



4. Item facility index indicates the: (CO2, K2)
- (a) Discriminating power of an item
  - (b) Difficulty level of an item
  - (c) Validity of an item
  - (d) Reliability of a test
5. Test–retest reliability measures: (CO3, K1)
- (a) Scorer agreement
  - (b) Stability of test scores over time
  - (c) Internal consistency
  - (d) Construct validity
6. Percentile rank represents: (CO3, K2)
- (a) Raw score
  - (b) Absolute performance
  - (c) Standard deviation unit
  - (d) Relative standing in a group
7. Individual intelligence tests are administered: (CO4, K2)
- (a) To groups at once
  - (b) Without time limit
  - (c) To one person at a time
  - (d) Online only
8. The Likert scale is commonly used to measure: (CO4, K1)
- (a) Attitude
  - (b) Aptitude
  - (c) Intelligence
  - (d) Achievement
9. Neuropsychological assessment mainly focuses on: (CO5, K2)
- (a) Personality traits
  - (b) Brain-behavior relationships
  - (c) Emotional adjustment
  - (d) Social skills

10. Malingering refers to (CO5, K2)
- (a) Genuine psychological disorder
  - (b) Cognitive impairment
  - (c) Deliberate exaggeration of symptoms
  - (d) Memory loss

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Define measurement and explain its significance in psychometrics. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the sources of error in psychological measurement. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Describe the steps involved in test construction. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Differentiate between norm-referenced and criterion-referenced tests. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Explain test-retest reliability and alternate form reliability. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) What is test normalization? Explain the meaning and purpose of norms. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Explain attitude tests and their role in predicting college performance (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe attitude assessment using Likert and Semantic Differential scales. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) Explain tests of learning and memory used in neuropsychological assessment. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the assessment of ADHD using psychological tests. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the nature and origin of psychometrics, including historical antecedents and current trends. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the theory of true scores, statistical true score, and assumptions of Classical Test Theory. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Describe knowledgebased and person-based tests, explaining objective and open-ended tests. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain Item Response Theory and discuss item facility, discrimination, and validity indices. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Discuss different types of reliability and validity in psychological testing. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain raw score transformation, standard scores, T-scores, stanine, sten, and C-scale. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Describe the assessment of intelligence and achievement, including individual and group tests. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain personality assessment, highlighting projective techniques and self-report inventories. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Discuss neuropsychological and geriatric assessment, including clinical tests and brain mapping techniques. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain forensic psychological assessment, covering report witness standards, malingering, and risk assessment. (CO5, K5)

**R4483**

**Sub. Code**

**25MPS2C2**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS**

**(CBCS – 2025 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

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

1. Research is best defined as a (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Casual observation
  - (b) Systematic investigation to establish facts
  - (c) Collection of opinions
  - (d) Trial-and-error process
  
2. Longitudinal research studies involve (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Data collected at one point of time
  - (b) Comparison of different age groups
  - (c) Study of the same group over a long period
  - (d) Experimental manipulation
  
3. A research hypothesis is a: (CO2, K2)
  - (a) Proven statement
  - (b) Tentative prediction
  - (c) Research finding
  - (d) Data summary

4. Sampling frame refers to: (CO2, K2)
- (a) Population list from which sample is drawn
  - (b) Sample size
  - (c) Sampling error
  - (d) Sampling technique
5. Z-score represents: (CO3, K1)
- (a) Raw score
  - (b) Percentile rank
  - (c) Rank order
  - (d) Deviation score in standard deviation units
6. Mean is most affected by (CO3, K2)
- (a) Extreme scores
  - (b) Sample size
  - (c) Frequency
  - (d) Range
7. ANOVA is used to: (CO4, K2)
- (a) Compare two means
  - (b) Measure relationship
  - (c) Compare more than two means
  - (d) Predict scores
8. A Type I error occurs when: (CO4, K1)
- (a) Null hypothesis is accepted wrongly
  - (b) Null hypothesis is rejected wrongly
  - (c) Sample size is small
  - (d) Data is qualitative
9. The h-index measures: (CO5, K2)
- (a) Number of publications
  - (b) Quality of journals
  - (c) Research productivity and impact
  - (d) Impact factor only

