

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Psychology

PSG 3C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—III

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Section A

*Answer all questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Which is the innermost layer of the eye ?
2. Which is the spot where both rods and cones are absent ?
3. What is Colour vision ?
4. What is Pitch ?
5. What is the function of cochlea ?
6. What are Pheromones ?
7. What are tactile receptors ?
8. Which sensors are responsible for vibration detection ?
9. Which gland is called the master gland ?
10. What is the function of placenta ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B (Short Answer)

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 10.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 11. Functions of Conjunctiva. | 12. Astigmatism. |
| 13. Statoreceptors. | 14. Organ of corti. |

Turn over

15. Taste threshold.
16. Tickling and itch.
17. Septum.
18. Endocrinology.
19. Proprioceptors.
20. Optic nerve.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Paragraph)

*Answer at least four questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 20.*

21. Myopia and Hypermetropia.
22. Chemistry of vision.
23. Hearing abnormalities.
24. Anatomy of taste buds.
25. Types of Pain receptors.
26. Functions of T3 and T4 cells.
27. Somatosensory cortex.
28. Which are the different types of Somatic Senses?

(4 × 5 = 20 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Explain the theories of colour vision ?
30. Explain the visual path way.
31. How do we perceive taste ?
32. Examine any *four* major endocrine glands and their functions.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Psychology

PSY 3C 06/PSY 4C 05—LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOLOGY OF
SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

*Answer atleast ten questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Development.
2. Embryo.
3. Breech Birth.
4. Amniocentesis
5. Teratogen.
6. Babinski reflex.
7. Phonology.
8. Socialization.
9. Schemas.
10. Encoding.
11. Facial feedback hypothesis.
12. Heuristics.
13. Attribution.
14. Conformity.
15. Bystander effect.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

*Answer atleast **five** questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Explain Vygotsky's theory on development.
17. What are the effects of teratogens on development ?
18. Which are the methods of prenatal diagnosis ?
19. How does an adult's life change during middle adulthood ?
20. Situation specific errors in social cognition.
21. Non-verbal communication channels.
22. How do we manage impressions ?
23. Steps in responding to an emergency situation.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

*Answer any **two** questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. What is social Psychology ? Which are the different methods used to study it ?
25. Examine the developmental tasks at each stage of development.
26. What is fertilization? Explain the different stages of prenatal development.
27. Explain the theories of attribution.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Psychology

PSY 3C 07/PSY 4C 07—ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Section A

*Answer at least **eight** questions.*

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 24.

1. Schema and abnormal behaviour.
2. Stress tolerance.
3. Panic attack
4. Delusions.
5. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia.
6. Separation anxiety disorder.
7. Bipolar I disorder.
8. Childhood depression.
9. Exorcism.
10. Compulsions.
11. Trichotillomania.
12. Dysthymic disorder.

(8 × 3 = 24 marks)

Section B

*Answer at least **five** questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 25.*

13. Clinical picture of Conduct disorder.
14. Subtypes of Schizophrenia.
15. Types C personality disorders.
16. Biological causal factors of abnormal behaviour.
17. Delusional disorder.
18. Categories of stressors.
19. Panic disorder.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Section C (Essay Type Questions)

*Answer any **one** question.
The question carries 11 marks.*

20. Examine the psychological causal factors of abnormal behaviour.
21. Define unipolar mood disorders. Describe its clinical picture.

(1 × 11 = 11 marks)

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Psychology

PSY 3C 06/PSY 4C 06—LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Section A

*Answer atleast **eight** questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 24.*

1. Modelling.
2. Phonology.
3. Chronic illness
4. Stress
5. Sensory motor stage.
6. Defense mechanism
7. Fertilization.
8. Zone of proximal development.
9. Motor skills.
10. Temperament.
11. Bio-medical model.
12. Infancy.

