

**R0101**

**Sub. Code**

**744101**

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

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ help neurons by providing nutrition, removing waste products, and enhancing the speed of communication between neurons. (CO1, K1)  
(a) Axons (b) Dendrites  
(c) Glial cells (d) Cell body
2. Within the neuron, information is communicated in the form of brief electrical message called \_\_\_\_\_. (CO1, K1)  
(a) Myelin sheath (b) Synapse  
(c) Action potential (d) Neurotransmitter
3. Visual accommodation involves a change in which structure? (CO2, K4)  
(a) Lens (b) Cornea  
(c) Retina (d) Fovea

4. A very useful principle of learning is that a new response is strengthened by: (CO2, K4)
- (a) Reinforcement      (b) Discriminative Stimulus  
(c) Punishment      (d) Biofeedback
5. \_\_\_\_\_ believed in a general intelligence factor. (CO3, K6)
- (a) Stenberg      (b) Spearman  
(c) Gardner      (d) Thurstone
6. When we make use of many experiences and examples for arriving at a generalized principle or conclusion, it is known as : (CO3, K6)
- (a) Inductive Reasoning  
(b) Convergent Thinking  
(c) Deductive Reasoning  
(d) Divergent Thinking
7. When the motive features a biological or physiological basis, it's called? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Drive      (b) Incentive  
(c) Imprinting      (d) Libido
8. Which of the following is classed as a basic emotion? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Guilt      (b) Shame  
(c) Jealously      (d) Disgust
9. Which personality trait represents a range between extreme extraversion and extreme introversion? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Agreeableness      (b) Conscientiousness  
(c) Openness      (d) Neuroticism

10. Which personality trait involves sadness or emotional instability?  
(CO5, K5)
- (a) Extraversion
  - (b) Agreeableness
  - (c) Conscientiousness
  - (d) Neuroticism

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Describe the history of psychology. (CO1, K1)  
Or  
(b) Define and label the nervous system. (CO1, K1)
12. (a) Simplify the techniques to improve memory. (CO2, K4)  
Or  
(b) Examine the Gestalt principle. (CO2, K4)
13. (a) Construct the steps in Creative process. (CO3, K6)  
Or  
(b) Discuss about the concept formation. (CO3, K6)
14. (a) Generate the approaches of understanding Motivation. (CO4, K4)  
Or  
(b) Interpret the component of emotions with examples. (CO4, K4)
15. (a) How the self report helps to assess the personality? (CO5, K1)  
Or  
(b) Describe a detail picture on Psychodynamic perspective on personality (CO5, K1)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) How the genetic and evolutionary blue print act on behavior? (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) List the methods of psychology. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Compare the classical and operant conditioning. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Interpret the models of memory with examples. (CO2, K1)

18. (a) Elaborate the measurement of Intelligence. (CO3, K6)

Or

- (b) Estimate the characteristics of creative thinking. (CO3, K2)

19. (a) Distinguish the factors influencing the Emotions. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Simplify the self determination theory of motivation in detail. (CO4, K3)

20. (a) What are the projective test, explain in detail? (CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) Find the trait and type of perspective. (CO5, K4)

**R0102**

**Sub. Code**

**744102**

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

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**LIFE SPAN PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which is the period when the major organs of the body begin of form is the \_\_\_\_\_ period. (CO1, K1)  
(a) Embryonic            (b) Fetal  
(c) Germinal            (d) Newborn
2. Find out the Stages of psychosocial development:  
Basic trust versus mistrust (CO1, K1)  
(a) 1 to 3 years            (b) birth to 1 years  
(c) 3 to 6 years            (d) 6 to 11 years
3. Classify the development stage in Eriksons theory represent 1 to 3 years. (CO2, K2)  
(a) Autonomy vs. shame  
(b) Initiative vs. guilt  
(c) Trust vs. mistrust  
(d) Identity vs. identity diffusion