10. Plagiarism refers to: (CO5, K2)
- (a) Use of references
  - (b) Rewriting content
  - (c) Reviewing articles
  - (d) Presenting others' work as one's own

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the importance of research in special education. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe different methods of research with examples. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Explain the steps involved in the research process. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe types of variables used in educational research. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Explain primary and secondary data and their sources. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe measures of central tendency with suitable examples. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Explain Student's t-test and its applications. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe correlation methods used in educational research. (C4, K3)

15. (a) Explain the steps in research report writing. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe ethical issues in research publications. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Differentiate the Concepts of Quantitative vs. Qualitative research design. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain research design, its types, and features of a good research design. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Describe the concepts of problem identification, literature review, and research gap analysis in detail. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the process of tool construction, including pilot study, item, analysis, and standardization. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Explain scales of measurement, normal distribution curve, and standardization of data. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss qualitative research methods, including grounded theory, ethnography, and case study. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Explain inferential statistics, including t-test ANOVA, ANCOVA, and related concepts. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss regression analysis and statistical software packages used in research. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Discuss research reporting, including chapterization, bibliography and evaluation of research reports. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain research publication ethics, plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and indexing of journals. (CO5, K5)

**R4484**

**Sub. Code**

**25MPS2C3**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2025 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

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

1. Health psychology is primarily concerned with; (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Diagnosis of mental disorders
  - (b) Study of brain structures
  - (c) Treatment of infectious diseases
  - (d) Role of psychological factors in health and illness
2. In the primitive period, illness was mainly believed to be caused by: (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Bacteria and viruses
  - (b) Evil spirits and supernatural forces
  - (c) Chemical imbalance
  - (d) Genetic factors
3. Changing behaviour to improve health mainly focuses on: (CO2, K1)
  - (a) Surgical intervention
  - (b) Adopting health lifestyle practices
  - (c) Drug therapy
  - (d) Genetic modification

4. Health behavior change is most effectively achieved through (CO2, K1)
- (a) Fear and punishment
  - (b) Education and motivation
  - (c) Isolation
  - (d) Ignoring personal beliefs
5. Which exercise mainly Improves flexibility? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Sprinting
  - (b) Weight lifting
  - (c) Yoga
  - (d) Cycling
6. Bulimia nervosa involves (CO3, K1)
- (a) Starvation only
  - (b) Binge eating followed by purging
  - (c) Eating small meals only
  - (d) Excessive exercise without overeating
7. Sexuality education helps adolescents to: (CO4, K2)
- (a) Engage in risky behavior
  - (b) Avoid learning about health
  - (c) Make informed and responsible decisions
  - (d) Ignore emotional well-being
8. Which of the following is a physical symptom of stress? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Poor concentration
  - (b) Anxiety
  - (c) Headache
  - (d) Depression
9. A family history of cardiovascular disease is considered a risk factor because it is: (CO5, K1)
- (a) Preventable
  - (b) Genetic and biological
  - (c) Lifestyle-based
  - (d) Temporary

10. Social support helps psychological health by: (CO5, K2)
- (a) Increasing loneliness
  - (b) Causing dependence
  - (c) Reducing stress and Improving coping
  - (d) Ignoring emotions

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) List out the dimensions of health and wellness and explain. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe the concept of health and healing in ancient civilizations. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Discuss the factors that influence behaviour change. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the Psychodynamic Approach to understanding human behaviour. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Explain how regular physical activity and exercise contribute to healthy habits. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) What are crash diets? Discuss their effects. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Explain the life cycle of intimate relationships. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Write a short note on coping with stress. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Demonstrate the reasons for smoking. (CO5, K5)