(8 × 3 = 24 marks)

Section B

*Answer atleast **five** questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 25.*

13. Explain behavioural theory of development.
14. Describe the stages of pre-natal development.

Turn over

15. Explain the prenatal diagnostic tests.
16. Describe historical foundation of developmental Psychology.
17. Elucidate the need and significance of health psychology.
18. Explain health belief model.
19. Stress management programme.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Section C

*Answer any **one** questions.
Each question carries 11 marks.*

20. Explain the psychoanalytic theory of development.
21. Describe the nature of physical development from childhood to adolescence.

(1 × 11 = 11 marks)

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THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

Psychology

PSY 3C 05/PSY 4C 05—PSYCHOLOGY OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR
AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

PSY 3C 05/PSY 4C 05—PSYCHOLOGY OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR
AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which of the following is not addressed by medical model ?
 - (A) Biochemical imbalance.
 - (B) Genetic disorders.
 - (C) Abnormal physical development.
 - (D) Biased information processing.
2. The distinction between obsessions and compulsions is the distinction between :
 - (A) Engaging in behaviours that are merely inconvenient and those that are severely disruptive.
 - (B) Having positive and negative feelings toward an object or event.
 - (C) Thoughts that are evidence of neurosis or those that are evidence of psychosis.
 - (D) Having repetitious thoughts or engaging in repetitious actions.
3. Obsessive-compulsive disorders involve :
 - (A) Loss of contact with reality.
 - (B) Unresolved anger.
 - (C) Unresolved Oedipal conflict.
 - (D) High levels of anxiety.
4. _____ characterised by recurrent uncontrollable thought and irresistible behaviours.
 - (A) OCD.
 - (B) Stress disorders.
 - (C) Somatoform disorders.
 - (D) PTSD.
5. A rare condition in which separate personalities exist in the same person is called :
 - (A) Dissociative identity disorder.
 - (B) Split personality.
 - (C) Schizophrenia.
 - (D) Amnesia.
6. The extreme reaction known as fugue refers to :
 - (A) Physical flight to escape conflict.
 - (B) Severe depression.
 - (C) Hallucinations.
 - (D) Obsessive behaviour.
7. Generally, “abnormal” means deviation from the :
 - (A) Social Stigma.
 - (B) Rule and Regulations.
 - (C) “Norm” or “Standard”.
 - (D) Basic Principles of living.

8. DSM 5 was established in the year _____ ?
- (A) 2013. (B) 2014.
(C) 2014. (D) 2010.
9. Severe anxiety over the idea of discarding possessions can be treated as a symptom of ?
- (A) Body dysmorphic disorder. (B) Hoarding disorder.
(C) OCD. (D) Dissociation disorder.
10. _____ focused on how peoples irrational and inaccurate thoughts about themselves and the world can contribute to psychological disorders.
- (A) Aron beck. (B) Piaget.
(C) Freud. (D) Rogers.
11. Process through which we seek to know and understand others is termed as :
- (A) Understanding. (B) Social perception.
(C) Obedience. (D) Social facilitation.
12. According to causal attribution theory the extent to which other people react to a given stimulus in the same manner as the person we are considering is known as :
- (A) Consensus. (B) Similarity.
(C) Consistency. (D) Distinctiveness.
13. Attention, encoding and retrieval are basic processes of ?
- (A) Reasoning. (B) Creativity.
(C) Social thought. (D) None of the above.
14. _____ is the tendency to imagine other outcomes in a situation than the ones that actually occurred.
- (A) Counter factual thinking. (B) Optimistic bias.
(C) Planning fallacy. (D) Magical thinking.
15. Which among below is not an error of social cognition ?
- (A) Schema. (B) Optimistic bias.
(C) Planning fallacy. (D) Magical thinking.

16. Norman Triplett's study on social facilitation was a _____ study.
- (A) Correlational. (B) Observational.
(C) Experimental. (D) Qualitative.
17. The field which the structure, function, growth, origin, and evolution of living things is called :
- (A) Biology. (B) Social psychology.
(C) Neurology. (D) Structuralism.
18. The variable which is manipulated in an experimental research is called :
- (A) Dependent variable. (B) Independent variable.
(C) Extraneous variable. (D) Continuous variable.
19. _____ is a standardised, planned, and systematic approach to objectively observe and record behaviour.
- (A) Survey. (B) Experiment.
(C) Observation. (D) Record.
20. When a researcher asks large numbers of people to respond to questions about their attitudes or behaviour. It is :
- (A) Survey method. (B) Experimental.
(C) Observation. (D) Correlation.

THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

Psychology

PSY 3C 05/PSY 4C 05—PSYCHOLOGY OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR
AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Time : Two Hours and Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

*Answer at least ten questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Concept of Abnormality.
2. Exorcism.
3. Diathesis stress model.
4. Acute stress disorder.
5. Hoarding disorder.
6. Trauma.
7. Hypochondriasis.
8. Depersonalization.
9. Compliance.
10. Facial feedback hypothesis.
11. Magical thinking.
12. Micro expressions.
13. Controlled processing.
14. Empathy Altruism Hypothesis.
15. Schemas.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Differentiate Agoraphobia from social phobia.
17. Contemporary views of abnormality.

Turn over

18. How does unemployment cause adjustment disorder ?
19. What are the causes of conversion disorder ? How can it be managed ?
20. How do we manage Impressions ?
21. Kelly's theory of causal attribution.
22. Impact of schemas on social cognition.
23. Steps in responding to emergency.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

*Answer any **two** questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Examine the different types of dissociative disorder.
25. Explain the factors that predispose a person to stress.
26. Elucidate the causes of aggression.
27. Examine the theories of pro-social behaviour.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Psychology

PSY 3B 01—PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT AND TESTING

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Section A

*Answer at least **eight** questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 24.*

1. Measurement.
2. Psychophysics.
3. Variables.
4. Standardization.
5. Criterion referencing.
6. Reliability.
7. Criterion validity.
8. Percentile.
9. Descriptive research.
10. Questionnaire.
11. Sampling.
12. Inferential statistics.

(8 × 3 = 24 marks)

Section B

*Answer at least **five** questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 25.*

13. Which are the different sources of review ?
14. What are norms ? Which are the different types of norms ?

Turn over

15. Examine the properties of measurement scales.
16. How do we evaluate a test as a good test ?
17. Which are the different types of reliability.
18. Differentiate content validity from construct validity.
19. APA style of writing a research report.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Section C

*Answer any **one** questions.
The question carries 11 marks.*

20. Explain the psychophysical scaling methods.
21. Examine the ethical issues to be considered while using psychological tests.

(1 × 11 = 11 marks)

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**THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Psychology

PSY 3C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS—III

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

*Answer all questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Normal distribution is often done with which of the following variables ?
 - (a) Confounding variable.
 - (b) Discrete variable.
 - (c) Continuous variable.
 - (d) Independent variable.
2. Which one of the following statements is true about hypothesis ?
 - (a) It is an assumption about population value.
 - (b) There are different types of hypothesis.
 - (c) Hypothesis testing is a function of inferential statistics.
 - (d) All of the above.
3. ANOVA was developed by :
 - (a) Gauss
 - (b) A. N. Fieldman.
 - (c) R.A. Fisher.
 - (d) None of the above.
4. Systematic sampling involves :
 - (a) Selecting n largest units.
 - (b) Selecting n middle units.
 - (c) Selecting n units at equal intervals.
 - (d) None of the above.
5. In any normal curve, what extent of the measurements lies in the interval $\mu \pm 1\sigma$?
 - (a) 2/3.
 - (b) 1/3.
 - (c) 1/2.
 - (d) 1/4.

