of the intervention.

Section C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) What is holistic assessment? Explain the benefits of holistic assessment.

Or

- (b) Describe the kinds of mental health issues.
17. (a) How to overcome stigma? – Explain.

Or

- (b) Describe the components of community intervention to building community resilience.

18. (a) How did the intervention contribute to promoting equal access to resources and opportunities among community members? Discuss.

Or

- (b) Describe the key components of the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (FCIR).
19. (a) Discuss the influence of culture on organisational behaviour and Management practices.

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of culture in shaping societal norms and behaviours.
20. (a) Describe the key implementation tools you would utilize to assess the needs and priorities of the community for mental health intervention. How would these tools help in the planning phase?

Or

- (b) Discuss the impact of Technology and digital resources in implementing and monitoring community mental health interventions.
-

C-2546

Sub. Code

70625

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

Second Semester

Counselling and Psychotherapy

THEORIES AND SKILLS OF COUNSELLING

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The Counselling had many development is the year
 - (a) 1960
 - (b) 1800
 - (c) 1950
 - (d) 1850
2. The word Empathy was derived from.
 - (a) French
 - (b) Greek
 - (c) Latin
 - (d) Japanese
3. The aim of counselling is
 - (a) Express your true feeling
 - (b) Understand your situation more objectively
 - (c) Build confidence, self awareness and self esteem
 - (d) All of these

4. Who proposed the psycho analytic model of counselling
- (a) Carl Rogers (b) Sigmund Freud
(c) Egan (d) Parloff
5. The foremost principle of counselling is _____
- (a) Confidentially
(b) Trust and rapport
(c) Empathy and understanding
(d) All the above
6. Who develop the skilled helper model?
- (a) Freud (b) Gerald Egan
(c) Rogers (d) Ellis
7. Counselling and psychotherapy both are treatment for
- (a) Physical Health (b) Mental Health
(c) Promote cognition (d) Better memory
8. The main purpose of mentoring in counselling is
- (a) To help develop the career path
(b) To help them succeed in their role
(c) To complete tasks properly
(d) All of these
9. Who described counselling as the process by which the structure of the self is relayed in the safety of the clients?
- (a) Smith (b) Pepisky and pepisky
(c) Rogers (d) Steffire

10. Counselling is closely linked with _____
- (a) May be Long term
 - (b) May be short term
 - (c) May focus on a personal entrenched
 - (d) May focus on personal growth

Section B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions, either (a) or (b)

11. (a) Define counselling and psychotherapy.
- Or
- (b) State the scope of counselling.
12. (a) What do you understand about Carl Rogers model of counselling?
- Or
- (b) Explain the micro-skill model.
13. (a) Write short note barefoot counsellor model.
- Or
- (b) Discuss the importance of psychotherapy.
14. (a) Highlight the genuineness and respect of counsellor.
- Or
- (b) Analyse the importance of self care of counselling.

15. (a) Compare and contrast verbatim model and Long model.

Or

- (b) Discuss about the importance of personal awareness and growth.

Section C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions.

16. (a) Explain about the principles of counselling and psychotherapy.

Or

- (b) Discuss the history of psychotherapy and counselling.

17. (a) Describe about the psycho-analytic model of Sigmund Freud.

Or

- (b) Distinguish among different counselling model.

18. (a) What are the importance of cultural sensitivity in the practice of counselling?

Or

- (b) Think and analyse need for psychotherapy in Indian situations.

19. (a) Briefly state about the skills of counsellor.

Or

- (b) List out the code of ethics for counsellor.

20. (a) Discuss in detail about the Reading Reaction Reports (RRR)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the importance of personal awareness and growth.