Or

(b) Find out the relationship between health and gender. (CO5, K5)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Role on Primary Prevention in Health Psychology. (CO1, K1)

Or

(b) Explain the Mind–Body Relationship. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Elaborate the role of the Big Five personality traits in health. (CO2, K2)

Or

(b) List out the role of motivation in health. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) List out the types of exercise. (CO3, K3)

Or

(b) Determine the Healthy Body Size. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Demonstrate the ending of relationships. (CO4, K4)

Or

(b) Explain the Psychological Reactions of Stress. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Elaborate Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Prevention Cardiovascular Disease. (CO5, K5)

Or

(b) Build the relationship between Health and Aging. (CO5, K5)

**R4485**

**Sub. Code**

**25MPS2C4**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**THEORIES OF PERSONALITY**

**(CBCS – 2025 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 psychodynamic approach to personality was developed by: (CO1, K1)  
(a) Carl Rogers                      (b) B.F. Skinner  
(c) Sigmund Freud                  (d) Albert Bandura
2. According to Freud, the part of personality that operates on the “reality principle” is the: (CO1, K1)  
(a) Id                                      (b) Ego  
(c) Superego                            (d) Conscious
3. Trait theorists focus on (CO2, K2)  
(a) Unconscious motives  
(b) Situational behavior  
(c) Social learning  
(d) Stable and enduring characteristics

4. Behavioral theorists believe personality is shaped primarily by: (CO2, K2)
- (a) Genetics
  - (b) Early childhood experiences
  - (c) Learned behaviors and environmental influences
  - (d) Free will
5. Alfred Adler's theory is known as: (CO3, K3)
- (a) Psychoanalysis
  - (b) Humanistic Psychology
  - (c) Individual Psychology
  - (d) Analytical Psychology
6. Who classified traits as cardinal, central, and secondary? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Eysenck
  - (b) Allport
  - (c) Cattell
  - (d) Jung
7. Carl Rogers emphasized: (CO4, K4)
- (a) Reinforcement
  - (b) Unconditional positive regard
  - (c) Inferiority feelings
  - (d) Observational learning
8. Raymond Cattell identified how many source traits? (CO4, K1)
- (a) 8
  - (b) 12
  - (c) 16
  - (d) 20
9. The conditioned response (CR) is (CO5, K5)
- (a) A natural response
  - (b) A Neutral response
  - (c) A reflex action
  - (d) A learned response

10. Insight learning was proposed by: (CO5, K1)  
(a) Wolfgang Köhler (b) Thorndike  
(c) Skinner (d) Pavlov

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) What are projective techniques? Explain their significance. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of personality change. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Discuss the interaction between Id, Ego, and Superego. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the concept of “escape from freedom” proposed by Erich Fromm. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Outline self-actualization in Rogers’ theory. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate humanistic theories. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Distinguish between source traits and surface traits. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Extend Neuroticism in Eysenck’s theory. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Analyze the importance of models in observational learning. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the key concepts of Social Learning Theory. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Examine the Nature of Personality Theory. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the Current Research Focus in Personality. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Formulate the concept of defence mechanisms with examples. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Assess Alfred Adler's concepts of Style of Life and Birth Order in personality development. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Evaluate the five levels of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Categorize the relationship between self and self-actualization. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Importance of Temperament Theory and its role in personality development. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Construct the stages of personality development. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Examine the concepts of Self-Reinforcement and Self-Efficacy in personality and behaviour. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Develop the concept of Superstitious Behaviour, its causes, and effects. (CO5, K6)

**R4486**

**Sub. Code**

**25MPS2E1**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**Elective : GERIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY**

**(CBCS – 2025 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. Which problem is commonly linked with alcohol abuse in old age? (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Improved digestion
  - (b) Better sleep
  - (c) Increased risk of falls and chronic illness
  - (d) Enhanced immunity
  