Turn over

6. When the mean, median, and mode have different values the distribution is said to be ?
- (a) Normal. (b) Skewed.
(c) Kurtosis. (d) Flat.
7. Type I error involves :
- (a) Rejecting a null hypothesis when it is true.
(b) Rejecting a null hypothesis when it is false.
(c) Accepting a null hypothesis when it is false.
(d) Accepting a null hypothesis when it is true.
8. If you have nominal data which nonparametric statistic should you use ?
- (a) Chi-square. (b) Spearman's rho.
(c) 't' test. (d) Wilcoxon.
9. Which of the following is not true of parametric statistics ?
- (a) They are inferential tests.
(b) They assume certain characteristics of population parameters.
(c) They assume normality of the population.
(d) They are distribution-free.
10. Which is a statistical procedure for testing whether two independent populations differ in their measure of central tendency or location ?
- (a) Sign - rank test. (b) Median test.
(c) Run test. (d) Wilcoxon test.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

11. Define central limit theorem.
12. What are the characteristics of chi square test ?
13. What do you mean by the power of a test ?
14. Differentiate random and non random sampling.
15. Mention the features of Poisson distribution.
16. How do you test equality of variance ?
17. What do you understand by degrees of freedom ?

18. When are small sample tests used ?
19. List the advantages of stratified random sampling.
20. What is paired t test ?

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

*Answer any **six** questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Explain the features of z test.
22. What are the characteristics of normal distribution ?
23. Mention the conditions to be satisfied while using large sample tests.
24. In a distribution that is exactly normal, 7% of the items are under 35 and 89% are under 63, what are the mean and standard deviation of the distribution?
25. How is random sampling different from non random sampling ?
26. Discuss the features of Binomial distribution.
27. What do you mean by post-hoc tests ?
28. Examine the test of single means.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

*Answer any **two** questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Explain the chief characteristics and assumptions of normal distribution.
30. Provide an instance where you can apply the technique of ANOVA explaining its different possibilities.
31. Distinguish between one tailed and two tailed test.
32. What is sampling ? Discuss the different types of sampling methods with suitable examples.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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**THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Psychology

PSY 3C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—III

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

*Answer all questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. _____ body of thalamus is involved in vision.
2. Place theory for auditory coding was originally proposed by _____.
3. Environmental cues for our behavior are termed _____.
4. _____ is a specialized primary lymphoid organ of the immune system.
5. _____ is the pain felt by some amputees long after the limbs have been removed.
6. Primary visual cortex consist of _____ layers of neural cells.
7. _____ cue enable us to localize sounds.
8. Awareness of limb position is known as _____ sense.
9. _____ secrete hormone that do not require ducts for transport.
10. _____ structure provides oxygen and nutrients to a growing baby in uterus.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

*Answer all questions.
Write short notes.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Somatosensory cortex.
12. Endocrine glands.
13. Pain receptors.
14. Vibration sense.

Turn over

15. Cutaneous sense.
16. Taste threshold.
17. Statoreceptors.
18. Myopia.
19. Visual receptors.
20. Nyktelopia.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

*Answer any six questions in a paragraph.
Each answer carries 5 marks.*

21. Explain the structure of eye.
22. Discuss about the auditory pathway.
23. Explain the taste pathway and transmission of signals into CNS.
24. Give an account of thermal sensation.
25. Explain the detection and transmission of tactile sensations.
26. Describe the anatomy of taste buds and its function.
27. Explain the anatomy of auditory system.
28. Explain visual pathway.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Question)

*Answer any two questions.
Each answer carries 10 marks.*

29. Explain theories of colour perception and visual defects.
30. Explain purpose of pain, type, sensation and the pain suppressive system.
31. Describe the organization of olfactory membrane, sense of smell and stimulation of olfactory cells.
32. Elaborate on major endocrine glands, their location, hormones produced and its roles.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Psychology

PSY 3C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS-III

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

*Answer all questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

A) Multiple choices. Choose the correct answer :

1. Non-sampling error can be reduced by :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) Decreasing sample size. | b) Increasing sample size. |
| c) Data duplication. | d) Increasing selection bias. |

2. The distribution that is formed by all possible values of a statistics is known as :

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Binomial distribution. | b) Poisson distribution. |
| c) Sampling distribution. | d) Normal distribution. |