C-2547

Sub. Code

70626

**M.Sc. (Applied Psychology) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2024**

Second Semester

Counselling and Psychotherapy

SCHOOLS OF PSYCHOTHERAPIES — I

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Who define the psychotherapy is a form of treatment for problems?
 - (a) Rotter
 - (b) Wolberg
 - (c) Fisher
 - (d) Shelder

2. The ultimate goals of psychotherapy is —————.
 - (a) Freeing the person to be self-actualizing
 - (b) Muscular relaxation
 - (c) Changing habits
 - (d) Examining ones values and concepts

3. The main focus of the counselling is
 - (a) The past
 - (b) The future
 - (c) The present
 - (d) None of these

4. The first phase of Psychotherapeutic process is _____.
- (a) The therapeutic work
 - (b) Conclusion of Psychotherapy
 - (c) The patient able to practise the skills
 - (d) To assess the necessity of Psychotherapy
5. Who was the First to practice Cognitive behavioural therapy?
- (a) Grohol (b) Martin
 - (c) Aaron Beck (d) Sigmund Freud
6. Indian Psychoanalytical society was founded by Giridra Bose in India in the year _____.
- (a) 1920 (b) 1921
 - (c) 1922 (d) 1923
7. The goal of Acceptance and Commitment therapy is
- (a) To increase Psychological flexibility
 - (b) To create rich and meaningful life
 - (c) To help people accept the reality
 - (d) None of these
8. Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) was developed in _____ by Marsha Linehan.
- (a) 1975 (b) 1980
 - (c) 1985 (d) 1970
9. This type of therapy focuses on a Person's current life and experiences.
- (a) Logotherapy (b) Existential therapy
 - (c) Gestalt therapy (d) Client-centred therapy

10. The REBT started in _____.
- (a) 1950 (b) 1955
(c) 1960 (d) 1965

Section B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions.

11. (a) What are the goals of Psychotherapy?

Or

- (b) Mention about future of Psychotherapy.

12. (a) Discuss about Psychotherapy and Social work.

Or

- (b) List out the Psycho therapeutic devices.

13. (a) State the Neo Freudian approach.

Or

- (b) Write briefly about the Dynamic therapies.

14. (a) Explain the problem solving techniques with example.

Or

- (b) Write short note on fundamental aspects of behavioral therapy.

15. (a) What is ACT? Discuss about the aims of ACT.

Or

- (b) Give in detail about Dialectical philosophy.

Section C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions.

16. (a) Elucidate the professional issues in Psychotherapy.

Or

- (b) Think and analyse about the personal characteristics of therapist.

17. (a) Distinguish between Psychotherapy and Counselling.

Or

- (b) Elaborate the values of the therapist's responsibility.

18. (a) Briefly describe about the Psycho-analytical therapies.

Or

- (b) Write an essay on Humanistic approaches of Roger's.

19. (a) Describe about the Meichenbaum's self instructional training.

Or

- (b) Critically analyse about Rational Emotive therapy.

20. (a) Identify the therapeutic relationship in Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT).

Or

- (b) List out the functions of comprehensive dialectic behavioural therapy.

C-2548

Sub. Code

70725

**M.Sc. (Applied Psychology) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2024.**

Second Semester

Clinical Psychology

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY I

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. What is the primary focus of the psychoanalytic model in understanding psycho pathology?
 - (a) Observable behaviours
 - (b) Unconscious conflicts
 - (c) Environmental stimuli
 - (d) Genetic predispositions
2. What is the main purpose of a mental status examination?
 - (a) Identifying genetic factors
 - (b) Assessing environmental influences
 - (c) Understanding the structure of the brain
 - (d) Assessing an individual's current mental state
3. What does PTSD stand for?
 - (a) Post-traumatic stress disorder
 - (b) Panic and Trauma sensitivity disorder
 - (c) Psychiatric Trauma and stress Disturbance
 - (d) Persistant Traumatic stress dysregulation

4. What is a common clinical feature shared by both bipolar and unipolar disorders?
 - (a) Manic episodes
 - (b) Rapid cycling
 - (c) Persistent depressive symptoms
 - (d) Hypomania
5. Which of the following best characterizes a manic episode in bipolar disorder?
 - (a) Pervasive sadness
 - (b) Excessive energy and Euphoria
 - (c) Persistent feelings of hopelessness
 - (d) Social withdrawal
6. To diagnose PTSD, how long must symptoms persist?
 - (a) At least 24 hours
 - (b) At least one week
 - (c) At least one month
 - (d) At least three months
7. Schizophrenia is classified as a
 - (a) Mood disorder
 - (b) Personality disorder
 - (c) Psychotic disorder
 - (d) Neurodevelopmental disorder
8. Which of the following is considered a positive symptom of Schizophrenia?
 - (a) Apathy
 - (b) Hallucinations
 - (c) Social withdrawal
 - (d) Flat affect
9. At which point does substance use disorder become clinically significant?
 - (a) Use
 - (b) Misuse
 - (c) Abuse
 - (d) Addiction

10. Which is most likely to be associated with hallucinations and impaired judgement?
- (a) Alcohol (b) Caffeine
(c) Nicotine (d) Cannabis

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions.

