

R2709

Sub. Code

744201

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

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. What is the primary function of the executive mechanism in attention processes? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Encoding memory
 - (b) Monitoring and regulating attention
 - (c) Recognizing patterns
 - (d) Storing information
2. Which theory of attention proposes that unattended messages are weakened rather than blocked? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Filter Model
 - (b) Attenuation Theory
 - (c) Spotlight Theory
 - (d) Multimode Theory

3. Fechner's contributions to psychophysics are primarily associated with (CO2, K1)
- (a) Signal Detection Theory
 - (b) Weber's Law
 - (c) The development of thresholds and scaling
 - (d) The ROC curve
4. Which phenomenon involves the perception of one sensory modality as another (e.g., hearing colors)? (CO2, K1)
- (a) Subliminal perception
 - (b) Synesthesia
 - (c) Top-down processing
 - (d) Bottom-up processing
5. What type of memory is associated with the recall of personal life experiences? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Semantic memory
 - (b) Procedural memory
 - (c) Episodic memory
 - (d) Implicit memory

6. According to interference theory, forgetting occurs because (CO3, K3)
- (a) New or old information disrupts memory recall
 - (b) Information is not encoded properly
 - (c) Memories decay over time
 - (d) Memory reconstruction fails
7. Which neuroimaging technique uses radioactive tracers to study brain activity? (CO4, K6)
- (a) MRI
 - (b) PET
 - (c) CAT
 - (d) ERP
8. Which neuropsychological test battery is used to evaluate brain-behavior dysfunctions in clinical settings?(CO4, K6)
- (a) Stroop Test
 - (b) PGI Battery of Brain-Behavior Dysfunction
 - (c) Wisconsin Card Sorting Test
 - (d) Beck Depression Inventory
9. Which of the following methods is used to localize cognitive functions in the brain? (CO5, K4)
- (a) Neuropsychological Batteries
 - (b) Functional Imaging Techniques
 - (c) Electrophysiological Studies
 - (d) All of the above

10. What is the focus of computer-assisted neuropsychological rehabilitation? (CO5, K4)
- (a) Brain imaging
 - (b) Improving cognitive functioning through training
 - (c) Diagnosing neurodegenerative disorders
 - (d) Restoring brain anatomy

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe the bottleneck concept of attention. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the role of bottom-up and top-down processing in selective attention. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Discuss Fechner's contribution to psychophysics. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Explain the influence of motivation on perception. (CO2, K1)

13. (a) Compare episodic and semantic memory. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe the levels of processing model of memory. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Outline the functions of CAT and MRI in brain imaging. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Discuss the use of neuropsychological batteries in diagnosis. (CO4, K6)

15. (a) Explain the concept of brain plasticity. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the methods of brain injury localization. (CO5, K4)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Compare the Filter Model and Multimode Theory of attention. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the functions and mechanisms of executive attention. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Explain the top-down and bottom-up perspectives on perception. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Discuss the principles of perceptual organization and their applications. (CO2, K1)

18. (a) Discuss the storage and retrieval processes in long-term memory. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain the theories of forgetting with examples. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Describe the neuroimaging techniques used in neuropsychological research. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Discuss the assessment of neurodegenerative disorders using neuropsychological batteries. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Analyse the approaches to neuropsychological rehabilitation. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the historical antecedents and methods of cognitive restoration in brain injuries. (CO5, K4)
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R2710

Sub. Code

744202

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

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 is a function of measurement in psychological testing? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Subjective interpretation
 - (b) Emotional regulation
 - (c) Quantifying characteristics
 - (d) Objective interpretation
2. What is the primary purpose of item analysis in test construction? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) To determine test-taker aptitude
 - (b) To improve test reliability and validity
 - (c) To evaluate scoring systems
 - (d) To create subjective questions

3. Which test is specifically used for assessing preschool intelligence? (CO2, K3)
- (a) WAIS (b) WPPSI
- (c) SAT (d) MMPI
4. What is the primary purpose of multiple aptitude test batteries? (CO2, K3)
- (a) To assess intelligence only
- (b) To evaluate specific abilities for educational and occupational purposes
- (c) To measure personality traits
- (d) To predict emotional stability
5. Which technique is a projective method for personality assessment? (CO3, K6)
- (a) Likert scale
- (b) Rorschach Inkblot Test
- (c) Multiple-choice questionnaire
- (d) Aptitude battery test
6. What does a career and work values assessment primarily measure? (CO3, K6)
- (a) Behavioral patterns
- (b) Preferences related to work and career goals
- (c) Aptitude for specific skills
- (d) Moral judgments