3. The null hypothesis in ANOVA assumes that :

- | |
|---|
| a) More than two populations cannot be compared. |
| b) Populations being compared have the same mean. |
| c) Populations being compared have different means. |
| d) No assumptions can be made. |

4. In Chi-square test, the degrees of freedom is calculated using the formula :

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a) rc . | b) $r + c$. |
| c) $(r - 1)(c - 1)$ | d) $(r + 1)(c + 1)$. |

5. In a scatter diagram a downward trend is indicative of :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Zero correlation. | b) Positive correlation. |
| c) Negative correlation. | d) Significant correlation. |

Turn over

6. Which of the following statements is true of p value ?
- It rules out the role of bias.
 - It indicates the probability that the null hypothesis is true.
 - It indicates the probability that the null hypothesis is false.
 - It indicates the probability of seeing the observed result by chance alone.
7. The value that separates a rejection region from an acceptance region is named :
- Significance level.
 - Confidence interval.
 - Critical value.
 - t score.
8. In order to reduce the chance of type II error, one should :
- Decrease the sample size.
 - Increase the sample size.
 - Decrease the level of significance.
 - Increase the confidence coefficient.
9. In a one-tailed test, the region of rejection is :
- Always greater than 0.5.
 - Always greater than for a two-tailed test.
 - Found in the tail that supports the alterate hypothesis.
 - Found in the tail that supports the null hypothesis.
10. In sampling with replacement, a sampling unit can be selected :
- More than one time.
 - Only once.
 - Two times.
 - Less than one time.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

Write short notes on **all** questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- Cluster sampling.
- Type I error.
- Power of a test.
- Test of equality of proportions.
- Variance.
- Significance level.

17. Paired t test.
18. Degrees of freedom.
19. Chi-square test.
20. Scatter diagram.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

*Answer any **six** questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Examine the concept of central limit theorem.
22. How do you test equality of variance ?
23. Mention the advantages of random sampling methods.
24. Discuss the characteristics of Binomial and Poisson distribution.
25. Evaluate the terms critical region and level of significance.
26. Mention the instances where paired and unpaired tests can be used.
27. Which are the chief tests of correlation ?
28. Examine the chief causes of sampling error.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

*Answer any **two** questions in an essay each.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Examine the fundamental concepts in hypothesis testing.
30. What are the chief features of normal distribution ? Describe its applications in psychological research.
31. What are the instances where large sample tests are used ? Demonstrate with examples.
32. How can the different techniques of sampling be used effectively in data collection.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Psychology

PSY 3C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—III

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

Answer all questions in a word.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. _____ is the sensation of colour
2. _____ inhibits photoreceptors.
3. _____ muscle is attached to hammer bone in middle ear.
4. _____ body of thalamus is involved in audition.
5. Sensation of smell is known as _____.
6. Sensation of taste is known as _____.
7. _____ gland secrete hormone that is transported through ducts.
8. _____ area in the midbrain when stimulated suppress pain.
9. _____ protein in the muscles help in contraction.
10. A state of existing tension or support in muscles is known as _____.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

Answer all questions.

Write short notes.

Each question carries 2 marks.

11. Astigmatism.
12. Endocrine glands.
13. Tactile sense.
14. Position sense.

Turn over

15. Thermal receptors.
16. Taste threshold.
17. Colour blindness.
18. Myopia.
19. Hypothalamus.
20. Cutaneous sense.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

*Answer any **six** questions in a paragraph.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Explain the chemistry of vision and transduction in retina.
22. Discuss about the pain suppression system and pain sensation.
23. Explain the detection and transmission of tactile sensations.
24. Give an account of organization of olfactory membrane and sense of smell.
25. Explain the taste pathway and transmission of signals into CNS.
26. Write short notes on hearing abnormalities.
27. Explain the structure of eye.
28. Explain transmission of smell signals into central nervous system.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Question)

*Answer any **two** questions.
Each answer carries 10 marks.*

29. Describe the organization of olfactory membrane, sense of smell and stimulation of olfactory cells.
30. Elaborate the importance of endocrine glands and give an account of major endocrine glands.
31. Explain anatomy of taste buds, its function, taste preference and control of diet.
32. Which are the theories of colour perception and explain visual defects ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Psychology