2. Loss of hearing in old age is medically termed as (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Aphasia
  - (b) Presbycusis
  - (c) Dysarthria
  - (d) Ataxia

3. Which of the following is the most common cardiovascular problem in old age? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Hypotension
  - (b) Hypertension
  - (c) Bradycardia
  - (d) Arrhythmia
4. Loss of bone density leading to fragile bones in elderly is known as (CO2, K2)
- (a) Arthritis
  - (b) Osteomalacia
  - (c) Osteoporosis
  - (d) Scoliosis
5. Alzheimer's disease primarily affects (CO3, K1)
- (a) Motor coordination
  - (b) Memory and cognitive functions
  - (c) Sensory perception
  - (d) Emotional expression
6. Which of the following sleep problems is most common in elderly? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Narcolepsy
  - (b) Insomnia
  - (c) Sleep apnea in children
  - (d) Night terrors

7. Which need is most closely related to feelings of security in old age? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Social need
  - (b) Psychological need
  - (c) Financial need
  - (d) Recreational need
8. Which of the following is a psychological need of elderly? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Recognition and emotional support
  - (b) Competitive success
  - (c) Academic achievement
  - (d) Physical strength
9. Old age care planning primarily aims to (CO5, K2)
- (a) Control elderly behavior
  - (b) Promote independence and quality of life
  - (c) Reduce family responsibility
  - (d) Institutionalize the aged
10. Advocacy for the aged mainly focuses on (CO5, K2)
- (a) Increasing dependency
  - (b) Protecting rights and ensuring access to services
  - (c) Reducing welfare measures
  - (d) Social isolation

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Apply your knowledge to explain psychosocial and health issues related to alcohol abuse in old age. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe old age from society's perspective with examples. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Analyze how age-related immune changes contribute to disease susceptibility. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the link between causes and symptoms of arthritis in the elderly. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Evaluate strategies to reduce loneliness and improve mental health in elderly populations. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions for dementia care. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Write a short note on retirement and its impact on adjustment in old age. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the psychological and social needs of elderly people. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of family counselling programs in improving elderly care outcomes. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate strategies used in grief and bereavement counselling for older adults. (CO5, K5)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyze how lifestyle, socioeconomic status, and gender influence physiological ageing. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the effect of movement and Parkinson's-related problems on independence and quality of life in the elderly. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Evaluate preventive or therapeutic measures to minimize health risks due to nervous and immune system ageing. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate interventions for arthritis and osteoporosis to improve elderly mobility and quality of life. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Evaluate effective strategies for reducing anxiety, panic, and suicidal tendencies in older adults. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate approaches to manage stress in elderly populations to improve mental health outcomes. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Discuss the role of governmental welfare measures for the aged in India. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the different forms of abuse, neglect, violence, and crime against elderly and their consequences. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of psychological counselling interventions for elderly mental health and substance abuse. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate strategies for caregiver counselling in improving quality of life for elderly with chronic illness and dementia. (CO5, K5)
-

**R4487**

**Sub. Code**

**25MPS2E7**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**Elective : PSYCHOTHERAPY**

**(CBCS – 2025 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 process of identifying the cause and maintaining factors of a patient's symptoms is called (CO1, K1)  
(a) Diagnosis (b) Formulation  
(c) Prognosis (d) Treatment
2. Resistance" in the therapeutic process typically serves as a (CO1, K1)  
(a) Tool for progress  
(b) Goal of therapy  
(c) Error in technique  
(d) Defense mechanism