4. Classify According Piaget the basic unit with which the cognitive structure is built up is \_\_\_\_\_. (CO2, K2)
- (a) Schema                      (b) Accommodation  
(c) Equilibrium                (d) Assimilation
5. Identify In which stage attachment behaviors such as clinging and following decline and self-reliance increases. (CO3, K3)
- (a) Early Childhood    (b) Late Childhood  
(c) Middle childhood    (d) Early Adulthood
6. Predict the Adolescence (CO3, K3)
- (a) When you get old  
(b) When you are a child  
(c) Process of growing from adulthood to old age  
(d) Process or state of growing to maturity
7. Relate social and emotional wellbeing in young adulthood which can be affected by \_\_\_\_\_. (CO4, K1)
- (a) Establishing a career  
(b) Establishing first serious relationship  
(c) Increasing responsibility and independence  
(d) All of these
8. Severe bone depletion is referred to as (CO4, K1)
- (a) Calcium deposits    (b) Arthritis  
(c) Osteoporosis        (d) Rheumatism
9. Propos to study Geronotology is (CO5, K6)
- (a) Human being        (b) Aged and Aging  
(c) Special goups        (d) All of these

10. What is the common problem in older men is \_\_\_\_\_, better known as impotence. (CO5, K6)
- (a) Male menopause (b) Erectile dysfunction  
(c) Penile impotency (d) Prostate cancer

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Define the contextual perspective in lifespan development. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe stages of prenatal development. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Summaries the language development in infancy. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain about motor development in Toddlerhood. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Identify moral development in childhood. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Construct about juvenile delinquency Adolescents. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Describe about schaeie's stages of development. (CO4, K1)

Or

- (b) Find out the change at mid-life in middle adulthood. (CO4, K1)

15. (a) Discuss the Psychosocial Development in Late adulthood. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Elaborate the emotions of dying people. (CO5, K6)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Find out the characteristics of developmental psychology. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe about hazards during prenatal period. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Classify the physical development in infancy. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Summarize the Piaget's Cognitive approach in Toddlerhood Development. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Identify the Memory development during childhood. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Construct the Marcia's approach to identity development. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Describe the triangular theory of love during young adulthood. (CO4, K1)

Or

- (b) Define Physical development during middle adulthood. (CO4, K1)

20. (a) Discuss the health and wellness in late adulthood. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Elaborate the Stages of Dying. (CO5, K6)



**R0103**

**Sub. Code**

**744103**

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

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. When did social psychology as a formal discipline begin to emerge? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) In the 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - (b) During the Renaissance
  - (c) In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - (d) Ancient Greece
  
2. Thought suppression refers to the attempt to: (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Promote free thinking and creativity
  - (b) Avoid thinking about certain thoughts or emotions
  - (c) Encourage open communication in social groups
  - (d) Analyze thoughts and emotions in depth

3. Which of the following best exemplifies an attitude? (CO2, K5)
- (a) A group of people gathered in a park
  - (b) A person's positive feelings about recycling
  - (c) The weather on a sunny day
  - (d) A traffic light turning red
4. Prejudice can be defined as (CO2, K5)
- (a) A positive attitude toward a social group
  - (b) Objective judgments about individuals
  - (c) Unjustified negative attitudes and beliefs toward a group
  - (d) Indifference to social group differences
5. What does "social identity" refer to? (CO3, K2)
- (a) An individual's unique personality traits
  - (b) A person's membership in various social groups
  - (c) Personal beliefs and values
  - (d) Emotional intelligence
6. Gender identity refers to (CO3, K2)
- (a) An individual's biological sex
  - (b) The gender role society assigns to a person
  - (c) A person's internal sense of their own gender
  - (d) The cultural norms associated with masculinity
7. Which psychologist conducted experiments involving the autokinetic effect to study conformity? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Solomon Asch
  - (b) Stanley Milgram
  - (c) Muzafer Sherif
  - (d) Abraham Maslow

8. Which factor is associated with altruistic behavior?  
(CO4, K3)
- (a) volunteering
  - (b) Self-interest
  - (c) Moral hypocrisy
  - (d) Emotional distress
9. Which factor is associated with Type A behavior and aggression?  
(CO5, K4)
- (a) High levels of patience
  - (b) Hostility and competitiveness
  - (c) Empathy and compassion
  - (d) Low stress levels
10. What is one factor that can influence the perceived fairness of group decision-making?  
(CO5, K4)
- (a) A Lack of leadership
  - (b) High levels of competition within the group
  - (c) Transparent and inclusive decision-making processes
  - (d) Group members' reluctance to express their opinions

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions, not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Describe the primary focus and goals of social psychology.  
(CO1, K2)
- Or
- (b) Discuss the concepts of negative and optimistic bias in social cognition.  
(CO1, K2)

12. (a) Evaluate the role of attitudes in shaping individual behavior and decision-making. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Critically analyze the nature and origins of prejudice in society. (CO2, K5)

13. (a) Explain the concept of social identity and its significance. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) How do close relationships contribute to an individual's well being. (CO3, K2)

14. (a) Explain how social influence can shape individual behavior and decision-making. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe the steps involved in deciding whether to help or not help in an emergency situation.(CO4, K3)

15. (a) Examine the causes of human aggression.

(CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the functions of groups and how group dynamics influence individual behavior and decision-making. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Elaborate on attribution theory in social psychology, including its main concepts and how it helps us understand how people attribute causes to behavior. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the processes of impression formation and impression management in social psychology. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Critically assess the interplay between genetic factors, direct personal experiences, and social learning in shaping attitudes. Provide real-world examples to support your analysis. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyze the concept of modern racism and its implications for contemporary society. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Explain the concept of self-esteem and its importance in an individual's self-image and emotional well-being. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the internal, external, and interactive determinants of attraction. (CO3, K2)

19. (a) Analyze the factors that affect conformity, including group size, unanimity, and social norm clarity. Provide real-life examples to illustrate these concepts. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) How do the empathy, altruism, negative state relief, concepts contribute to our understanding of helping others? (CO4, K3)

20. (a) Analyze the concept of aggression and its various forms, including biological, social learning, and the General Aggression Model. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the concept of perceived fairness in group decision-making. (CO5, K4)
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**R0104**

**Sub. Code**

**744104**

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

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for evaluating the quality of research? (CO1, K3)  
(a) Replicability      (b) Subjectivity  
(c) Validity      (d) Reliability
2. During which phase of the research process is data typically collected. (CO1, K3)  
(a) After formulating the research questions  
(b) At the beginning of the process  
(c) In the data analysis phase  
(d) Throughout the entire research process
3. What is the primary threat to internal validity when conducting research? (CO2, K2)  
(a) Selection bias      (b) Observer bias  
(c) History effect      (d) Sampling error

4. Which of the following is a critical step in the standardization of research tools? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Ensuring complete anonymity of participants
  - (b) Making the tool complex to challenge participants
  - (c) Establishing consistent procedures for administration and scoring
  - (d) Keeping the tool flexible to accommodate various contexts
5. Descriptive statistics are primarily used for: (CO3, K4)
- (a) Making predictions about future outcomes
  - (b) Testing hypotheses
  - (c) Summarizing and presenting data
  - (d) Measuring associations between variable
6. What type of graphical representation is often used to display the distribution of a continuous variable? (CO3, K4)
- (a) Histogram
  - (b) Pie chart
  - (c) Bar chart
  - (d) Line graph
7. Which research method aims to deeply explore a single case or a small number of cases within their real-life context? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Grounded theory
  - (b) Ethnography
  - (c) Narrative analysis
  - (d) Surveys



8. In qualitative data analysis, what is the process of identifying and labeling patterns, categories, or themes in the data called. (CO4, K3)
- (a) Quantification
  - (b) Visualization
  - (c) Surveying
  - (d) Coding
9. In a research proposal, what section typically outlines the research methodology, including data collection and analysis methods? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Introduction
  - (b) Literature review
  - (c) Research objectives
  - (d) Research methodology
10. In a thesis or dissertation, what typically follows the literature review and methodology sections? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Acknowledgments
  - (b) Conclusions and recommendations
  - (c) Appendices
  - (d) Abstracts

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Provide examples of qualitative and quantitative research methods and explain. (CO1, K3)
- Or
- (b) What are the key criteria that define a research study as “good” or of high quality? (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Explain the concept of dependent and independent variables in research. Provide examples to illustrate the distinction. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) How does the data collection process differ in quantitative and qualitative research? (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Describe the purpose and use of measures of central tendency in statistics. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) How do computer applications facilitate data analysis in research? Provide examples of popular statistical software used for data analysis. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Describe the primary objectives and characteristics of ethnographic research. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the rationale for using mixed methods in research. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) How does “literature review” contribute to the overall quality of the proposal? (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) What are the primary responsibilities of a research coordinator? (CO5, K5)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Describe the fundamental purpose of research and how it contributes to the advancement of knowledge. (CO1, K3)

Or

(b) Outline the main steps involved in the research process, from the initial idea to the final presentation of findings. Provide examples for each step. (CO1, K3)

17. (a) Describe the primary purpose of correlational research, and provide an example of a situation where correlational research would be appropriate. (CO2, K2)