PSY 3B 01—PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT AND TESTING

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

*Answer all **ten** questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ is a statistic that gives the relative standing of a numerical data point when compared to all other data points in a distribution.
2. _____ is the level at which an increase in a detected stimulus can be perceived.
3. _____ is the study of quantitative relations between psychological events and physical events or, more specifically, between sensations and the stimuli that produce them.
4. The economy of time, effort and money in testing is termed _____.
5. Essay questions are examples of a _____ test.
6. The blue print of research is called a _____.
7. _____ is the validity of applying the conclusions of a scientific study outside the context of that study.
8. _____ type of test is time bound.
9. A tentative statement showing the relationship between different variables is called _____.
10. _____ is manipulation of variables under controlled condition.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Turn over

Part B

*Answer all questions in two or three sentences each.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. Ordinal scale. | 12. Differential threshold. |
| 13. Norms. | 14. Snowball sampling. |
| 15. Research design. | 16. Speed test. |
| 17. Weber's law. | 18. Objectivity. |
| 19. Hypothesis. | 20. Descriptive statistics. |

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

*Answer any six questions in a paragraph to one page.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Examine the problems in Psychological measurement.
22. Compare method of minimal changes with method of limits.
23. What are the uses of psychological tests ?
24. What is Reliability ? Which are the different types of reliability ?
25. Compare applied research with basic research.
26. What is the purpose of doing reviews ?
27. Examine the probability sampling methods.
28. Explain the APA style of writing a research report.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. What is Measurement ? Explain the levels of measurement.
30. What are the ethical issues in using a psychological test ?
31. Elucidate the process of doing research.
32. What is Norm referencing ? Examine the different types of norms ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Psychology

PSY 3B 01—CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

A. Objective Questions. Each question carries 1 mark :

Multiple Choices. Choose the correct answer :

1 Moral development in Kohlberg's theory bears similarity to :

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A) Erickson. | B) Piaget. |
| C) Carl Rogers. | D) Heins. |

2 The stage of phallic is the concept of the theory described by :

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A) Erickson. | B) Paiget. |
| C) Kohlberg. | D) Freud. |

3 Psychoanalyst views of development as shaped by _____ forces.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) Conscious. | B) Unconscious. |
| C) Subconscious. | D) Family. |

4 Paired genes that affect a trait is termed as :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) Mutation. | B) Instinct. |
| C) Alleles. | D) Drive. |

5 Inborn characteristics inherited at conception.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A) Genes. | B) Character. |
| C) Heredity. | D) Personality. |

Turn over

B. Fill in the Blanks :

- 6 Temporary support to help a child to master a task _____.
- 7 Tendency to attribute life to objects that are not live _____.
- 8 Final stage of prenatal growth is termed as _____.
- 9 Concern of mature adults for establishing the next generation _____.
- 10 Characteristic disposition reacting to situation is _____.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B*Write short notes on all the questions.**Each question carries 2 marks.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 11 Learning by imitation. | 12 DNA. |
| 13 Apgar Scale. | 14 Down syndrome. |
| 15 Prenatal diagnostic tests. | 16 ZPD. |
| 17 Conventional morality. | 18 Identity diffusion. |
| 19 G Stanly Hall. | 20 Empathy. |

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C*Answer any six questions in a paragraph each.**Each question carries 5 marks.*

- 21 Psychosexual development.
- 22 Erickson's theory of development.
- 23 Socio-cultural theory of development.
- 24 Newborn reflexes.
- 25 What are the different types of birth ?
- 26 Birth complications and its consequence.
- 27 How does attachment develop ?
- 28 Embryonic period.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

*Write any two questions as essays.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

- 29 Describe the various stages of prenatal period.
- 30 How do moral concepts develop according to Kohlberg ?
- 31 What are the various stages of Piaget's theory of cognitive development ?
- 32 What are the different properties involved in language development ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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