

R0942

Sub. Code

744201

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2024

Second Semester

Psychology

COGNITIVE 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 approach in cognitive psychology focuses on understanding mental processes by examining how individuals acquire, store, and retrieve information?
(CO1, K2)
 - (a) Connectionism
 - (b) Ecological perspective
 - (c) Information processing
 - (d) Humanism

2. In the model of attention, what is the primary function of the alerting mechanism?
(CO1, K2)
 - (a) Initiating executive processing
 - (b) Facilitating preconscious awareness
 - (c) Directing conscious processing
 - (d) Enhancing automatic processing

3. What is the primary focus of the bottom-up perspective in perception? (CO2, K1)
- (a) Influence of prior knowledge
 - (b) Processing sensory information
 - (c) Cultural factors in perception
 - (d) Role of motivation in perception
4. What does pain perception primarily involve? (CO2, K1)
- (a) Cultural influences
 - (b) Sensory processing
 - (c) Top-down perspective
 - (d) Pattern recognition
5. Which memory model suggests that information flows through sensory memory, short-term memory, and then to long-term memory? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Two-Store Model
 - (b) Levels of Processing Model
 - (c) Information Processing Approach
 - (d) Levels of Recall Model
6. Which type of memory is responsible for holding a limited amount of information for a short duration, typically around 20 seconds? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Sensory Memory
 - (b) Short-Term Memory
 - (c) Long-Term Memory
 - (d) Working Memory

7. Which neuroimaging technique is most suitable for capturing real-time brain activity associated with cognitive processes? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Single Cell Recording
 - (b) EEG and ERP
 - (c) Scanning and Imaging
 - (d) Electrophysiological Methods
8. What is the primary focus of neuropsychological assessment using the Luria-Nebraska Battery? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Real-time monitoring of brain activity
 - (b) Identification of structural abnormalities
 - (c) Evaluation of cognitive and behavioral functioning
 - (d) Measurement of neurotransmitter levels
9. What is a key characteristic of historical antecedents and approaches in the context of brain injuries? (CO5, K4)
- (a) Recognizing contemporary rehabilitation methods
 - (b) Identifying the origin and development of relevant concepts
 - (c) Implementing advanced technology for treatment
 - (d) Exploring the psychological impact of brain injuries over time
10. Which type of brain injury involves damage to the brain tissue resulting from external force, often causing contusions and hematomas? (CO5, K4)
- (a) Concussion
 - (b) Cerebral Vascular Accident
 - (c) Traumatic Brain Injury
 - (d) Encephalitis

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the concept of pathological processes in cognitive psychology. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss how this model explains the distribution of cognitive resources during different tasks. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Discuss how perceptual phenomena influence our sensory experiences. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe Weber's Law and Steven's Power Law in the context of psychophysics. (CO2, K1)

13. (a) Discuss how individuals can strategically encode information to enhance memory retention. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the implications of meta-cognition in decision-making processes. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Discuss how EEG and ERP scanning methods complement each other in exploring brain function. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Synthesize the concepts of anatomical functional architecture and subspecialty within neuropsychology. (CO4, K6)

15. (a) Discuss how the nature and extent of brain injuries influence the brain's capacity for adaptation and restoration of function. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the advantages and limitations of computer-assisted approaches. (CO5, K4)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Outline the key factors that led to the emergence of different approaches in cognitive psychology. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss how schemas influence the organization and Interpretation of information in cognitive processes. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Explain how visuospatial sub-codes contribute to the identification and interpretation of visual stimuli. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Discuss how subliminal stimuli can influence perception below the threshold of conscious awareness. (CO2, K1)

18. (a) Apply the two-store model of memory to explain how information is processed and stored. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Discover how individuals retrieve information through recall and reconstruct memories based on available cues. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Discuss the methods of functional modularity, anatomical functional architecture. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Elaborate AIIMS neuropsychological Battery. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Analyze the historical antecedents and various approaches to understanding neuropsychological plasticity. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss how technology is employed to facilitate cognitive rehabilitation and enhance neural plasticity. (CO5, K4)
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R0943

Sub. Code

744202

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2024

Second Semester

Psychology

PSYCHOMETRICS

(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 best describes the concept of reliability in psychological testing? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) The extent to which a test measures what it intends to measure
 - (b) The consistency and stability of test scores over time
 - (c) The ability of test to predict future behavior accurately.
 - (d) The fairness of a test across different demographic groups.

