

**R8284**

**Sub. Code**

**744201**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2023**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. This task involves simultaneously sending one message (a 3-digit number) to a person's right ear and a different message (a different 3-digit number) to their left ear.
  - (a) Broadbent's filter Model
  - (b) Dichotic listening Tasks
  - (c) Bottom-up processing
  - (d) Top-down processing
  
2. Is conscious attention necessary for encoding external stimuli into memory?
  - (a) Yes, but only for social stimuli
  - (b) Yes, but only for nonsocial stimuli
  - (c) No, objects can be selected at early or late stages of perception
  - (d) No, objects can always be encoded without conscious attention.

3. Perception is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) an accurate representation of the world
  - (b) an appropriate representation of the world
  - (c) an adequate representation of the world
  - (d) a native representation of the world
4. According to levels of processing, which of the following leads to the deepest level of memory?
- (a) perceptual                      (b) semantic
  - (c) associative                      (d) cue dependent
5. Which of the following measures brain structure, rather than brain activation?
- (a) EEG                              (b) MRI
  - (c) fMRI                              (d) PET
6. Amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles are the hallmarks of:
- (a) Alzheimer's disease
  - (b) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
  - (c) Ataxia Telangiectasia
  - (d) Autism
7. How is Parkinson disease diagnosed?
- (a) With a blood test
  - (b) With a neurological exam
  - (c) With an X-ray
  - (d) All of the above
8. Alzheimer disease is the most common form of which of these?
- (a) Malnutrition                      (b) Dementia
  - (c) Fatigue                              (d) Psychosis

9. Which lobe is primarily responsible for hearing and language?  
(a) temporal (b) parietal  
(c) frontal (d) occipital
10. Which lobe is most closely associated with visual processing?  
(a) frontal (b) temporal  
(c) parietal (d) occipital

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Differentiate Bottom-up processing and Top-down processing.

Or

- (b) Define Attention, Illustrate the attenuation Theory.

12. (a) Define Perception. Compare the Top-down and Bottom-up perspectives.

Or

- (b) Describe the role of culture perceptual organization.

13. (a) Illustrate the two-store model information processing approach.

Or

- (b) Summarize metacognition.

14. (a) Classify the models of investigation.

Or

- (b) Discuss any two neurodegenerative disorders.

15. (a) Brief the types of brain injury.

Or

(b) Analyze the function of the mind and brain relationship.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Define Selective attention. Explain the Functions of executive preconscious and conscious processing alerting mechanisms.
17. Brief all the theories of attention.
18. Describe classical and modern psychophysics.
19. Illustrate the types of memory.
20. Explain forgetting theories of memory.
21. Paraphrase the computer-assisted neuropsychological rehabilitation and training.
22. Compare the Neuropsychological battery and Halstead retain test battery.
23. Write about the methods of localization of cognitive functions in the brain.

**R8285**

**Sub. Code**

**744202**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2023**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**PSYCHOMETRICS**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Psychological tests are used to
  - (a) help make decisions about people
  - (b) promote self-understanding
  - (c) measure psychological constructs
  - (d) all of the above
  
2. Which of the following is not a projective test?
  - (a) Word association test
  - (b) Rorschach's ink blot test
  - (c) Thematic apperception test
  - (d) Sentence completion test

3. An IQ test does NOT provide which of the following?
- (a) High test re-test reliability
  - (b) Good predictor of behaviour
  - (c) High internal consistency
  - (d) Good validity
4. Projective tests originated from
- (a) Freud's idea that all behaviour was caused by unconscious motivational effects
  - (b) Jung's theory of psychological types
  - (c) the attempt to develop tests that did not rely on language
  - (d) accidentally spilling ink on a test booklet
5. Face validity refers to which of the following:
- (a) Facial expression is used to make a diagnosis
  - (b) The scale of emotional responding
  - (c) The notion that an assessment method may appear to be valid simply because it has questions which intuitively seem relevant to the trait or characteristic being measured
  - (d) A construct is a hypothetical or inferred attribute that may not be directly observable or directly measurable

6. Standardization allows the clinician to do which of the following?

- (a) See where an individual client's score on the test falls in relation to the normal distribution of scores for that test
- (b) Use the score on a particular test to estimate whether a client might meet the diagnostic criteria for a psychological disorder
- (c) Estimate the probability with which a client might meet DSM-IV
- (d) All of the above

7. The Adult Memory and Information Processing Battery is designed to test:

- (a) Neurological impairment
- (b) Memory function
- (c) IQ
- (d) Physiological function

8. Heredity influences
- (a) attitude
  - (b) aptitude
  - (c) Interest
  - (d) null
9. Psychological tests are used to
- (a) Promote self-understanding
  - (b) measure psychological constructs
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) null
10. Which of the following is not usually used in psychological assessment
- (a) Psychological testing
  - (b) Counselling
  - (c) Observation
  - (d) Null

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Summarize the functions of assessment.
- Or
- (b) Describe the test construction and standardization
12. (a) Brief the assessment of aptitudes.
- Or
- (b) Discuss the special purpose achievement tests.