3. Who is often considered a pioneer in the historical perspective of group counseling? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Joseph Pratt
  - (b) Sigmund Freud
  - (c) Carl Rogers
  - (d) B.F. Skinner
4. The study of the forces and behaviors within a group is called (CO2, K2)
- (a) Group Development
  - (b) Group Dynamics
  - (c) Group Conflict
  - (d) Group Cohesion
5. Structural Family Therapy was developed by (CO3, K3)
- (a) Murray Bowen
  - (b) Salvador Minuchin
  - (c) Alfred Adler
  - (d) Virginia Satir
6. Experiential Family Therapy primarily focuses on (CO3, K3)
- (a) Logical reasoning
  - (b) Family hierarchy
  - (c) Emotions and feelings
  - (d) Goal setting

7. A major objective of Supportive Psychotherapy is (CO4, K4)
- (a) Uncovering the unconscious
  - (b) Personality restructuring
  - (c) Dream analysis
  - (d) Restoring homeostasis
8. For which disorder is “Exposure and Response Prevention” a specific therapeutic application? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Psychosis
  - (b) OCD
  - (c) PTSD
  - (d) Personality Disorder
9. EMDR is a therapy primarily used for the treatment of (CO5, K5)
- (a) Trauma/PTSD
  - (b) Depression
  - (c) Learning disabilities
  - (d) Substance abuse
10. Mindfulness-based therapy is rooted in the practice of (CO5, K5)
- (a) Intense exercise
  - (b) Present-moment awareness
  - (c) Future planning
  - (d) Past regression

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Define Psychotherapy Formulation and explain its purpose. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Briefly describe the different types of Resistance encountered in therapy. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Explain the assumptions underlying group counseling. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of “Group Dynamics” in a therapeutic setting. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Explain the concepts of Adlerian Family Therapy. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe the utility and components of a Genogram in family therapy. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) List the indications and contraindications of Supportive Psychotherapy. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Outline the therapeutic approach for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Describe the core principles of Mindfulness-based therapy. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain how Art Therapy serves as an alternative to traditional counseling. (CO5, K5)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Compare and contrast Transference and Counter-transference with their respective types. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Elaborate on Structured Case Formulation methods and their significance in the therapeutic process. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Discuss the stages of group-development and the dynamics involved in each stage. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Critically analyze the therapeutic factors that contribute to positive outcomes in group psychotherapy. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Detailed account of Structural Family Therapy: Concepts, Goals, and Techniques. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain Emotionally Focused Couples Therapy and its focus on attachment and emotions. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Discuss the application and measures of psychotherapy for patients with Psychoses. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the psychotherapeutic interventions suitable for Obsessive Compulsive Disorder and Personality Disorders. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) What is Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR)? Explain its procedure and effectiveness. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Discuss Yoga Therapy and Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) as modern alternatives to psychotherapy. (CO5, K5)
-

**R4488**

**Sub. Code**

**25MPS2S1**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**RELATIONSHIP COUNSELING FOR CHILDREN AND  
YOUNG PEOPLE**

**(CBCS – 2025 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. The primary purpose of “Contracting with Parents” in child counseling is to (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Discuss fees only
  - (b) Establish boundaries and consent
  - (c) Diagnose the parent
  - (d) Replace therapy
  
2. For children below age 5, which counseling method is most developmentally appropriate? (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Cognitive restructuring
  - (b) Imaginative pretend play
  - (c) Written journals
  - (d) Group debate

3. Which material is specifically suggested to address and mold relationship issues between siblings? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Watercolors
  - (b) Clay
  - (c) Building blocks
  - (d) Board games
4. Who plays the most critical role in the development of a child's social skills according to (CO2, K2)
- (a) Peers
  - (b) Teachers
  - (c) Parents
  - (d) The counselor
5. When counseling young people, "Being Authentic and Open" is rooted in (CO3, K1)
- (a) Existentialist philosophy
  - (b) Behaviorism
  - (c) Biological psychiatry
  - (d) Statistical analysis
6. "Choice and Guru Questions" are specialized skills used to help adolescents (CO3, K2)
- (a) Remember childhood
  - (b) Explore future possibilities and wisdom
  - (c) Improve grades
  - (d) Follow instructions