7. Which function is primarily associated with the left hemisphere of the brain? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Emotional processing
 - (b) Language and logical reasoning
 - (c) Spatial manipulation
 - (d) Motor control
8. What does a neuropsychological test battery typically assess? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Mental status only
 - (b) A range of cognitive, motor and executive functions
 - (c) Emotional regulation
 - (d) Behavioral adaptation
9. Which assessment is used to diagnose ADHD in children? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Rorschach Inkblot Test
 - (b) Conners' Rating Scales
 - (c) WAIS
 - (d) WPPSI

10. In forensic assessment, what is the purpose of malingering evaluation? (CO5, K5)
- (a) To predict violence
 - (b) To detect false claims or exaggerations
 - (c) To assess memory function
 - (d) To measure emotional stability

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe about the history of assessment. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Discuss the theory of measurement in psychological testing. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Explain the significance of group intelligence tests. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe the role of aptitude tests in predicting academic performance. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Discuss the importance of interest inventories in career counseling. (CO3, K6)

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of projective techniques in personality assessment. (CO3, K6)

14. (a) Outline the specialized functions of the right hemisphere of the brain. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance of assessing executive functions in neuropsychological testing. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) Describe the process of screening for learning disabilities in schools. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the role of forensic assessment in child custody evaluation. (CO5, K5)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Describe the steps involved in test construction. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Discuss the methods for establishing reliability and validity in psychological testing. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Compare and contrast individual and group intelligence tests. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the essential concepts in educational achievement measurement. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Explain the different types of projective techniques in personality assessment. (CO3, K6)

Or

- (b) Discuss the significance of attitudes and values assessment in psychological testing. (CO3, K6)

19. (a) Describe different clinical tests and brain mapping techniques. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe about the anatomy of the brain and its functions. (CO4, K3)

20. (a) Discuss the methods used for assessing emotional and behavioral disorders in schools. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Describe the standards for psychologists serving as expert witnesses in forensic assessments. (CO5, K5)
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R2711

Sub. Code

744203

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

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. Which of the following concepts is closely related to personality? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Intelligence
 - (b) Motivation
 - (c) Temperament
 - (d) All of the above
2. Which of the following is a common method for assessing personality? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Interviews
 - (b) Personality questionnaires
 - (c) Projective tests
 - (d) All of the above

3. Which Neo-Freudian emphasized the importance of the collective unconscious? (CO2, K3)
- (a) Alfred Adler (b) Cad Jung
- (c) Karen Homey (d) Erik Erikson
4. The part of the personality that seeks immediate gratification of desires is the (CO2, K3)
- (a) Ego (b) Id
- (c) Superego (d) Collective unconscious
5. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which need must be met before self-actualization can occur? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Physiological needs
- (b) Esteem needs
- (c) Safety needs
- (d) All of the above
6. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a fully functioning person, according to Rogers? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Openness to experience
- (b) Creativity
- (c) Defensiveness
- (d) Authenticity

7. Rogers believed that the development of the self is primarily influenced by (CO4, K4)
- (a) Biological drives
 - (b) Unconscious conflicts
 - (c) Social experiences
 - (d) Genetic predispositions
8. According to Gordon Allport, which type of trait is most characteristic of an individual? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Cardinal traits
 - (b) Central traits
 - (c) Secondary traits
 - (d) All traits are equally characteristic
9. According to George Kelly's Personal Construct Theory, personality is primarily shaped by (CO5, K1)
- (a) Unconscious drives
 - (b) Learned behaviors
 - (c) The individual's unique system of personal constructs
 - (d) Biological predispositions

10. Shaping in operant conditioning involves (CO5, K1)
- (a) Reinforcing only the final desired behavior
 - (b) Reinforcing successive approximations of the desired behavior
 - (c) Punishing any behavior that is not the desired behavior
 - (d) Ignoring the learner until they exhibit the desired behavior

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Discuss the interplay of nature (genetics) and nurture (environment) in shaping personality. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss current research trends in personality psychology. (CO1, K2)
12. (a) Explain the key differences between psychoanalysis and psychodynamic theories. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain how the ego, personal unconscious, and collective unconscious interact according to Jung's theory. (CO2, K3)
13. (a) Describe Rogers' concept of the self and its role in personality development. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Enumerate the Study of Self-Actualizers. (CO3, K1)