13. (a) Illustrate the assessment of moral judgements.

Or

(b) Narrate the projective techniques.

14. (a) Explain the assessment of mental status in the elderly.

Or

(b) Brief the anatomy of the brain.

15. (a) Demonstrate the school based assessment.

Or

(b) Write about the evaluation of child custody in divorce.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Narrate the role of computers in testing.

17. Summarize the individual tests of intelligence and group tests of intelligence.

18. Describe the assessment of infant and assessment of preschool intelligence

19. Brief the assessment of executive functions and assessment of motor output.

20. Demonstrate the test batteries in neuropsychological assessment.
  21. Write about the assessment of ADHD.
  22. Illustrate the forensic assessment.
  23. Explain the assessment of emotional and behavioral disorders.
-

**R8286**

**Sub. Code**

**744203**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2023**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**THEORIES OF PERSONALITY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Focus on the inner workings of personality, especially internal conflicts and struggle
  - (a) Behaviourist perspective
  - (b) Social learning
  - (c) Psychodynamic perspective
  - (d) Humanistic perspective
  
2. Focus on private subjective experience and personal growth
  - (a) Humanistic theories
  - (b) Trait Theories
  - (c) Social learning Theories
  - (d) Behaviourist theories

3. To explain by understanding the mind at its different levels, its motivation and conflicts. By
- (a) Jean Piaget
  - (b) Sigmund Freud
  - (c) Erickson
  - (d) Jung
4. In a healthy person \_\_\_\_\_ is the strongest
- (a) Id                                      (b) Ego
  - (c) Super Ego                              (d) None
5. 16F personality factor theory developed by
- (a) Garden All port
  - (b) Raymond cattel
  - (c) Eyesenck
  - (d) Adler
6. General characteristics that form the basic foundation of personality
- (a) Central Traits
  - (b) Cardinal Traits
  - (c) Secondary Trait
  - (d) All
7. Maslow called lower needs as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) growth need
  - (b) deficit need
  - (c) essential need
  - (d) better need

8. Personality is made up of
- (a) thoughts, feelings, behavior
  - (b) thoughts, thinking, feelings
  - (c) thinking, feelings, emotions
  - (d) thinking, emotions, behavior
9. Self efficacy, orderliness, self-discipline, Achievement
- (a) Openness to experience
  - (b) Neuroticism
  - (c) Agreeableness
  - (d) Conscientiousness
10. Unconscious, pleasure-seeking, amoral are the characteristics of part of personality is
- (a) Superego
  - (b) Ego
  - (c) Id
  - (d) Envy

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe the factors that contribute to personality change and personality stability
- Or
- (b) Discuss the current research focus in personality psychology.
12. (a) Illustrate the psychoanalytic theory.
- Or
- (b) Summarize the Carl Jung's analytic theory.

13. (a) Define personality. Discuss The study of self-actualizers.

Or

(b) Brief the experimental world and the development of the self in childhood.

14. (a) Describe the Raymond Cattell's approach to personality.

Or

(b) Explain the influences of heredity and environment.

15. (a) Discuss self-reinforcement and self-efficacy.

Or

(b) Illustrate the temperament theory.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Describe the nature of theories and its functions.

17. Write about the Alfred Adler theory.

18. Compare the productive and non-productive character types.

19. Illustrate the characteristic of fully functioning person.

20. Brief the Gordon Allport theory.

21. Explain the five-factor model.

22. Describe the personal construct theory and social learning theory.

23. Explain the applications of operant conditioning.

**R8287**

**Sub. Code**

**744204**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2023**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a specific practice of counseling within the discipline where professionals work to help people who have emotional and physical disabilities so that they are able to live more independently.
  - (a) rehabilitation counselling
  - (b) marital counselling
  - (c) educational counseling
  - (d) guidance counselling
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a professional relationship that empowers individuals, families and groups to accomplish mental health, wellness, education, career goals.
  - (a) Counseling                      (b) Guidance
  - (c) Therapy                              (d) Service

3. Silence allows client to \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Know more about counsellor
  - (b) Not talk to counselor
  - (c) Sit silently
  - (d) Process their thoughts and feelings
4. Which of the following is an actual importance of silence in a counseling session?
- (a) Not to make progress
  - (b) Provision of autonomy for the client
  - (c) Helps client stick to behaviour
  - (d) Protects client's core beliefs
5. Which of the following is not the way by which counselor can attain success in counseling session?
- (a) Confrontation of client's behaviour
  - (b) Persuasion
  - (c) Avoiding client's problem
  - (d) Use materials
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is when counselor shares their personal information to client during or outside counseling session
- (a) Self talk
  - (b) Self esteem
  - (c) Self disclosure
  - (d) Resistance