2. What is a primary role of computers in psychological testing? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Enhancing test-taker engagement through multimedia stimuli.
 - (b) Ensuring test security and preventing cheating.
 - (c) Increasing the speed and efficiency of test administration and scoring.
 - (d) Reducing the need for human interpretation in test results.

3. Which assessment tool is commonly used to measure preschool intelligence? (CO2, K3)
- (a) SAT (b) IQ test
(c) GRE (d) TOEFL
4. In educational achievement tests, what is typically assessed? (CO2, K3)
- (a) Interpersonal communication skills
(b) Mastery of specific subjects or curriculum
(c) Physical coordination and agility
(d) Artistic and musical talents
5. What is the primary aim of behaviour assessment? (CO3, K6)
- (a) Measuring physical strength
(b) Evaluating cognitive abilities
(c) Assessing observable actions and reactions
(d) Gauging artistic talents
6. In interest assessment inventories, what do individuals typically indicate? (CO3, K6)
- (a) Personal values and morals
(b) Preferences for leisure activities
(c) Physical fitness levels
(d) Aptitude for abstract thinking

7. What is the purpose of brain mapping techniques in clinical testing? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Identifying musical talents
 - (b) Locating specific brain functions and activities
 - (c) Assessing physical endurance
 - (d) Measuring emotional intelligence.
8. What is a primary goal in assessing language functions? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Evaluating mathematical abilities
 - (b) Measuring physical coordination
 - (c) Assessing proficiency in communication
 - (d) Gauging emotional intelligence
9. What is the primary purpose of testing for giftedness? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Measuring physical strength
 - (b) Evaluating artistic talents
 - (c) Assessing exceptional intellectual abilities
 - (d) Gauging emotional intelligence
10. What is the primary focus of assessing emotional disorders? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Evaluating physical health
 - (b) Measuring cognitive abilities
 - (c) Assessing mental and emotional well-being
 - (d) Gauging artistic creativity

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Identify key milestones and contributors in the evolution of assessment tools. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Explain how psychological theories inform the development and application of assessment tools. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Discuss the types of tests commonly used for post-graduate admissions and selection processes. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Discover the key factors that contribute to the design and administration of effective achievement tests. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Elaborate components and methodologies involved in interest assessment inventories. (CO3, K6)

Or

- (b) Integrate projective techniques with behavioral assessment methods in personality evaluation. (CO3, K6)

14. (a) Identify the implications of attention deficits.
(CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss how tests measure language comprehension, production, and other linguistic skills.
(CO4, K3)
15. (a) Critically examine the methods used in the intellectual evaluation of preschool children.
(CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Conduct a comparative evaluation of methods used to assess the competency of individuals for standard trials
(CO5, K5)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Outline the essential procedures followed in developing a psychological test.
(CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Introduce the role of computers in the field of psychological testing.
(CO1, K1)

17. (a) Identify the principles and methods of assessing intelligence in infants and preschoolers. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the validity and reliability of aptitude tests in forecasting academic success. Provide examples. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Discuss the various approaches to measuring attitudes and how assessments contribute to understanding individuals' beliefs and preferences. (CO3, K6)

Or

- (b) Discuss how Projective techniques tap into unconscious aspects of personality. (CO3, K6)

19. (a) Discover the anatomy of brain with its corresponding functions. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss how age-related factors influence cognitive performance and the importance of tailoring assessments for this population. (CO4, K3)

20. (a) Critique the methodologies used in the assessment of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Critically assess the methods used in evaluating child custody in divorce cases. (CO5, K5)

R0944

Sub. Code

744203

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2024

Second Semester

Psychology

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY

(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. Personality is best defined as: (CO1, K2)
 - (a) The physical appearance of an individual
 - (b) The collection of beliefs and values held by a person
 - (c) The unique pattern of consistent thoughts, feelings and behaviors that distinguish one person from another
 - (d) The level of sociability exhibited by an individual