14. (a) Discuss about Cattell's Approach to Personality Traits. Focus on Key. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Synthesize the concepts of Temperament theory. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Discuss how the ways of anticipating life events. (CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the applications of operant conditioning. (CO5, K1)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Briefly describe the stages of personality development according to a Freud's personality theory. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss how personality theory relates to other areas of psychology. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Describe the concept of defense mechanisms in Freud's theory and provide an example. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of the idealized self-image in Horney's theory and its impact on personality. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Explain Maslow's concept of self-actualization.
(CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Discover the Characteristics of Fully Functioning Persons.
(CO3, K1)

19. (a) Discuss the Gordon All port trait theory of personality.
(CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Elaborate Five Factor Model. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Analyze the concepts of personal construct theory.
(CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) Discuss about the behaviorist theory. (CO5, K1)
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R2712

Sub. Code

744204

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

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. Which of the following is a key principle of counselling?
(CO1, K1)
 - (a) Judgmental attitude
 - (b) Confidentiality
 - (c) Authoritative control
 - (d) Passive listening
2. Who is considered the pioneer of the guidance movement in the early 20th century?
(CO1, K1)
 - (a) Frank Parsons (b) Carl Rogers
 - (c) Abraham Maslow (d) John Dewey

3. In a counselling relationship, which term refers to the client projecting their feelings onto the counsellor?

(CO2, K2)

(a) Transference (b) Countertransference

(c) Empathy (d) Rapport

4. Which stage of the counselling process involves exploring the client's issues in detail?

(CO2, K2)

(a) Assessment and exploration

(b) Termination

(c) Action planning

(d) Feedback

5. Which technique is often used in group counselling to facilitate better understanding among members?

(CO3, K5)

(a) Role-playing (b) Psychoanalysis

(c) Medication (d) Cognitive restructuring

6. Who is known for the theory of vocational choice, which emphasizes the role of personality in career decisions

(CO3, K5)

(a) Carl Rogers (b) John Holland

(c) Frank Parsons (d) Donald Super

7. Which technique is often used in marital counselling to improve communication between partners? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Guided meditation
 - (b) Role-playing
 - (c) Cognitive restructuring
 - (d) Financial budgeting
8. What does the acronym CBT stand for in addiction counselling? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Critical Brain Therapy
 - (b) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
 - (c) Central Behavioral Training
 - (d) Comprehensive Body Treatment
9. Which approach is commonly used in counseling clients to reduce risky behavior related to HIV? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Psychoanalysis (b) Motivational interviewing
 - (c) Hypnotherapy (d) Behavioral suppression
10. Which ethical principle is violated if a counselor engages in a romantic relationship with a current client?(CO5, K2)
- (a) Beneficence
 - (b) Professionalism and dual relationships
 - (c) Justice
 - (d) Informed consent

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Define guidance and counselling Explain the difference between the two. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe the Counselling Era and its significance in the development of modern counselling practices. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Describe the different roles of counselors in the context of mental health and personal development. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the process of collecting information in counseling. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Explain the concept and benefits of therapy groups. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Justify the concept of reciprocal influence in the context of counseling and therapy. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Discuss specialized techniques in counseling, and how do they benefit the therapeutic process. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Formulate the importance of sex counseling and therapeutic process. (CO4, K6)

15. (a) Outline the role of gender in counseling and its impact on the therapeutic process. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the process of making ethical decisions in counseling and its importance. (CO5, K2)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Relate the history of therapeutic counseling and discuss its evolution over time. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Discuss the key characteristics of an effective counselor and explain why each is important for the therapeutic process. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Describe the key roles of a counselor in the therapeutic process. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the key qualities of a counseling relationship and explain why they are important for effective therapy. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Evaluate the applications of counseling and how it can benefit individuals in different contexts. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the role and benefits of counseling in an industrial or organizational setting. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Describe the purpose and process of a clinical assessment interview in counseling or therapy. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Elaborate the challenges faced by elderly individuals and how counseling can support them in addressing these challenges. (CO4, K6)
20. (a) Illustrate the concept of physical challenges, such as mobility impairments. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Classify the key legal issues counselors must consider when providing therapy. (CO5, K2)
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R2713

Sub. Code

744208

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

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. Which group is the primary target of rehabilitation psychology services? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Business professionals
 - (b) Persons with disabilities and professionals chronic health conditions
 - (c) Athletes
 - (d) Entrepreneurs
2. When did rehabilitation psychology emerge as a specialized field? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) After World War II
 - (b) After the Industrial Revolution
 - (c) During the 18th century
 - (d) In the 21st century

