

**R7805**

**Sub. Code**

**744101**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2022**

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following parts of the brain controls the body temperature and urge of eating?  
(a) Thalamus                      (b) Cerebellum  
(c) Pons                              (d) Hypothalamus
2. Which of the following is one of the parts of the hindbrain?  
(a) Hypothalamus      (b) Cerebellum  
(c) Corpus callosum      (d) Spinal cord
3. Touch receptors are stimulated by which of the following  
(a) Mechanical energy  
(b) Chemical energy  
(c) Thermal energy  
(d) All of the above

4. The system for sensing the position and movement of individual body parts is
- (a) Kinesthesia
  - (b) Sensory Interaction
  - (c) Balance
  - (d) Standard Balance System
5. The belief that intelligence is a general ability is a result of the work of
- (a) Binet
  - (b) Gardner
  - (c) Sternberg
  - (d) Spearman
6. A production supervisor receives a bonus for each day a project is completed ahead of schedule. This is an example of
- (a) Motivation
  - (b) Negative reinforcement
  - (c) Positive reinforcement
  - (d) Equitable incentivization
7. Who has given the needs hierarchy theory of motivation?
- (a) Abraham Maslow
  - (b) David McClelland
  - (c) Victor Vroom
  - (d) Frederick Herzberg
8. Which among the following is the lowest level need under need hierarchy theory of motivation?
- (a) Physiological Need
  - (b) Safety and Security Needs
  - (c) Social Needs
  - (d) Self-esteem Needs



15. (a) Psychoanalytic perspective of personality development.

Or

- (b) Discuss the projective test.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Illustrate and explain the various classification of human nervous system.
17. Write the genetic and evolutionary blueprints of behavior.
18. Explain the sensation.
19. Theories of Learning.
20. Theories of Intelligence.
21. Theories of Emotions.
22. Theories of Personality
23. Explain the various methods in assessments of personality.

**R7806**

**Sub. Code**

**744102**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2022.**

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**LIFE SPAN PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Psychoanalytic theory about human personality was proposed by:  
(a) Carl Jung                      (b) Skinner  
(c) Sigmund Freud      (d) Alfred Adler
2. Erik Erikson proposed that each stage of development involves a crisis. Human development is:  
(a) quantitative  
(b) qualitative  
(c) both quantitative and qualitative  
(d) unmeasurable to a certain extent
3. Gross motor skill  
(a) Is the large muscles of the body  
(b) Is the major bone in the body  
(c) Is the minor muscle in the body  
(d) All of the above

4. Infants/ toddlers see things from their perspective only. This way of thinking is also known
- (a) Egocentric
  - (b) Intentional
  - (c) Child view thinking
  - (d) All of the above
5. The period of development during which school readiness skills are developed and most free time is spent playing with friends is called:
- (a) infancy                      (b) early childhood
  - (c) middle childhood      (d) late childhood
6. The onset of puberty is an example of:
- (a) normative age-graded influences
  - (b) normative history-graded influences
  - (c) no normative life events
  - (d) storm-and-stress events
7. Middle Adulthood / Middle Age - which extends from approximately\_ to\_ years
- (a) 30-40                      (b) 40-60
  - (c) 25-35                      (d) 45-55
8. Physical development is \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Quantitative in nature
  - (b) Qualitative in nature
  - (c) Reflective in nature
  - (d) Continuous in nature

9. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of maturation?
- (a) Dependence on Heredity
  - (b) Modification from within
  - (c) External stimuli to develop
  - (d) Reliance on growth
10. Who propagated the theory of Emotional development?
- (a) Freud
  - (b) Jean Piaget
  - (c) Vygotsky
  - (d) Goleman

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Importance of life-span development.

Or

- (b) Write the ethics in life span research.

12. (a) Explain prenatal environment influences.

Or

- (b) Influences on early physical growth.

13. (a) Write the Hayard' s theory.

Or

- (b) Write the memory development in childhood stage.

14. (a) Cognitive development of adolescence stage.

Or

- (b) Write the diversity of adult life styles.

15. (a) Write the kubler-ross stages of dying.

Or

(b) Write the adjustment to changes in family life.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Write the historical perspective theories of development.

17. Explain the prenatal development.

18. Theories of Piaget's cognitive development.

19. Write the emotional and social development of infancy & toddlerhood stage.

20. Write the domains of childhood development.

21. Explain the sexual and reproductive issues in young adulthood.

22. Theories of psychosocial development in late adulthood.

23. Explain the adjustments in late adulthood.

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**R7807**

**Sub. Code**

**744103**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2022**

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The real danger of “groupthink” is that it
  - (a) is contagious
  - (b) occurs in cohesive groups
  - (c) disrupts coordinated efforts at group problem solving
  - (d) leads to a suspension of critical thinking
  
2. Negative attitudes that are tinged with fear, hatred, or suspicion is a definition of
  - (a) Prejudice
  - (b) Authoritarianism
  - (c) Discrimination
  - (d) Displaced aggression