Or

(b) Describe the process of random sampling and its importance in research. How does it help ensure the generalizability of findings? (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Explain the concept of the product-moment correlation coefficient (Pearson's  $r$ ) and how it is interpreted in correlation analysis explain with suitable example. (CO3, K4)

Or

(b) Discuss the importance of "confidence level" in hypothesis testing. How does it affect the decision-making process in research? (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Explain the key principles and processes involved in grounded theory research. How does it differ from other qualitative approaches? (CO4, K3)

Or

(b) Explain the concept of "coding" in qualitative research. How is it used to identify themes and patterns in data? Provide an example. (CO4, K3)

20. (a) Describe the key elements of a successful research proposal presentation. What strategies can a presenter use to engage the audience effectively?  
(CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the role of the 'abstract' in a technical research paper. How does a well-written abstract contribute to the paper's impact and dissemination?  
(CO5, K5)
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**R0105**

**Sub. Code**

**744105**

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

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. The terminal buttons of a neuron are located at the end of its: (CO1, K2)  
(a) Axons (b) Dendrites  
(c) Myelin sheath (d) Nodes of ranvier
2. In the context of brain imaging, what does FMRI stand for? (CO1, K2)  
(a) Fast moving recovery imaging  
(b) First moveable recording indicator  
(c) Flexible motion resistance indicator  
(d) Functional magnetic resonance imaging
3. Which lobe is most closely associated with visual processing? (CO2, K6)  
(a) Frontal (b) Temporal  
(c) Parietal (d) Occipital

4. Which area of the brain-stem controls heart rate and breathing? (CO2, K6)  
(a) reticular formation (b) medulla  
(c) pons (d) thalamus
5. Which part of the endocrine system is sometimes called the “master gland”? (CO3, K2)  
(a) adrenal gland (b) pancreas  
(c) pituitary gland (d) pineal gland
6. Which of the following hormones are responsible for the “fight-or-flight response”? (CO3, K2)  
(a) Epinephrine and norepinephrine  
(b) Insulin and glucagon  
(c) Esrtogen and progesterone  
(d) Thyroxin and melatonin
7. The scientific word for the sense of smell is (CO4, K1)  
(a) audition (b) olfaction  
(c) bio sensing (d) touch
8. The specialized receptors for the taste are (CO4, K1)  
(a) taste buds (b) papillae  
(c) tongue (d) nose
9. Which of the following theories of emotion would suggest that polygraphs should be quite accurate at differentiating one emotion from another? (CO5, K4)  
(a) Cannon-Bard theory  
(b) James-Lange theory  
(c) Schachter-Singer two-factor theory  
(d) Darwinian theory

10. Need for \_\_\_\_\_ refers to maintaining positive relationships with others. (CO5, K4)
- (a) achievement (b) affiliation  
(c) intimacy (d) power

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the following questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the functions of Neurons. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the method in Biopsychology. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Discuss the functional anatomy of the cerebral cortex. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Estimate the classification of Nervous system. (CO2, K6)

13. (a) Summarizes the characteristics of Endocrine glands. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Outline the physiology of vision. (CO3, K2)

14. (a) Describe the gustatory system. (CO4, K1)

Or

- (b) Recall the physiology behind sensory systems. (CO4, K1)

15. (a) Simplify the neural mechanism of reward and punishment. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Generate the physiology on motivation. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the following questions not more than  
1000 words each.

16. (a) Express the methods of visualizing the human brain. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Show the synapse neural conduction and synaptic transmission. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Elaborate the Blood Brain – Barrier. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Formulate the brain and its function. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) Relate the hormone and its function. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Classify the major endocrine glands. (CO3, K2)

19. (a) Find the somato sensory of physiology. (CO4, K1)

Or

- (b) How the Olfactory system works? (CO4, K1)

20. (a) Compare the neural mechanism of reward and punishment. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Distinguish the state of Consciousness. (CO5, K4)



**R0106**

**Sub. Code**

**744106**

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

**First Semester**

**Psychology**

**HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is any physical, chemical, or emotional factor that causes bodily or mental unrest. (CO1, K1)  
(a) stress (b) illness  
(c) pain (d) feeling tired
2. Decreasing \_\_\_\_\_ efficiency, making mistakes, inability to take decisions, under eating or overeating, sleeplessness leads to (CO3, K2)  
(a) Behavioural changes  
(b) physical changes  
(c) psychological changes  
(d) Attitude
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a practice where an individual uses a technique, such as focusing their mind on a particular object. (CO2, K2)  
(a) Meditation (b) yoga  
(c) exercise (d) take a rest