7. Which type of counseling is effective for addressing adolescent sexuality issues? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Only individual
  - (b) Individual and Group
  - (c) Only parental
  - (d) Mechanical
8. Counseling strategies for relationships with employers/teachers focus heavily on (CO4, K1)
- (a) Personal hobbies
  - (b) Expectations and professional conduct
  - (c) Early childhood trauma
  - (d) Physical fitness
9. In family therapy for physical abuse, what is the first step in the clinical process? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Treatment
  - (b) Contracting for Assessment
  - (c) Discharge
  - (d) Medication
10. Conduct problems in children are typically addressed through family therapy by (CO5, K2)
- (a) Ignoring the behavior
  - (b) Assessment and contracting for treatment
  - (c) Isolating the child
  - (d) Hypnosis

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Discuss the essential attributes of an effective child counselor. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the technique of using symbols in a Sand Tray for children aged 5-7. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) How can counselor use clay to address sibling rivalry? (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the role of parents in helping a child navigate relationships with teachers and peers. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) What are “Transitional, Choice, and Guru Questions” in adolescent counseling? (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of “Normalizing” when attending to a young person’s family relationships. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Discuss the influence of peer pressure on building and maintaining relationships. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Outline the expectations of teachers and employers that a young person must navigate. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Describe the process of “Contracting for Treatment” in cases of child physical abuse. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Outline the specific family therapy interventions used for adolescent drug abuse. (CO5, K4)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Elaborate on how to combine media and activity with counseling skills to help a child talk about relationships. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the integration of individual child counseling work with family counseling. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Examine the different modalities of counseling used to address a child’s relationship with siblings. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the development of social skills in children and the strategies for relationship counseling. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Discuss the proactive strategies used to respond to a young person’s developmental needs. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the various subgroups within family counseling for adolescents and how they integrate into whole-family work. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Critically evaluate the role of group and individual counseling in dealing with adolescent sexuality and peer pressure. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the challenges and counseling strategies regarding a young person's relationship with significant adults. (CO4, K5)
20. (a) Compare the assessment and treatment contracting phases in family therapy for child sexual abuse. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Provide a detailed account of the family therapy framework for addressing adolescent drug abuse. (CO5, K5)
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**R4489**

**Sub. Code**

**25MPS2A1**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Psychology**

**COMPUTER ASSISTED RESEARCH SKILLS**

**(CBCS – 2025 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 an example of a continuous variable? (CO1, K1)  
(a) Eye color (b) Marital status  
(c) Age in years (d) Gender
2. Coding of data in research primarily helps in (CO1, K1)  
(a) A Collecting data  
(b) Organizing and simplifying data  
(c) Hypothesis testing  
(d) Literature review
3. Which SPSS window is used to define variables? (CO2, K2)  
(a) Output Viewer (b) Variable View  
(c) Syntax Editor (d) Data View
4. Which menu in SPSS is used to create graphs and charts? (CO2, K2)  
(a) Transform (b) Analyze  
(c) Graphs (d) Data

5. Recoding a variable in SPSS means. (CO3, K1)
- (a) Deleting a variable
  - (b) Splitting a file
  - (c) Sorting cases
  - (d) Changing data values into new categories.
6. Which option is used to analyze only a selected part of the data? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Select Cases
  - (b) Weight Cases
  - (c) Split File
  - (d) Recode
7. Which test is used to study the association between two categorical variable? (CO4, K1)
- (a) t-test
  - (b) ANOVA
  - (c) Chi-square test
  - (d) Pearson correlation
8. Which statistical technique controls the effect of a covariate? (CO4, K2)
- (a) MANOVA
  - (b) ANOVA
  - (c) ANCOVA
  - (d) Regression
9. Interpretation of results should be written in: (CO5, K2)
- (a) Technical language only
  - (b) Simple, clear and meaningful language
  - (c) Bullet points only
  - (d) Mathematical formulas
10. Which of the following improves the quality of a statistical report? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Excessive raw data
  - (b) Proper formatting, tables, and visual aids
  - (c) Skipping interpretation
  - (d) Avoiding software tools