3. Milgram's shock study showed people to be surprisingly
- (a) Rebellious
  - (b) Intelligent
  - (c) Sexist
  - (d) Obedient
4. Feelings of guilt promote less prejudiced behavior by:
- (a) Low-prejudice respondents
  - (b) High-prejudice respondents
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
5. Helping the out group members in ways that make them seem dependent on such help and as incompetent or inadequate is called as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Defensive helping
  - (b) Competitive altruism
  - (c) Comparative altruism
  - (d) Collaborative altruism
6. The capacity to be able to experience others emotional states, feeling sympathetic toward them is called \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Emotional awareness
  - (b) Caring
  - (c) Love
  - (d) Empathy
7. Which of the following negative moods is most likely to motivate altruism?
- (a) depression
  - (b) anger
  - (c) guilt
  - (d) grief

8. According to Bandura, a social learning theorist,
- (a) frustration plays no role in aggression
  - (b) observing aggressive models promotes aggression
  - (c) the hydraulic model offers the best explanation for aggression
  - (d) hostile aggression is instinctive and instrumental aggression is learned
9. According to the text, aggression always
- (a) causes physical pain
  - (b) involves intent to harm someone
  - (c) involves emotional arousal
  - (d) is committed by someone who has been deliberately provoked
10. Emotional arousal plus anticipated consequences provides the formula for aggression according to
- (a) ethological theory
  - (b) catharsis theory
  - (c) frustration-aggression theory
  - (d) social learning theory

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Briefly discuss the multicultural and evolutionary.
- Or
- (b) Write the basic sources of errors.
12. (a) Briefly discuss the Stereotypes and social influence.
- Or
- (b) Discuss the process of changing attitudes.

13. (a) Briefly discuss the power of proximity and observable characteristics.

Or

- (b) Briefly discuss the complementarities and mutual liking.

14. (a) Briefly discuss the moral integrity and moral hypocrisy.

Or

- (b) Write the emotions and empathy

15. (a) Social learning and general aggression model.

Or

- (b) Write the exposes to media violence.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Write the origin and development of social psychology.
17. Explain the schemas, heuristics and errors in social cognition.
18. Write the attitude influence on behavior.
19. Explain the techniques for countering the effects of prejudice.
20. What are the aspects of social identity?
21. Write the asch's and milgram's studies on conformity.
22. Discuss the steps in helping Vs not helping.
23. Write the social learning and cognitive theories.

**R-7808**

**Sub. Code**

**744104**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2022**

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. An image. perception or concept that is capable of measurement is called
  - (a) Scale
  - (b) Hypothesis
  - (c) Type
  - (d) Variable
  
2. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research?
  - (a) Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
  - (b) Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
  - (c) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
  - (d) Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.

3. What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs?
- (a) The null hypotheses get accepted even if it is false
  - (b) The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true
  - (c) Both the null hypotheses as well as alternative hypotheses are rejected
  - (d) None of the above
4. Which of the following is not the method of Research?
- (a) Survey                      (b) Historical
  - (c) Observation                (d) Philosophical
5. The existing company information is an example of which data?
- (a) Primary
  - (b) Secondary
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
6. Which one is called non-probability sampling?
- (a) Quota sampling
  - (b) Cluster sampling
  - (c) Systematic sampling
  - (d) Stratified random sampling
7. Which test is the part of the parametric test?
- (a) Sign Test
  - (b) Run Test for Randomness
  - (c) Kruskal – Willis Test
  - (d) z- Test

8. The F-test:
- (a) is essentially a two-tailed test.
  - (b) is essentially a one-tailed test.
  - (c) Can be one-tailed as well as two-tailed depending on the hypotheses.
  - (d) Can never be one tailed test.
9. ANOVA is \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) A government body which collects social statistics.
  - (b) The name of a statistical software package.
  - (c) A one-way analysis of variance.
  - (d) A two-way analysis of variance.
10. The chi-square test is
- (a) A mean
  - (b) A multi question tests
  - (c) A statistical mistake
  - (d) A statistic

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Write the need for research.

Or

- (b) Write the single subject design.

12. (a) Briefly discuss the quasi experimental design.

Or

- (b) Write the standard error of mean.

13. (a) Write the regression analysis.

Or

(b) How to standardization of research tools.

14. (a) Briefly discuss the ethnography and case study.

Or

(b) Write the coding and presentations.

15. (a) Write the presentation of proposal

Or

(b) Write the sign test.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Explain the research problem.

17. Discuss the methods of research.

18. Discuss the types of hypothesis.

19. Discuss the parametric and non-parametric test.

20. Discuss the degrees of freedom and one tail- two tail test.

21. Explain the mannwhitney U test and kruskal-wallis test.

22. Write the ground theory.

23. Discuss the components of research proposal.



**R7809**

**Sub. Code**

**744105**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2022**

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **ALL** questions.