11. (a) Explain the significance of classification systems in the field of mental health.
- Or
- (b) Write a brief note on Mood Disorder.
12. (a) Describe PTSD and its causes.
- Or
- (b) Analyze the clinical picture of antisocial personality disorder.
13. (a) Describe the types of Schizophrenia.
- Or
- (b) Discuss the causal factors of anxiety disorder.
14. (a) Elucidate the concept of 'abnormality' in the context of psychopathology.
- Or
- (b) Provide the Behaviour assessment techniques used to identify Psychotic disorder.
15. (a) Explain the key diagnostic criteria used to clinically diagnose substance use Disorder.
- Or
- (b) Describe the epidemiology of inhalents related mental disorders.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions.

16. (a) Examine the role of genetics and environmental factors in the development of mental disorders.

Or

- (b) Explain DSM IV R and ICD 10 based classifications in mental disorder.

17. (a) Discuss the functions associated with the structures of brain and their role in regulating behaviour.

Or

- (b) Analyze the psychotherapeutic approach in treatment of anxiety disorder.

18. (a) Describe the mood episodes of Unipolar and Bipolar disorder.

Or

- (b) Investigate the neurological basis of common delusional disorders.

19. (a) Provide the decision-tree for differential diagnosis of Schizophrenia.

Or

- (b) Elucidate the symptoms and diagnostic criteria of Schizo affective disorder.

20. (a) Outline various strategies for managing and treating substance use Disorder, including both pharmacological and psychosocial interventions.

Or

- (b) Explore the addictive properties of nicotine, its impact on health, and discuss evidence-based interventions for nicotine dependence.

C-2549

Sub. Code

70726

**M.Sc. (Applied Psychology) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2024**

Second Semester

Clinical Psychology

PSYCHOTHERAPIES – I

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Beck's cognitive therapy for depression requires the individual to _____.
 - (a) make an objective assessment of their beliefs
 - (b) keep a dream diary
 - (c) keep a mood diary
 - (d) set attainable life goals
2. Behaviour analysis is based upon the principle of
 - (a) classical conditioning
 - (b) operant conditioning
 - (c) dream analysis
 - (d) all of the above
3. Behaviour modification is a type of
 - (a) behaviour therapy
 - (b) cognitive behaviour therapy
 - (c) humanistic therapy
 - (d) client centred therapy

4. Cognitive behavioural therapy is generally perceived as
(a) phenomenological (b) psychodynamic
(c) humanistic (d) evidence-based
5. Which one of the following is not a behavior therapy technique?
(a) flooding
(b) counter transference
(c) counter conditioning
(d) systematic desensitization
6. The centra concept in gestalt therapy is _____.
(a) awareness (b) self-fulfillment
(c) self-control (d) desensitization
7. Roger's believes that all of us are born with
(a) unconditional positive regard
(b) a drive for self fulfillment
(c) a sense of individuality and uniqueness
(d) a variety of incongruence
8. Psychotherapy had be found to be
(a) Demarkably effective
(b) Some what effective
(c) Hardly effective
(d) None of the above
9. Psychodrama is this form of therapy
(a) melodramatic (b) hydromatic
(c) experiential (d) all the above
10. The main goal of existential therapy is
(a) being-for oneself (b) authenticity
(c) being-with others (d) existence

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Explain the personal characteristics of therapists.

Or

- (b) Discuss the development and current status of psychotherapies.

12. (a) Describe psychotherapy and culture.

Or

- (b) Explain the responsibilities of a psychotherapist.

13. (a) Discuss the indications and valuation of psychoanalytical therapies.