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Analyze the differences between qualitative and quantitative data with examples. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyze how a research hypothesis differs from a research question. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Evaluate the importance of proper interpretation in strengthening research findings. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of SPSS graphics in understanding research data. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Evaluate the steps involved in creating a new variable in SPSS. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) What is recoding of variables? Evaluate the importance of recoding variables for accurate data interpretation. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Analyze the role of graphs and charts in data analysis using SPSS. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze how categorical variables are compared using statistical tests. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Examine how the use of tables and graphs improves interpretation of statistical results compared to textual presentation alone. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze common errors in presenting statistical data (tables, figures, Interpretations) and explain their impact on report quality. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyze the features and usability differences among Mendeley, EndNote, Zotero, and Papership. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the steps involved in data coding and entry for a survey study. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Evaluate the accuracy and efficiency of manual data entry in SPSS. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of different graphical representation in SPSS. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Analyze the types and sources of missing data in SPSS. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the role of SORT CASES and SPLIT FILE in grouped data analysis. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Evaluate the assumptions and interpretation of t-test and ANOVA results. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the appropriateness of the chi-square test for categorical data. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Judge the effectiveness of a statistical report that presents results without adequate interpretation and discussion. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Critically assess the consequences of misinterpreting statistical results. (CO5, K5)

**R4964**

**Sub. Code**

**744401**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**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 questions by choosing the correct option.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process of acquiring skills and knowledge for a specific job. (CO1, K1)  
(a) Development (b) Training  
(c) Evaluation (d) Learning
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ process is focused on enhancing future roles and responsibilities. (CO1, K1)  
(a) Learning (b) Development  
(c) Evaluation (d) Training
3. A trainer must possess \_\_\_\_\_ to effectively guide the learning process. (CO2, K3)  
(a) Leadership skills  
(b) Empathy  
(c) Communication skills  
(d) All of the above
4. The primary purpose of training is to improve \_\_\_\_\_. (CO2, K3)  
(a) Job satisfaction  
(b) Productivity and quality  
(c) Management styles  
(d) Creativity

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ method is used to gather data to assess training needs. (CO3, K4)
- (a) ROI (b) Task analysis  
(c) TQM (d) Kirkpatrick Model
6. SMART objectives in training stand for Specific, Measurable, \_\_\_\_\_, Realistic, and Time-bound. (CO3, K4)
- (a) Adaptive (b) Achievable  
(c) Attainable (d) Applicable
7. Lecture, brainstorming, and role-play are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ methods. (CO4, K6)
- (a) Training (b) Evaluation  
(c) Development (d) Implementation
8. \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on systematic ways to evaluate training effectiveness. (CO4, K6)
- (a) Evaluation (b) Quality Circles  
(c) Training design (d) Career development
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ model outlines four levels of training evaluation. (CO5, K5)
- (a) ROI (b) Kirkpatrick  
(c) KAIZEN (d) SMART
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a technique used for continuous improvement in productivity. (CO5, K5)
- (a) TQM (b) Quality Circles  
(c) KAIZEN (d) All of the above

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the nature and scope of training and development in organizations. (CO1, K1)
- Or
- (b) Classify the different methods used to assess training needs. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Illustrate the SMART objectives framework in training programs. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Compare the effectiveness of on-the-job and off-the-job training methods. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Analyze the factors influencing adult learners' learning styles. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the principles of the Kirkpatrick Model of training. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Identify the role of task analysis in designing effective training programs. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Differentiate between TQM, Quality Circles and KAIZEN in training approaches. (CO4, K6)