1. Which among the following is important for gradual learning?  
(a) Basal ganglia (b) Amygdala  
(c) Hypothalamus (d) None of the above
2. Activation of the frontal and temporal areas of the \_\_\_\_\_ is associated with approach and the behavioural activation system.  
(a) Left hemisphere (b) Right hemisphere  
(c) Both hemispheres (d) All of the above
3. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ theory, the feeling aspect of an emotion results from feedback from actions of the muscles and organs.  
(a) James-Lange (b) Cannon-Bard  
(c) Schechter-Singer (d) None of the above

4. The information-processing and information-transmitting element of the nervous system is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Neuron                      (b) Cell  
(c) Gland                        (d) All of the above
5. How many individual vertebrae does the spinal cord have?
- (a) 22                              (b) 24  
(c) 26                              (d) 28
6. \_\_\_\_\_ activity is viewed as a major component of the emotion response in many recent theories of emotion.
- (a) Spinal cord  
(b) Somatic nervous system  
(c) Autonomic nervous system  
(d) Hormones
7. Which part of the brain is also called 'little brain'?
- (a) Cerebellum                  (b) Pons  
(c) Medulla oblongata (d) Thalamus
8. Which of the following is also called somatotropic hormone?
- (a) Luteinizing hormone  
(b) Insulin  
(c) Growth hormone  
(d) Endorphin

9. Testosterone and other male hormones are called \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Androgens                      (b) Estrogen  
(c) Sperm                              (d) Progestin
10. Which among the following is a hormone secreted by thyroid gland?
- (a) Cortisol                              (b) Thyroxin  
(c) Melatonin                              (d) Estrogens

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **ALL** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Write the pharmacological methods.
- Or
- (b) Write the research methods in biopsychology.
12. (a) Discuss the structures of Limbic system.
- Or
- (b) Functional anatomy of the cerebral cortex.
13. (a) Discuss the mechanisms of hormone functions.
- Or
- (b) Write physiology behind vision.
14. (a) Write the physiology of taste perception.
- Or
- (b) Write the touch and pain.

15. (a) Discuss the motivation and emotion states of consciousness.

Or

- (b) Write the meditation.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **FIVE** questions.

16. Explain the CT, MRIPET and fMRI.
17. List out the non-invasive neuroimaging techniques and its working principles in detail.
18. Write the function of ANS.
19. Explain the supporting and nourishing tissues in the CNS.
20. Discuss the endocrine glands characteristics.
21. Explain the pathways and areas involved in the sensory system.
22. Neural mechanisms of thirst and hunger.
23. Explain neural mechanism of reward and punishment.

**R7810**

**Sub. Code**

**744106**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2022**

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of these do health psychologists NOT study?
  - (a) What people think about health and illness
  - (b) The role of beliefs and behaviours in becoming ill
  - (c) The experience of being ill in terms of adaptation to illness
  - (d) The biological processes of illness in isolation from other factors
2. What was designed as a path to spiritual enlightenment?
  - (a) Exercise
  - (b) Yoga
  - (c) Meditation
  - (d) Asanas
3. The Bio-Psychosocial model contributes towards health psychology include.
  - (a) The process of diagnosis include the interacting role of biological, psychological and social factors
  - (b) Separates the mind from the body
  - (c) They also make explicit the significance of the relationship between patient and practitioner
  - (d) All of the above

4. The Bio Medical model
- (a) Is a reductionist model
  - (b) Is a single factor model
  - (c) Separates the mind from the body
  - (d) All of the above
5. The best approach for losing weight and weight management.
- (a) Crash dieting
  - (b) Excessive exercise for a short period of time
  - (c) Fasting for long period of time
  - (d) Make lifestyle changes that can be maintained permanently
6. Stress does not include
- (a) Physiological
  - (b) Cognitive
  - (c) Emotional
  - (d) Biological
7. Which is true? The protection motivation theory:
- (a) Was developed by Ajzen and colleagues in the 1970s
  - (b) Expanded the health belief model to include additional factors
  - (c) Describes three types of information source
  - (d) Describes three types of coping response
8. The risk factors for coronary heart disease (CHD) can be understood and predicted by examining an individual's health beliefs; psychology's role is to both understand and attempt to change these behavioural risk factors. But which of the following is NOT a risk factor for CHD?
- (a) Type A behaviour
  - (b) Type A1 behaviour
  - (c) Type B behaviour
  - (d) Diet and exercise



15. (a) Briefly discuss the intervention for alcohol abuse.

Or

(b) Briefly discuss the psychosocial aspects of being female.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Write the historical perspectives on health healing.
17. Discuss the bio psycho social and biomedical approaches.
18. Discuss the primary, secondary and tertiary prevention and treatment.
19. Write the models and theories on health behavior interventions.
20. Write the big five personality traits.
21. Write the eating disorders.
22. Write the theories of stress.
23. Discuss the health and psychosocial issues.