4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to how somebody responds to a particular stress, for example sitting an examination. (CO4, K1)
- (a) stimulus (b) response  
(c) process (d) none of above
5. Low levels of competitiveness, time urgency and hostility. Easy going —philosophical \_\_\_\_\_. (CO2, K2)
- (a) type “A” (b) type “B”  
(c) type “C” (d) type “D”
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to use thought processes or strategies to defy the impact of a stressor. (CO4, K2)
- (a) Cognitive control (b) Behavioural control  
(c) Decisional control (d) Optimistic control
7. \_\_\_\_\_ provides a feeling of membership in a group of people who share interests. (CO5, K2)
- (a) network support (b) esteem support  
(c) tangible support (d) individual
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is quite normal. (CO5, K1)
- (a) Stress (b) depression  
(c) anxiety (d) Insomnia
9. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to stress. (CO3, K2)
- (a) stimulus (b) response  
(c) process (d) Involvement
10. Who was the first to use the term ‘homeostasis’ \_\_\_\_\_. (CO1, K1)
- (a) Walter Cannon (b) Bruce McEwen  
(c) Selye (d) Freud

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Compare bio psycho social model and bio medical approaches. (CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Distinguish Cognitive behavioural model and Transtheoretical Models. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Explain Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB). (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Summarize Big Five Personality Traits. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Illustrate health and eating behaviours. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) How to enhance self-efficacy. (CO3, K1)

14. (a) Discuss Stress Management Techniques. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Write about Psychological and Behavioural Dimensions of Sexuality. (CO4, K6)

15. (a) Elaborate Biological and Psychological effects of Alcohol. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Appraise Biological and Psychological effects of Smoking. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Summarize the History of Mind and Body relationship. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the factors affecting health. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Elaborate the health belief Model. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Articulate the Precaution Adoption Process Model and Optimistic Bias (PAPM). (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Discuss the types of exercise aerobic and Anaerobic Exercises. (CO3, K6)

Or

- (b) Examine the weight management programs. (CO3, K1)

19. (a) Discuss the Life-Cycle of Intimate Relationships. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Explain different types of coping. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Elaborate Interventions for Smoking behaviour. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Paraphrase the Health and disability. (CO5, K2)

**R0107**

**Sub. Code**

**744301**

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

**Third Semester**

**Psychology**

**PSYCHOPATHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Predict the Psychological disorders were only added to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). This was done by (CO1, K1)
  - (a) The American Psychiatric Association (APA)
  - (b) The World Health Organization WHO)
  - (c) The National Health Service (NHS)
  - (d) The Ministry of Health (MOH)
  
2. The DSM – five was published in the year \_\_\_\_\_. (CO1, K1)
  - (a) 2013
  - (b) 2011
  - (c) 2012
  - (d) 2010

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is also as hypochondriasis or health anxiety.  
(CO2, K3)
- (a) Bipolar Disorder
  - (b) Illness anxiety disorder
  - (c) Dissociative Disorder
  - (d) Somatic symptom disorder
4. Predict the following which is not a common feature of Anorexia Nervosa?  
(CO2, K3)
- (a) Binge eating
  - (b) Amenorrhoea
  - (c) Self-perception of being 'fat'
  - (d) Under weight
5. In Bipolar II Disorder, major depressive episodes alternate with periods of  
(CO3, K2)
- (a) Hyperventilation (b) Hypomania
  - (c) Hypothermia (d) Hypoxia
6. In Schizophrenia, the term anhedonia refers to (CO3, K2)
- (a) An inability to enjoy food
  - (b) An inability to express empathy
  - (c) An inability to react to enjoyable or pleasurable events
  - (d) An inability to react appropriately to social cues

7. Which of the following is a paraphilia involving sexual fantasies about exposing on self to a stranger which are usually strong and recurrent to the point where the individual feels a compulsion to expose himself? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Voyeurism            (b) Expositionism
- (c) Exhibitionism        (d) Frotteurism
8. Which of the following is a subtype of Dramatic/Emotional personality Disorders (Cluster B) (CO4, K4)
- (a) Paranoid Personality disorder
- (b) Schizotypal Personality Disorder
- (c) Histrionic personality disorder
- (d) Schizoid Personality Disorder
9. Which of the following is an example of a Specific Learning Disability (CO5, K5)
- (a) Mental Retardation
- (b) Dyslexia
- (c) ADHD
- (d) Autistic spectrum disorders
10. What is the IQ score of Mild Mental Retardation? (CO5, K5)
- (a) 60–65 to 80            (b) 40–50 to 60
- (c) 50–55 to 70            (d) 70–75 to 90