2. Which statement best reflects the nature of personality? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Personality is solely shaped by genetic factors
 - (b) Personality remains static and unchanging throughout a person's life
 - (c) Personality is influenced by a combination of genetic, environmental and situational factors
 - (d) Personality traits are entirely determined by childhood experiences

3. Who is considered the founder of psychoanalytic theory?
(CO2, K3)
- (a) B.F. Skinner (b) Carl Rogers
(c) Albert Bandura (d) Sigmund Freud
4. According to Jung, the collective unconscious contains:
(CO2, K3)
- (a) Personal memories and experiences
(b) Archetypes and universal
(c) Cultural norms and societal expectations
(d) Learned behaviors and responses
5. Who is considered the key figure in humanistic psychology?
(CO3, K1)
- (a) B.F. Skinner (b) Carl Jung
(c) Abraham Maslow (d) Sigmund Freud
6. The person-centered approach to therapy was developed by:
(CO3, K1)
- (a) B.F. Skinner (b) Carl Rogers
(c) Albert Bandura (d) Sigmund Freud
7. Allport's theory is most closely associated with which approach to studying personality?
(CO4, K4)
- (a) Psychodynamic (b) Humanistic
(c) Behavioral (d) Trait
8. Hans Eysenck is known for his contributions to which area of psychology?
(CO4, K4)
- (a) Psychoanalysis (b) Humanistic psychology
(c) Behaviorism (d) Trait theory
9. According to Personal Construct Theory, individuals organize their experiences through:
(CO5, K1)
- (a) Archetypes (b) Conditioning
(c) Social learning (d) Personal

10. B.F. Skinner is best known for his work in which area of psychology? (CO5, K1)
- (a) Psychoanalysis (b) Humanistic psychology
(c) Behaviorism (d) Trait theory

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the factors that influence personality change. (CO1, K2)
- Or
- (b) Illustrate the process of personality. (CO1, K2)
12. (a) Develop Jung's structure of personality. (CO2, K1)
- Or
- (b) Identify the key elements of Adler's personality theory. (CO2, K1)
13. (a) Find out the Criticisms of Maslow's Theory. (CO3, K3)
- Or
- (b) Give a detail study on person or client – centered therapy. (CO3, K3)
14. (a) Simplify Allport's trait theory. (CO4, K3)
- Or
- (b) Generate Cattell's 16-Factor Personality Model. (CO4, K3)
15. (a) Describe the Cognitive learning theory. (CO5, K1)
- Or
- (b) List out the goals of personal construct theory. (CO5, K1)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Give an outline on the assessment of personality. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Express the different types of personality. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Construct the psychoanalytic theory. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Discover the influence of social and cultural factors on personality development by Karen Horney. (CO2, K1)

18. (a) How the Maslow hierarchy of needs work? (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe the Unconditional positive regard introduced by Carl Rogers. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Classify Temperament vs Personality. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Examine the FIVE-FACTOR model of personality. (CO4, K3)

20. (a) How we learn from the behavior of others according to Bandura? (CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) Recall the applications of Operant Conditioning. (CO5, K1)

R0945

Sub. Code

744204

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2024

Second Semester

Psychology

COUNSELLING 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. What is the primary goal of guidance and counseling?
(CO1, K2)
 - (a) Providing academic instruction
 - (b) Enhancing personal and social development
 - (c) Conducting research studies
 - (d) Administering standardized tests

2. Who is often considered the founder of psychoanalysis, a form of therapeutic counseling?
(CO1, K2)
 - (a) Carl Rogers
 - (b) Sigmund Freud
 - (c) Albert Ellis
 - (d) Viktor Frankl

3. In which setting is counselling primarily focused on helping individuals with personal and emotional challenges? (CO2, K6)
- (a) Educational settings
 - (b) Clinical settings
 - (c) Corporate settings
 - (d) Community settings
4. Which counseling skill involves restating the client's words in the counselor's own words to demonstrate understanding? (CO2, K6)
- (a) Reflection
 - (b) Paraphrasing
 - (c) Empathy
 - (d) Clarification
5. According to Holland's RIASEC model, what does the "C" stand for? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Creative
 - (b) Conventional
 - (c) Realistic
 - (d) Investigative
6. What type of group counselling is designed to address a specific issue, such as grief, anger management or substance abuse? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Psycho educational group
 - (b) Support group
 - (c) Process group
 - (d) Self-help group
7. What term describes the phase in marital counselling where partners explore their concerns, issues, and expectations? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Termination
 - (b) Exploration
 - (c) Intervention
 - (d) Assessment