Or

- (b) Describe the Neo-Freudian approach.

14. (a) Discuss the fundamental aspects of cognitive behavioural therapy.

Or

- (b) Explain Meichenbaum's self-instructional training.

15. (a) Describe the aim of acceptance and commitment therapy.

Or

- (b) Explain dialectic behavioural therapy.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Explain the professional issues and ethical issues training.

Or

- (b) Describe the psychotherapy in India.

17. (a) Discuss the psychotherapy and counselling.

Or

- (b) Explain the psychotherapy and social case.

18. (a) Describe the humanistic approaches in psychoanalytical therapies.

Or

- (b) Discuss the dynamic therapies.

19. (a) Explain the cognitive restructuring in behavioural therapy.

Or

- (b) Describe the problem solving techniques in cognitive behaviour therapy.

20. (a) Discuss the therapeutic relationship in acceptance and commitment therapy.

Or

- (b) Explain the functions of comprehensive dialectic behavioural therapy.

C-2550

Sub. Code

70825

**M.Sc. (Applied Psychology) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2024.**

Second Semester

Educational Psychology

FUNDAMENTALS OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is the primary focus of educational psychology?
 - (a) understanding individual differences
 - (b) teaching methods
 - (c) physical education

2. Which theory suggests that learning occurs through observing others?
 - (a) Behaviorism
 - (b) Constructivism
 - (c) Social learning theory

3. Which of the following is NOT a factor influencing learning according to educational psychology?
 - (a) Motivation
 - (b) Intelligence
 - (c) Creativity

4. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, what stage occurs during early childhood (2-7 years)?
 - (a) sensory motor stage
 - (b) pre-operational stage
 - (c) concrete operational stage

5. What does the term "scaffolding" refer to in the context of educational psychology?
 - (a) providing temporary support to help learners accomplish a task
 - (b) testing the knowledge of learners
 - (c) encouraging independent learning

6. Which type of memory involves to conscious recollection of information?
 - (a) sensory memory
 - (b) short-term memory
 - (c) long-term memory

7. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which need must be fulfilled before higher-level needs can be addressed?
 - (a) self-actualization
 - (b) safety
 - (c) esteem

8. In the context of educational psychology, what does the term “self-efficacy” refer to?
- (a) Belief in one’s ability to accomplish tasks
 - (b) Ability to memorize information quickly
 - (c) Aptitude in a specific subject
9. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of effective teaching, as suggested by educational psychology research?
- (a) Authoritarian teaching style
 - (b) Clear communication
 - (c) Providing constructive feedback
10. According to Erikson’s theory of psychosocial development, what is the primary development task during adolescence?
- (a) Identity vs. role confusion
 - (b) Trust vs. mistrust
 - (c) Generativity vs. stagnation

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions.

11. (a) Describe the main principles of Piaget’s theory of cognitive development and discuss their implications.

Or

- (b) Explain social learning theory and provide examples of how teachers can apply it to promote positive behaviour among students.

12. (a) Explain the key concepts of behavioural theories of learning, including classical and operant conditioning.

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance of understanding student diversity in educational contexts.
13. (a) Explain the principles of information processing theories of learning. How can educators apply to improve student learning outcomes?

Or

- (b) Define constructionist approach and discuss its implications for classroom practice.
14. (a) How can teachers tailor instruction to address variations in student's readiness, interests and learning profiles within a single classroom?

Or

- (b) Discuss the significance of assessing student's prior knowledge and understanding before designing instruction.
15. (a) Define the term "inclusive education" and explain its significance.

Or

- (b) Describe the principles of universal design for learning (UDL) and its application in accommodating diverse learning needs.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Compare and contrast the theories of Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky regarding cognitive development.

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the impact of socio-cultural factors on students academic achievement and psychological development.

17. (a) Compare the behavioural theories of learning proposed by B.F. Skinner and Albert Bandura.

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of student diversity in terms of cultural, linguistic and neurodevelopmental differences during childhood and adolescence.

18. (a) Evaluate the strengths and limitations of information processing theories and cognitive theories of learning.

Or

- (b) Explore the role of metacognition in student learning and achievement.