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Identify the sociocultural casual factors of abnormal behavbiour. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Predict social anxiety disorder and GAS with suitable example. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Intervene various aspect of psychological treatment for bulimia nervosa and anorexia nervosa. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Discover clinical features of pain disorder with example. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Classify Bipolar I and Bipolar II disorder. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Outline the positive and negative symptoms of Schizophrenia. (CO3, K2)

14. (a) Interpret a short note on Sexual Sadism and Pedophilia. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Distinguish between Avoidant personality and dependent personality disorder. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Explain the various cases for Mental Retardation. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate Autism spectrum disorder DSM-V criteria. (CO5, K5)



**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Identify the historical views of abnormal psychology. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Discover the cases and treatment of panic disorders in detail. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Identify the criteria of diagnosis for Sleep disorder. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Predict cases for conversion disorder. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Illustrate psychological and biological casual factors and treatment for Mood disorder. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the clinical picture of Paranoid Schizophrenia (CO3, K2)

19. (a) Interpret clinical features of orgasm disorder and sexual pain disorder. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine, the types of Cluster B Personality Disorders. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Evaluate the casual treatment and outcomes for ADHD. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the criteria of diagnosis for Cerebral palsy and Down syndrome. (CO5, K5)
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**R0108**

**Sub. Code**

**744302**

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

**Third Semester**

**Psychology**

**INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOTHERAPY**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Focus on the inner workings of personality, especially internal conflicts and struggle (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Behaviorist perspective
  - (b) Social learning
  - (c) Psychodynamic perspective
  - (d) Humanistic perspective
  
2. Personality originates from Latin “persona” which means (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Trait
  - (b) Smart
  - (c) Mask
  - (d) Person
  
3. In a healthy person \_\_\_\_\_ is the strongest (CO2, K2)
  - (a) Id
  - (b) Ego
  - (c) super Ego
  - (d) None of these

4. Strives for immediate urges (CO2, K2)  
(a) Reality principle (b) Moral principle  
(c) Pleasure principle (d) Abstract principle
5. Person displays behaviour that is exactly opposite of an impulse. (CO1, K3)  
(a) Reaction formation  
(b) Displacement  
(c) Regression  
(d) Repression
6. Traits that dominate an individual's whole life (CO2, K2)  
(a) Central Traits (b) Cardinal Traits  
(c) Secondary Trait (d) Genetic traits
7. The convictions about "who I am" (CO3, K2)  
(a) Self—concept (b) Self- ideal  
(c) Self-value (d) Self- interest
8. According to Freud, the term subconscious is defined as the \_\_\_\_\_. (CO4, K1)  
(a) Hidden part of the mind  
(b) Operating system of the mind  
(c) Invisible part of the mind  
(d) Associations and impulses are accessible
9. According to Jung, all human beings share certain unconscious ideas (CO5, K2)  
(a) Personal Unconscious  
(b) Collective unconscious  
(c) Super unconscious  
(d) Common unconscious

10. Attitudes drive a person toward the inner, subjective world (CO5, K2)
- (a) Extrovert                      (b) Introvert  
(c) Ambivert                      (d) Indirect

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Why is dream analysis important in psychology? (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) How is counter-transference different from transference? (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Elaborate Existential Therapy. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Discuss the relationship between therapist and client. (CO2, K6)

13. (a) Explain gestalt therapy. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Write about the person-centred therapy. (CO3, K6)

14. (a) Illustrate the multimodal therapy. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Summarize Systematic Desensitization Exposure Therapies. (CO4, K2)

15. (a) Discuss the application of cognitive therapy. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Summarize the rational emotive behaviour therapy. (CO5, K2)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) How do you develop therapeutic goals? (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of values in therapeutic goals?  
(CO1, K6)

17. (a) How does birth order affect personality according to Adler?  
(CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the insight produces motivation in Adlerian therapy?  
(CO2, K5)

18. (a) Discuss the expressive techniques in gestalt therapy?  
(CO3, K6)

Or

- (b) Compare the gestalt therapy and client centred therapy.  
(CO3, K5)