15. (a) Examine the importance of gauging group dynamics during training programs. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Categorize the various presentation materials used in training sessions. (CO5, K5)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Evaluate the role of training in enhancing productivity and quality within organizations. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Critically analyze the steps involved in conducting an effective training program. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Justify the use of task analysis for setting realistic training objectives. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Assess the impact of training programs on employee skill development and performance. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Compare and contrast different training methods such as role-play, simulation, and brainstorming. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Construct a detailed framework for implementing TQM in training processes. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Examine the effectiveness of the Kirkpatrick Model in measuring training outcomes. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Develop a comprehensive plan for designing and conducting training sessions for new managers. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Propose strategies to improve participation and engagement in training programs. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Interpret the significance of career planning and development for managerial roles. (CO5, K5)

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**R4965**

**Sub. Code**

**744402**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**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 type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which of the following is not a category of disability recognized under the RPWD Act? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Visual impairment
  - (b) Autism Spectrum Disorder
  - (c) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
  - (d) Parkinson's Disease
  
2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic associated with intellectual disabilities? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Impaired social skills
  - (b) Delayed language development
  - (c) Exceptional memory
  - (d) Difficulty in learning academic skills
  
3. When was the World Conference on Education for All held? (CO2, K1)
  - (a) 1980
  - (b) 1985
  - (c) 1990
  - (d) 1995

4. State policies on disabilities often aim to promote which of the following? (CO2, K1)
- (a) Dependency (b) Independence  
(c) Isolation (d) Stigmatization
5. Dyslexia primarily affects which area of learning? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Reading (b) Writing  
(c) Mathematics (d) Social skills
6. What is the age range typically associated with juvenile delinquency? (CO3, K3)
- (a) 0-12 years (b) 13-18 years  
(c) 19-25 (d) 26-30 years
7. Who typically provides guidance to individuals? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Teachers only  
(b) Parents  
(c) Counselors, teachers, parents and mentors  
(d) Government agencies only
8. What is the primary goal of marital counseling? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Divorce (b) Reconciliation  
(c) Legal separation (d) None of the above
9. What is the most commonly used intelligence test for assessing children? (CO5, K1)
- (a) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)  
(b) Stanford-Biner Intelligence Scales  
(c) Raven's Progressive Matrices  
(d) Woodcock-Johnson Tests if Cognitive Abilities

10. Which of the following is a common intervention for individuals with Intellectual Disabilities? (CO5, K1)
- (a) Medication only
  - (b) Psychotherapy only
  - (c) Special education programs and therapies
  - (d) Surgery only

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the characteristics of Intellectual disabilities. (CO1, K2)
- Or
- (b) Give an outline about the multiple disabilities. (CO1, K2)
12. (a) List out the functions of world declaration for education for all. (CO2, K1)
- Or
- (b) Recall the convention against discrimination. (CO2, K1)
13. (a) Identify the social problems of sensory disabilities. (CO3, K3)
- Or
- (b) How to predict the ADHD in adults. (CO3, K3)
14. (a) What is domain assessment test? (CO4, K3)
- Or
- (b) Explain the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for children. (CO4, K3)
15. (a) List out the characteristics of Guidance. (CO5, K1)
- Or
- (b) Explain the areas of Counselling. (CO5, K1)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Express the reasons for the Intellectual disabilities. (CO1, K2)
- Or
- (b) Show the conditions of the ASD and LD. (CO1, K2)
17. (a) Elaborate the functions of united nation convention on Rights of child. (CO2, K1)
- Or
- (b) Show the principles of UNCRPD 2006. (CO2, K1)
18. (a) Construct the concept of child labour and child abuse. (CO3, K3)
- Or
- (b) Give an elaborate picture on psycho-social challenges. (CO3, K3)
19. (a) How to use the Bhatia Battery of performance? (CO4, K3)
- Or
- (b) Explain the purpose of Gasell's developmental schedule. (CO4, K3)
20. (a) Describe the trans-disciplinary approach in disability. (CO5, K1)
- Or
- (b) Give an elaborate account on family and marital counselling. (CO5, K1)
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