7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the micro skills in counseling
- (a) Attending
  - (b) listening
  - (c) Response
  - (d) Trust worthiness
8. The planning of several aspects of counselling session is called
- (a) Restatement
  - (b) Functioning
  - (c) Structuring
  - (d) Planning
9. \_\_\_\_\_ implies that the client is unwilling or opposed to change
- (a) Rehabilitation      (b) Cooperation
  - (c) Cohesion              (d) Resistance
10. \_\_\_\_\_ involves identifying and changing thought patterns that negatively influence your behaviour
- (a) group therapy
  - (b) art therapy
  - (c) cognitive behavior therapy
  - (d) play therapy

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Illustrate the characteristic of counsellor.

Or

- (b) Describe the era of Therapeutic counselling.

12. (a) Explain the qualities of counselling relationships.

Or

(b) Brief the different roles of counsellor.

13. (a) Discuss the family counselling.

Or

(b) Summarize the counselling in industry.

14. (a) Analyse the adolescent drug use.

Or

(b) Brief the addiction counselling.

15. (a) Describe the counselling the aged.

Or

(b) Explain the multiculturalism and identity issues.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Illustrate the counselling era.

17. Describe the counselling process.

18. Summarize the career counseling.

19. Brief the sex counselling.

20. Explain the counseling clients who are physically challenged.

21. Write the legal issues in counselling.

22. Enumerate the types of drugs.

23. Narrate counseling the HIV.

**R8288**

**Sub. Code**

**744208**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2023**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**Elective: REHABILITATION PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Psychiatric rehabilitation can be referred to as:
  - (a) Hospital health
  - (b) Psych rehab
  - (c) Mental problems
  - (d) Brain health
  
2. Psychiatric rehabilitation can be referred to as:
  - (a) Hospital health
  - (b) psych rehab
  - (c) mental problems
  - (d) brain health

3. Which of the following best defines evidence based practice in relation to psychiatric rehabilitation practices?
- (a) Research has been done to show what interventions treat specific psychological disorders
  - (b) Exercise is used to treat mental health problems
  - (c) Confidential psychiatric patient information can be shared with others.
  - (d) The practice mental health in daily life
4. Behaviour analysis is based upon the principles of:
- (a) Classical conditioning
  - (b) Operant conditioning
  - (c) Dream analysis
  - (d) All of the above
5. Client centred therapy is a type of:
- (a) Humanistic therapy
  - (b) Psychodynamic therapy
  - (c) Cognitive therapy
  - (d) Behavioural therapy

6. Cognitive Behavioural Therapy is generally perceived as:

- (a) Phenomenological
- (b) Psychodynamic
- (c) Humanistic
- (d) Evidence-based

7. Empathy involves:

- (a) Feeling sorry for someone.
- (b) Putting others before yourself.
- (c) Putting yourself in someone else's shoes
- (d) Putting yourself before others.

8. Group therapy can be advantageous when an individual:

- (a) May need to work out their problems in the presence of others (e.g. in the case of emotional problems relating to relationships, feelings of isolation, loneliness and rejection).
- (b) May need comfort and support from others
- (c) May acquire therapeutic benefit from observing and watching others
- (d) All of the above

9. Antipsychotics do which of the following?
- (a) Alleviate Major positive symptoms (such as thought disorder and hallucinations)
  - (b) Alleviate Major negative symptoms (such as social withdrawal)
  - (c) Reducing the burden of institutional care
  - (d) All of the above
10. 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

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe the functions of Rehabilitation psychology.

Or

- (b) Illustrate the historical perspectives in rehabilitation psychology.

12. (a) Narrate the nature of work settings of rehabilitation psychologists.

Or

- (b) Examine the professional competencies of rehabilitation psychologists.

13. (a) Enumerate the basic principles of psychological rehabilitation.

Or

- (b) Demonstrate cognitive behaviour therapy.

14. (a) Discuss the lifespan development of persons with disabilities.

Or

- (b) Brief the psychological problems and coping styles in the persons with disabilities.

15. (a) Explain the addiction rehabilitation.

Or

- (b) Write about the family and marital rehabilitation.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Explain the scope of rehabilitation psychology and methods of rehabilitation psychology.
17. Describe the rational emotive therapy.
18. Illustrate the augmentative therapy and behaviour therapy.
19. Narrate the client centred therapy.
20. Brief the disability rehabilitation.

21. Explain the disaster rehabilitation/reconstruction.
  22. Discuss the community-based rehabilitation.
  23. Narrate the vocational rehabilitation.
-