19. (a) Illustrate the stages of reality therapy. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Summarize the steps of relaxation training.  
(CO4, K3)

20. (a) Why is ABC technique important? (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the basic goals of Beck's cognitive therapy.  
(CO5, K6)

**R0109**

**Sub. Code**

**744303**

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

**Third Semester**

**Psychology**

**ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which of the following is NOT an element of organizational behavior? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Individual behavior
  - (b) Group dynamics
  - (c) Organizational culture
  - (d) Market trends
  
2. Which of the following dimensions of attitude involves evaluating whether an object is good or bad? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Cognitive                      (b) Affective
  - (c) Behavioral                      (d) Emotional

3. Among the theories of group formation, which one emphasizes the importance of individual's social identities in shaping group behavior? (CO2, K6)
- (a) Tuckman's Model
  - (b) Bureaucratic Theory
  - (c) Social Exchange Theory
  - (d) Social Identity Theory
4. How can group norms affect team behavior? (CO2, K6)
- (a) They have no impact on team behavior.
  - (b) They encourage conformity and uniformity of opinions.
  - (c) They discourage open communication within the team.
  - (d) They promote individualism over teamwork.
5. Which type of power is based on an individual's ability to control rewards and punishments? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Referent power    (b) Expert power
  - (c) Coercive power    (d) Charismatic power
6. How can organizational politics impact an organization? (CO3, K3)
- (a) It always leads to positive outcomes and increased productivity.
  - (b) It can lead to decreased employee morale and organizational dysfunction.
  - (c) It is entirely unrelated to organizational performance.
  - (d) It results in fair and equal distribution of resources.



7. Identify the types stressors that are associated with work-related stress. (CO4, K5)
- (a) Positive feedback from a supervisor
  - (b) Employee recognition and rewards
  - (c) Workload, deadlines, and job insecurity
  - (d) Supportive co-workers and teamwork.
8. What is the first stage in the conflict process within an organization? (CO4, K5)
- (a) Resolution                      (b) Compromise
  - (c) Perception                      (d) Collaboration
9. Organizational dynamics refer to: (CO5, K4)
- (a) The study of company profits and losses.
  - (b) The way an organization adapts to external changes.
  - (c) The processes involved in employee recruitment.
  - (d) The organization's marketing strategies.
10. A positive organizational climate is likely to result in: (CO5, K4)
- (a) Lower employee motivation.
  - (b) Higher levels of conflict.
  - (c) Increased job satisfaction and performance.
  - (d) Decreased communication among employees.

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the meaning of organizational behaviour and its significance in the workplace. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the role of learning in shaping individual behavior within an organization. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) How can formal and informal groups interact positively or negatively to affect organizational outcomes? (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) What are the factors that contribute to high group cohesiveness, and how does it affect group performance and satisfaction? (CO2, K6)

13. (a) How do personal attributes, positions, and relationships, contribute to an individual's power? (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyze the factors that give rise to organizational politics. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Describe the concept of stress management in organizations. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Differentiate between constructive and destructive conflicts in an organizational setting. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Compare and contrast different approaches to measuring and improving organizational efficiency.

(CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the impact of a strong organizational culture on an organization's long-term success.

(CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Identify and discuss the key elements of organizational behavior. How do these elements interact within an organization. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the importance of motivation in the workplace. Discuss at least two motivation theories and how they relate to employee performance and satisfaction. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Critically evaluate the key factors that organizations should consider when forming teams.

(CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Assess the concept of group cohesiveness in the context of organizational behavior. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) Explain the concept of organizational power and its importance within an organization. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Examine the impact of organizational politics on an organization's culture and functioning. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) What strategies and interventions should organizations employ to promote employee well-being and reduce stress-related issues? (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the conflict process within organizations, highlighting the stages from the initial perception of conflict to its resolution. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Analyze the concept of organizational dynamics and its role in shaping an organization's behavior and performance. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine the meaning and significance of organizational culture in the context of workplace behavior and performance. (CO5, K4)

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**R0110**

**Sub. Code**

**744308**

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

**Third Semester**

**Psychology**

**Elective — MINDFULNESS**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which area of the brain is commonly associated with mindfulness practices, as observed in neuroscience studies? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Prefrontal cortex
  - (b) Amygdala
  - (c) Cerebellum
  - (d) Medulla oblongata
  