19. (a) How can the principles of UDL accommodate the diverse needs of students, including those with disabilities, English language learners and gifted learners?

Or

- (b) Explain the relationship between student motivation and self-regulated learning strategies.

20. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of various instructional approaches and teaching strategies for meeting the diverse learning needs of students with exceptionalities.

Or

- (b) Explain the role of collaboration between general education teachers and special education teachers in providing inclusive education for students.
-

C-2551

Sub. Code

70826

**M.Sc. (Applied Psychology) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2024.**

Second Semester

Educational Psychology

**PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT IN EDUCATIONAL
SETTING**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is the purpose of Psychological assessment in educational settings?
 - (a) To diagnose mental disorders
 - (b) To measure intelligence and academic achievement
 - (c) To prescribe medication

2. Which type of assessment involves observing a student's behaviour in a naturalistic setting?
 - (a) Self-report measures
 - (b) Norm-referenced tests
 - (c) Behavioural assessments

3. Which assessment is designed to measure a student's aptitude for learning and problem-solving?
 - (a) Achievement test
 - (b) Intelligence test
 - (c) Personality test

4. What is the purpose of using standardized tests in psychological assessment?
 - (a) To compare student's performance to a normative sample
 - (b) To assess personality traits
 - (c) To diagnose psychological disorders

5. Which type of assessment measures a student's knowledge and skills in specific academic areas?
 - (a) Aptitude tests
 - (b) Achievement tests
 - (c) Diagnostic tests

6. What is the main advantage of using multiple assessment methods in educational settings?
 - (a) It simplifies the assessment process
 - (b) It provides a comprehensive understanding of students abilities and needs
 - (c) It reduces the need for individualized education plans

7. Which assessment tool is often used to identify learning disabilities and developmental delays in young children?
 - (a) IQ test
 - (b) Developmental screening
 - (c) Behavioural checklist

8. What does a norm-references test compare a student's performance to?
- (a) The student's own previous record
 - (b) A predetermined standard or average performance of a group
 - (c) The performance of students in other schools
9. Which type of assessment focuses on assessing a student's emotional and social functioning?
- (a) Aptitude test
 - (b) Achievement test
 - (c) Personality assessment
10. Which assessment method involves asking students to provide information about their thoughts feeling and behaviour?
- (a) Behavioural observation
 - (b) Self-report measures
 - (c) Projective tests

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Explain the purpose of screening in psychological assessment within school settings.

Or

- (b) What are the key objectives of diagnosing learning disorders or emotional difficulties in students, and how does it inform intervention planning?

12. (a) Discuss the role of interviews and record reviews in psychological assessment in schools.

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of observation systems in psychological assessment within educational settings.
13. (a) Explain the purpose and process of individually administered tests in assessing academic achievement.

Or

- (b) Discuss the utility of curriculum-based assessment and measurement (CBAM) in evaluating academic achievement.
14. (a) Explain the purpose of cognitive tests in assessing knowledge, aptitude and competency.

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of non-cognitive assessment formats, in evaluating individuals psychological characteristics and attributes.
15. (a) How can psychological assessment in school be aligned to scientific advances?

Or

- (b) Explain the concepts of aligning assessment to educational standards.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Critically analyze the purposes of psychological assessment in school settings, including screening, diagnosis, intervention, evaluation, selection and certification.

Or

- (b) Explore the process of conducting a comprehensive psychological assessment for students with learning difficulties.

17. (a) Critically analyze the current status and practices of psychological assessment in school.

Or

- (b) Explore the challenges associated with the use of standardized tests in psychological assessment within educational contexts.

18. (a) Critically analyze the strength and limitations of individually administered tests, curriculum – based assessment and measurement (CBAM) and performance assessment in assessing academic achievements.

Or

- (b) Explore the impact of high-stakes testing and standard-based educational reform on teaching and learning practices in schools.

19. (a) Explain the purpose of cognitive tests in assessing knowledge, aptitude and competency.

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of non-cognitive assessment formats in evaluating individuals psychological characteristics and attributes.

20. (a) Analyze the future trends and challenges in psychological assessment in schools.

Or

- (b) Explore the ethical considerations and implications of aligning assessment to educational standards.
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