8. Which counselling approach in an industrial context emphasizes the importance of addressing work-life balance and employee well-being? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Person-Centered Counselling
 - (b) Solution-Focused Counselling
 - (c) Wellness Counselling
 - (d) Reality Therapy
9. What term refers to the process of professionals engaging in ongoing learning and skill development to stay current in their field? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Continuing education
 - (b) Certification
 - (c) Licensure
 - (d) Accreditation
10. What counselling approach is commonly used to promote safer sex practices and reduce the risk of HIV transmission? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Psychodynamic counselling
 - (b) Humanistic counselling
 - (c) Existential counselling
 - (d) Cognitive-Behavioral counselling

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) List out the role of guidance counsellors in supporting individuals development. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Find out three essential characteristics of effective counselling. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Classify three essential qualities that contribute to the effectiveness of counselling relationships. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the process of collecting information in counselling contribute to understanding clients. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Justify the group dynamics and cohesion contribute to the success of counselling groups relationships. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the integration of technology enhance the effectiveness of counselling practices. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Discuss about sex counselling address interpersonal issues and enhance intimacy. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Estimate the exploration of relationship dynamics contribute to effective counselling. (CO4, K6)

15. (a) Summaries the gender sensitivity play a crucial role in counseling. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Outline the e key strategies counsellors employ to address the unique needs. (CO5, K2)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Find out the historical evolution of therapeutic counselling shaped its contemporary practice. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe the fundamental principles and assumptions that underlie guidance practices. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Explain ethical considerations counsellors implement to maintain confidentiality throughout the counselling process. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Classify key stages in the counselling process, and how do counsellors navigate through assessment, goal-setting, intervention. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Explain five fundamental principles and strategies employed by career counsellors to facilitate effective career development. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Determine five key strategies counsellors employ to help individuals navigate and thrive in the evolving work environment. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Elaborate addiction counselling, examining its multifaceted approach in addressing substance abuse. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Discuss the application of five prominent family counselling theories. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Summarize the complexities in counselling ethnic minorities, highlighting the cultural nuances and challenges. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate five specific ways counsellors contribute to the well-being of individuals affected by HIV/AIDS. (CO5, K2)
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R0946

Sub. Code

744208

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2024

Second Semester

Psychology

Elective : REHABILITATION 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. Who is regarded as the pioneer in the field of rehabilitation psychology? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Sigmund Freud
 - (b) William James
 - (c) Kurt Lewin
 - (d) Howard Rusk

2. The social model of disability, emphasizing societal barriers, gained prominence during which era? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Medical model era
 - (b) Industrial era
 - (c) Social reform era
 - (d) Technological era

3. In which setting is rehabilitation psychology most commonly practiced? (CO2, K6)
- (a) Private clinics
 - (b) Academic institutions
 - (c) Hospitals and medical centers
 - (d) Corporate offices
4. The ability to conduct research and contribute to the evidence base in rehabilitation psychology is an example of: (CO2, K6)
- (a) Clinical supervision
 - (b) Scholarly competence
 - (c) Psychometric assessment
 - (d) Case conceptualization
5. Which therapeutic approach focuses on exploring unconscious conflicts and childhood experiences to gain insight into current psychological difficulties? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Humanistic therapy
 - (b) Cognitive-behavioral therapy
 - (c) Psychodynamic therapy
 - (d) Dialectical behavior therapy

6. In the context of intervention, what does the term “psychoeducation” refer to? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Exploration of unconscious conflicts
 - (b) Providing information and education about mental health
 - (c) Gradual exposure to anxiety-inducing stimuli
 - (d) Cognitive restructuring techniques
7. What is a primary role of a psychologist in disability rehabilitation? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Surgical interventions
 - (b) Medication prescription
 - (c) Counseling and psychotherapy
 - (d) Physical rehabilitation exercises
8. Which of the following is NOT one of the Big Five personality traits? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Assertiveness
 - (b) Openness to Experience
 - (c) Neuroticism
 - (d) Conscientiousness
9. Which legislation in the United States mandates the provision of vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
 - (b) Social Security Act
 - (c) Rehabilitation Act 1973
 - (d) Affordable Care Act

10. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines Community-Based Rehabilitation as: (CO5, K2)
- (a) A clinical treatment model
 - (b) A community-based health promotion model
 - (c) An institutionalized care approach
 - (d) A disability prevention program

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Express how historical events and societal changes have shaped the field of rehabilitation psychology. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Outline the scope of rehabilitation psychology, highlighting its diverse domains. (CO1, K2)
12. (a) Discuss the process of training needs analysis and the implementation of training programs. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Formulate the nature and work settings for rehabilitation psychologists. (CO2, K6)
13. (a) Define psychoanalytical therapy and its fundamental principles. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) List out the key principles of supportive therapy in psychological rehabilitation. (CO3, K1)

14. (a) Formulate the personality traits in essential for success in the field of psychological rehabilitation. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Create a comprehensive lifespan development plan for an individual with disabilities. (CO4, K6)
15. (a) Classify different approaches used in addiction rehabilitation programs. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Outline the key components of disaster rehabilitation strategies. (CO5, K2)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Explain, in detail and with examples, the methods and functions of rehabilitation psychology. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Summarize the significant historical milestones and developments in the field of rehabilitation psychology. (CO1, K2)
17. (a) Discuss the diverse nature of work settings for rehabilitation psychologists, exploring their roles. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Formulate the key elements of a comprehensive training program for rehabilitation psychologists. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) List and provide detailed explanations of various assessment methods utilized in rehabilitation psychology. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe the principles, techniques and applications of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) in rehabilitation psychology. (CO3, K1)
19. (a) Discuss, in detail, the multifaceted roles and responsibilities of rehabilitation psychologists. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Construct a detailed exploration of the components and factors that contribute to the construction of psychological problems. (CO4, K6)
20. (a) Express, in detail, the nuances of socio-economic rehabilitation for individuals with disabilities. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Summaries the impact of vocational rehabilitation on the overall well-being and social inclusion of persons with disabilities. (CO5, K2)
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R0947

Sub. Code

744401

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2024

Fourth Semester

Psychology

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

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

1. What is a key quality of an effective trainer? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Mastery of advanced mathematical concepts
 - (b) Proficiency in playing musical instruments
 - (c) Expertise in facilitating learning experiences
 - (d) Physical fitness and agility

2. What is a fundamental aspect of the learning process in training? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Memorizing historical facts.
 - (b) Reciting poetry
 - (c) Active engagement and participation
 - (d) Analyzing complex mathematical problems

3. Which method is commonly used for data collection in qualitative research? (CO2, K3)
- (a) Surveys (b) Experiments
- (c) Interviews (d) Observations
4. What does data collection focus on? (CO2, K3)
- (a) A Synthesizing diverse perspectives
- (b) Applying knowledge to solve problems
- (c) Gaining foundational understanding
- (d) Creating innovative solutions
5. Which training method focuses on hands-on practice and real-life scenario? (CO3, K4)
- (a) Lecture-based sessions
- (b) Experiential learning
- (c) Online webinars
- (d) Group discussions
6. Which training method focuses on experiential learning and real-world application? (CO3, K4)
- (a) Lecture-based presentations
- (b) Case studies and simulations
- (c) Group discussions
- (d) Sell-paced e-learning modules

7. In career development what is crucial for personal growth? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Isolating oneself from professional networks
 - (b) Ignoring opportunities for skill development
 - (c) Gaining foundational knowledge in one area
 - (d) Embracing continuous learning and skill enhancement.
8. Which training style focuses on providing guidance and structure, often involving step-by-step instructions? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Facilitative (b) Directive
 - (c) Collaborative (d) Exploratory
9. What is a characteristic of self-assessment as an evaluation method? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Objective evaluation by an external party
 - (b) Assessment conducted by peers
 - (c) Evaluation solely based on recall of information
 - (d) Emphasis on theoretical knowledge
10. At which level of Kirkpatrick's model does the evaluation focus on participants' reactions and satisfaction? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Level 1 : Reaction (b) Level 2 : Learning
 - (c) Level 3 : Behavior (d) Level 4 : Results