2. Which mindfulness-based intervention is primarily used to treat borderline personality disorder and other mood disorders? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) MBSR
  - (b) MBCT
  - (c) DBT
  - (d) ACT

3. The Freudian concepts of “remembering,” “repeating,” and “working through” in psychotherapy can be likened to which Buddhist principle? (CO2, K6)
- (a) Samatha (calm abiding)
  - (b) Vipassana (insight)
  - (c) Anicca (impermanence)
  - (d) Samsara (cycle of suffering)
4. Mindfulness-based and psychodynamic inquiries in psychotherapy share a common focus on (CO2, K6)
- (a) Suppressing emotions and memories
  - (b) Unconscious conflicts and early experiences
  - (c) Medication management
  - (d) Rational problem-solving techniques
5. Mindfulness practice can be a valuable component of the treatment plan for eating disorders because it (CO3, K4)
- (a) Encourages strict dietary restrictions
  - (b) Focuses on achieving ideal body weight
  - (c) Cultivates self-awareness, self-compassion, and healthier relationships with food
  - (d) Reinforces negative body image
6. Concentration practice is often used as a therapeutic approach in individuals with ADD (Attention Deficit Disorder) and ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) to (CO3, K4)
- (a) Promote multitasking
  - (b) Improve attention and impulse control
  - (c) Enhance impulsivity
  - (d) Encourage distractibility

7. Mindfulness of breathing commonly involves paying attention to (CO4, K2)
- (a) Only the inhale phase of the breath
  - (b) Only the exhale phase of the breath
  - (c) The entire breath cycle, from inhale to exhale
  - (d) The sound of breathing
8. States of consciousness in mindfulness practice often refer to (CO4, K2)
- (a) The unconscious mind
  - (b) Altered states of consciousness inducted by substances
  - (c) Different levels of awareness and attention during meditation
  - (d) Religious experiences only
9. What is a core principle of mindful eating? (CO5, K6)
- (a) Paying full attention to the sensory experience of eating
  - (b) Consuming food without any consideration for taste or texture
  - (c) Focusing on external distractions while eating
  - (d) Eating quickly to save time
10. When practicing mindful seeing, individuals aim to (CO5, K6)
- (a) Focus only on visual stimuli to the exclusion of other senses
  - (b) Observe the visual world with deep awareness, noticing details and colors
  - (c) Close their eyes to avoid distractions
  - (d) Glance at objects without paying much attention

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the potential cognitive and emotional benefits associated with mindfulness impact.  
(CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of mindfulness based on Dialectical Behavior Therapy.  
(CO1, K2)
12. (a) What are the strengths and limitations of Buddhist psychotherapy?  
(CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Discuss the ways in which mindfulness can complement traditional psychotherapy approaches, particularly in the treatment of mood disorders.  
(CO2, K6)
13. (a) Describe the use of concentration practice as an intervention for individuals with ADD and ADHD.  
(CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) How does mindfulness help individuals manage anxiety, and what are the underlying mechanisms involved?  
(CO3, K4)
14. (a) How does mindfulness of posture contribute to the overall practice of mindfulness meditation?(CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of mindfulness of breathing.  
(CO4, K2)



15. (a) How does mindful listening promote effective communication and empathy in interpersonal relationships? (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Investigate the connection between mindfulness and creativity. (CO5, K6)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1,000 words each.

16. (a) Compare and contrast the use of mindfulness in classical Buddhist traditions and its application in modern secular contexts. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the key components and objectives of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) and Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT). (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Explore the key principles and practices of Buddhist psychotherapy. How does it integrate mindfulness and wisdom teachings into the therapeutic process? (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Explain the Freudian concepts of “remembering,” “repeating,” and “working through” in the context of psychotherapy. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) Explain the concept of the integration of Western and Buddhist perspectives in the context of psychology and personal well-being. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the application of mindfulness practice in the context of eating disorders. How can mindfulness promote healthier relationships with food and contribute to the recovery process? (CO3, K4)
19. (a) Discuss the practice of mindfulness of feelings at sense doors. How does this practice help individuals develop a deeper understanding of their emotional responses to sensory experiences? (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Define mental factors in the context of mindfulness. Provide examples of mental factors that can influence the quality of one's mindfulness practice. (CO4, K2)
20. (a) Discuss the importance of mindful seeing in daily life. How does the practice of mindful seeing contribute to enhanced perception and appreciation of the visual world? (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) How can mindfulness practices benefit educators and their students in the teaching and learning process? (CO5, K6)