3. Professional competency in vocational rehabilitation involves: (CO2, K6)
- (a) Career counseling and job placement
 - (b) Sports training
 - (c) Legal advice
 - (d) Drug prescription
4. What is the first step in designing a training programme for rehabilitation psychology (CO2, K6)
- (a) Job placement
 - (b) Needs assessment and goal setting
 - (c) Financial aid
 - (d) Legal counseling
5. Psychological rehabilitation helps individuals to : (CO3, K1)
- (a) Provide financial loans
 - (b) Gain employment only
 - (c) Focus on physical recovery only
 - (d) Overcome mental and emotional issues
6. Who developed Rational Emotive Therapy (RET)? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Sigmund Freud (b) Albert Ellis
 - (c) Carl Rogers (d) B.F. Skinner

7. During which stage does a child with a disability need early intervention services? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Adolescence (b) Early childhood
- (c) Adulthood (d) Old age
8. What type of counseling is provided to families of persons with disabilities? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Marital counseling
- (b) Psycho education and emotional support
- (c) Financial counseling
- (d) Medical prescriptions
9. What is the key focus of marital counseling? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Legal separation
- (b) Communication improvement
- (c) Financial stability
- (d) Career guidance
10. Who can benefit from vocational rehabilitation programs? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Disabled individuals
- (b) Unemployed youth
- (c) Drug addicts
- (d) All of the above

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Outline the Scope of Rehabilitation Psychology.
(CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the Functions of Rehabilitation Psychology.
(CO1, K2)

12. (a) Choose some Professional Competencies of Rehabilitation Psychology.
(CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Compile the Implementation of training programmes.
(CO2, K6)

13. (a) Explain the process of Cognitive behaviour.
(CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Explain the process of Supportive therapy.
(CO3, K1)

14. (a) Discuss about the Personality traits. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Formulate the Psychological problems in persons with Disabilities
(CO4, K6)

15. (a) Illustrate - Marital Rehabilitation. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain-Vocational rehabilitation process.
(CO5, K2)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Summaries the Methods involved in Rehabilitation Psychology. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the Historical Perspectives of Rehabilitation Psychology. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Formulate the Nature of work setting of Rehabilitation Psychology. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Elaborate the Designing training programmes for Rehabilitation Psychology. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) Explain the Assessment and diagnosis of psychological rehabilitation. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe the process Rational emotive therapy.
(CO3, K1)

19. (a) Elaborate the Life span development of persons with disabilities. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Estimate the Role of psychologist in disability condition. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Explain the purpose of Addiction Rehabilitation process. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the process of Community based Rehabilitation. (CO5, K2)
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R2714

Sub. Code

744401

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

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. In the training context, what is crucial for effective learning? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Isolating oneself from group activities
 - (b) Relying solely on theoretical knowledge
 - (c) Applying acquired knowledge in practical scenarios
 - (d) Mastering a wide range of artistic skills
2. In the context of training, what is essential for a trainer? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Exceptional artistic creativity
 - (b) Strong emotional intelligence
 - (c) Mastery of multiple foreign languages
 - (d) Knowledge of historical events

3. What is a primary reason for data collection (CO2, K3)
- (a) Generating creative solutions
 - (b) Analyzing complex patterns
 - (c) Recalling basic facts or information
 - (d) Evaluating the effectiveness of a program
4. What is a primary advantage of using surveys for data collection? (CO2, K3)
- (a) Rich contextual insights
 - (b) Objectives observations
 - (c) Standardized responses
 - (d) In-depth interviews
5. What is a characteristic of hands-on training methods? (CO3, K4)
- (a) Providing theoretical knowledge only
 - (b) Emphasizing passive learning
 - (c) Facilitating active participation
 - (d) Minimizing practical application
6. What training method emphasizes the transfer of knowledge through a one-way communication approach? (CO3, K4)
- (a) Role-playing exercises
 - (b) Case studies
 - (c) Lectures or presentations
 - (d) Interactive workshops

7. In the context of training styles, which approach encourages participants to explore and discover knowledge on their own? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Facilitative (b) Exploratory
- (c) Collaborative (d) Directive
8. What is a key consideration in career planning? (CO4, K6)
- (a) Evaluating advanced academic theories
- (b) Recalling basic career-related information
- (c) Analyzing complex patterns in unrelated fields
- (d) Setting long-term career goals
9. Which level of Kirkpatrick's model assesses the degree of applied learning on the job? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Level 1: Reaction (b) Level 2: Learning
- (c) Level 3: Behavior (d) Level 4: Results
10. Which evaluation method is most suitable for assessing practical skills and application of knowledge? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Multiple-choice quizzes
- (b) Written exams
- (c) Performance assessments
- (d) Group discussions