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Provide examples to showcase the breadth of training initiatives in different industries. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Highlight the distinctions between the training and development and provide examples to illustrate their significance. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Discuss the key considerations involved in the decision-making process. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain the fundamental purpose and components of task analysis. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Examine the impact on organizational performance. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of on and off the job training. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Elaborate the key components of successful training programs. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the importance of career planning and development for both individuals and organizations. (CO4, K6)

15. (a) Assess the purpose of evaluating the training. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the strengths and limitations of surveys and assessments methods. (CO5, K5)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the organizational benefits and employee development aspects that drive the need for training. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Explain how individuals acquire new skills and knowledge through training initiatives. Provide examples. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Describe the fundamental criteria utilized at the knowledge level for selecting an appropriate data gathering method. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain the basic principles of smart objectives, highlighting each component and its significance in the context of goal-setting. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Analyze how the principles of learning influence the selection of methods like the lecture method, case method, and syndicate method. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine the principles of learning and their implications on the choice of training methods. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Synthesize information on the four training styles.
(CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the importance of the factors such as clear communication, body language, and visual aids.
(CO4, K6)

20. (a) Determine the process and benefits of evaluation of the training.
(CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain in details about the evaluation methods in ROI.
(CO5, K5)

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Sub. Code

744402

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2024

Fourth Semester

Psychology

PSYCHOLOGY AND DISABILITY STUDIES

(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. What does RPWD Act stand for? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act
 - (b) Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities Act
 - (c) Respect for Persons with Disabilities Act
 - (d) None of the above

2. What is the most common cause of intellectual disabilities? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Genetic factors
 - (b) Environmental factors
 - (c) Traumatic brain injury
 - (d) Infectious diseases

3. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly?
(CO2, K1)
- (a) 1945 (b) 1948
(c) 1950 (d) 1960
4. Where was the World Conference on Education held?
(CO2, K1)
- (a) Geneva, Switzerland
(b) Paris, France
(c) Jomtien, Thailand
(d) New York, USA
5. Which of the following is NOT a common type of learning disability?
(CO3, K3)
- (a) Dyslexia
(b) Dysgraphia
(c) Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
(d) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
6. Which of the following is NOT a common Form of delinquent behavior?
(CO3, K3)
- (a) Theft
(b) Vandalism
(c) Academic excellence
(d) Substance abuse

7. What is guidance? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Providing instructions
 - (b) Giving advice
 - (c) Helping individuals make choices and solve problems
 - (d) None or the above
8. Which of the following is NOT a common reason why couples seek marital counseling? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Infidelity
 - (b) Incompatibility
 - (c) High levels of marital satisfaction
 - (d) Communication problems
9. Who is credited with developing the first modern intelligence test? (CO5, K1)
- (a) Alfred Binet (b) William Stern
 - (c) Lewis Terman (d) Howard Gardner
10. What is the preferred term used to refer to Mental Retardation in contemporary usage? (CO5, K1)
- (a) Developmental Disability
 - (b) Learning Disability
 - (c) Emotional Disability
 - (d) Intellectual Disability

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the characteristics of Physical disabilities. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the RPWD Act 2016. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Describe the core principles of UDHR. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Define the International conventions and explain. (CO2, K1)

13. (a) Identify the Emotional problems of sensory disabilities. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Construct the characteristics of Locomotor disabilities. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Write a short note on Intelligence test. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe the clinical assessment scale for children with disabilities. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) List out the advantages of Counselling. (CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) Explain the areas of Guidance. (CO5, K1)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) List out the factors for the physical disabilities and explain. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Summarizes the concept and characteristics of ASD and ED. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Elaborate the strategies of INCHEON. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) List out the national acts in detail. (CO2, K1)

18. (a) Explore the myths and misconception of Psycho-social issues. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Give an elaborate picture on Neurodevelopment. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) How to use the Seguin form board test? (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain the Vineland social Maturity Scale. (CO4, K3)

20. (a) Describe the role of Psychologist in disability studies. (CO5, K1)

Or

(b) Relate the gender issues and counseling in detail. (CO5, K1)