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Discuss the nature and scope of training. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Predict the essential skills and qualities required for an effective trainer. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Identify the methods of data collection. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Illustrate how learning styles can contribute to effective educational strategies. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Analyze how the use of visual aids enhances learning outcomes and engages participants. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically assess any two training methods. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) How career planning goes beyond individual aspirations to align with organizational needs. Provide examples. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Explore how emerging trends and technologies can be integrated into traditional management development strategies. (CO4, K6)

15. (a) Analyze how training aligns with organizational objectives, employee development, and overall performance improvement. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyze the strengths and limitations of evaluation methods. (CO5, K5)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Outline the fundamental characteristics of training programs and explore the diverse areas where training is applicable. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Discuss the interpersonal, communication and instructional abilities that contribute to successful training sessions. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Discuss each learning style briefly and provide examples. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Illustrate your understanding of specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound criteria in the formulation of smart objectives? Provide examples. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Evaluate and compare the effectiveness of on-the-job and off-the-job training methods. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine different training approaches aimed at improving productivity and quality. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of various approaches, such as mentoring, job rotations, and executive education. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the appropriateness of each style in various training scenarios. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Develop comprehensive guidelines for measuring each of Kirkpatrick's Four Levels of Evaluation. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the guidelines for measuring the four levels. (CO5, K5)
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R2715

Sub. Code

744402

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

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. The RPWD Act 2016 focuses on providing rights to individuals with _____ (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Physical fitness
 - (b) Disabilities
 - (c) Educational qualifications
 - (d) Social activities
2. Disabilities caused by brain injuries are categorized as _____ disorders. (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Intellectual
 - (b) Sensory
 - (c) Neurological chronic
 - (d) Physical

3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in _____ (CO2, K1)
- (a) 1945 (b) 1948
- (c) 11950 (d) 1952
4. _____ is a major environmental factor contributing to disabilities. (CO2, K1)
- (a) Pollution (b) Heredity
- (c) Biological genes (d) Food quality
5. The concept of inclusive education was emphasized in the _____ Act of 1992. (CO3, K3)
- (a) RPWD
- (b) Education for All
- (c) National Education Policy
- (d) Persons with Disabilities
6. Behavioural problems in children with disabilities are commonly assessed using _____. (CO3, K3)
- (a) Intelligence tests
- (b) Gesell's Developmental Schedule
- (c) Emotional aptitude tests
- (d) Personality tests

7. The _____ test is used to evaluate children's intelligence. (CO4, K3)
- (a) CARS (b) Seguin Form Board
- (c) Wechsler (d) MR BASAL
8. _____ counselling focuses on improving interpersonal relationships. (CO4, K3)
- (a) Marital (b) Career
- (c) Gender-based (d) Group
9. Autism Spectrum Disorder is categorized under _____ disabilities (CO5, K1)
- (a) Neurological chronic
- (b) Intellectual
- (c) Sensory
- (d) Multiple
10. The ICF model addresses disabilities through _____ factors. (CO5, K1)
- (a) Biological
- (b) Environmental and biological
- (c) Social
- (d) Psychological

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the biological and environmental factors contributing to disabilities. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the impact of the RPWD Act 2016 on inclusive education. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Compare intellectual disabilities with sensory disabilities. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Classify the different types of chronic neurological disorders. (CO2, K1)

13. (a) Demonstrate the use of intelligence tests for assessing children with disabilities. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Identify the psychosocial challenges faced by families of children with disabilities. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Interpret the concept of inclusive education under the National Trust Act 1999. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Categorize the different assessment scales used for evaluating children with disabilities. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) Differentiate between ADHD and Autism Spectrum Disorder. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Analyze the key elements of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights related to disabilities. (CO5, K1)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Critically analyze the provisions of the RPWD Act 2016 and its significance in addressing disabilities. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions for children with disabilities. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Justify the use of functional assessment in diagnosing intellectual disabilities. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Develop a structured plan for implementing inclusive education in schools. (CO2, K1)

18. (a) Assess the impact of advocacy groups in addressing rights and challenges of disabled individuals. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Compare and contrast various assessment scales for children with intellectual and emotional disabilities. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Examine the significance of the UNCRPD in harmonizing disability laws globally. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Propose strategies for enhancing community awareness about psychosocial issues in disabilities. (CO4, K3)

20. (a) Discuss the importance of guidance and counselling in disability management. (CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) Construct a detailed framework for conducting psychological assessments for children with learning disabilities. (CO5, K1)
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