

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSG 4C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY-IV

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

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

1. Which is the chemical messenger secreted by fat cells that acts as an appetite suppressant ?
2. What is Anorexia ?
3. Which is the hormone released when K concentration in the blood is high ?
4. What does stimulation of periventricular nuclei lead to ?
5. Where are the reward centers located in limbic system ?
6. What is akinesia ?
7. Activation of the ——— axis, induces and enhances progressive ovarian and testicular sex hormone secretion.
8. What is menarche ?
9. Which part of the brain is responsible for preparing the body either to fight or flight ?
10. Which hormone is called the hunger hormone ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

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

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 11. Dehydration.    | 12. Hypovolaemia. |
| 13. Hormones.       | 14. Amino acids.  |
| 15. Testosterone.   | 16. Cachexia.     |
| 17. Neurotoxins.    | 18. Apoptosis.    |
| 19. Cingular Gyrus. | 20. Tremor.       |

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

**Turn over**

**Section C**

*Answer at least **four** questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 20.*

21. Factors that regulate the quantity of food intake.
22. What are the causes of Obesity ?
23. What is the effect of ADH in Thirst regulation ?
24. How does a male hypothalamus differ from a female hypothalamus structurally ?
25. Causes of cerebral hemorrhage.
26. What is the importance of reward and punishment centers in brain ?
27. What are the possible impairments in cognitive functions due to Parkinson's Disease ?
28. What are the symptoms of acute Bacterial Meningitis ?

(4 × 5 = 20 marks)

**Section D**

*Answer any **two** questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Examine the role of hypothalamus in eating behaviour.
30. Examine the Effects of Gonadal hormones on adults.
31. Explain the functions of Amygdala.
32. What is Epilepsy ? Which are the different types of Epilepsy.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

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

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. Psychoanalysis.      | 2. Semantics.        |
| 3. Adolescence.         | 4. Projection.       |
| 5. Developmental tasks. | 6. Period of zygote. |
| 7. Moro reflex.         | 8. Perception.       |
| 9. Ageing.              | 10. Language.        |
| 11. Socialization.      | 12. Coping.          |

(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. Explain Erikson's theory of development.
14. Describe the pattern of grieving.
15. Explain stress management programmes.
16. Describe biopsychosocial model of health.
17. Elucidate the theory of planned behaviour.

**Turn over**

18. Explain emotional responses to chronic illness.
19. Describe the periods of development.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

### Section C

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

20. Explain the stages of prenatal development.
21. Describe the socio emotional development from childhood to adolescence.

(1 × 11 = 11 marks)

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**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

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

Time : Two Hours and a 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. Hoarding disorder.
2. Trauma.
3. Hypochondriasis.
4. Depersonalization.
5. Compliance.
6. Facial feedback hypothesis.
7. Magical thinking.
8. Amnesia.
9. Pathological family pattern.
10. Fugue.
11. Trichotillomania.
12. Sociometry.
13. Availability heuristics.
14. Impression formation.
15. Schemas.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

**Turn over**

**Section B**

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

*Each question carries 6 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Clinical picture of specific phobia.
17. Characteristic features of Obsessive compulsive disorder.
18. Factors affecting conformity.
19. Compliance techniques based on commitment.
20. How does unemployment cause adjustment disorder ?
21. What are the causes of conversion disorder ? How can it be managed ?
22. Impression management.
23. Kelly's theory of causal attribution.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

**Section C**

*Answer any **two** questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Explain the factors that predispose a person to stress.
25. Elucidate the causes of aggression.
26. Examine the psychosocial and biological causes of abnormal behaviour.
27. What are Impressions ? How do we manage impressions ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSY 4B 01—INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

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. Define intelligence.
2. g factor.
3. Fluid and crystallized intelligence.
4. Self actualization.
5. Collective unconscious.
6. EPQ.
7. Projective tests.
8. Projection.
9. IQ.
10. Unconditional positive regard.
11. Ego defense mechanism.
12. Wechsler scale.

(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. Levels of consciousness.
14. Triarchic approach to intelligence.

**Turn over**

15. Eysenck's dimensions of personality.
16. Gardner's multiple intelligence.
17. Role of heredity and environment in intelligence.
18. Maslow's approach to personality.
19. Thurstone's primary mental abilities.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

### Section C

*Answer any **one** question.*

*The question carries 11 marks.*

20. Discuss the humanistic approach to personality.
21. Theory of emotional intelligence.

(1 × 11 = 11 marks)

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**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

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

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer all questions.  
Each question carries ½ mark.*

PART I

Choose the correct answer :

1. According to Erikson, from birth to 12 months is the stage of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Autonomy Vs Shame and Doubt.      b) Initiative Vs guilt.  
c) Trust Vs Mistrust.                      d) None of the above.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a procedure in which amniotic fluid is removed from the uterus for testing or treatment.  
a) Amniocentesis.                              b) Chorionic villus sampling.  
c) Ultra sound.                                 d) None of the above.
3. The process of trying to prevent oneself from getting a disease is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Secondary prevention.                      b) Primary prevention.  
c) Tertiary prevention.                        d) None of the above.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type social influence where an individual follows requests or suggestions.  
a) Compliance.                                 b) Obedience.  
c) Conformity.                                  d) None of the above.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Proposed causal attribution theory.  
a) Jones and Davis.                              b) Fritz Heider.  
c) Kelly.    d) Rotter.

Turn over

6. Tendency to help decrease as bystanders increase is called \_\_\_\_\_ effect.
- a) Self- fulfilling prophecy.                      b) Bystander effect.  
c) Pro-social behaviour.                      d) None of the above.

PART II

7. \_\_\_\_\_ proposed the psychosocial stages of development.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition of inflamed, painful, stiff or swollen joints and muscles.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Intelligence is the verbal reasoning that holds across the lifespan which reflects accumulated knowledge and vocabulary.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a pattern of thought or behavior that organizes categories of information and the relationships among them.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ a mental shortcut that allows people to solve problems and make judgments quickly and efficiently.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is deliberate infliction of harm on others.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

**Section B**

*Answer any five questions from Part I and five questions from Part II.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

PART I

13. Development.
14. Breech birth.
15. Socialization.
16. Theory of planned behaviour.
17. GAS model.
18. Controlled processing.

PART II

19. Micro expressions.
20. Descriptive Norms
21. Pluralistic ignorance.

22. Diffusion of responsibility.
23. Frustration aggression hypothesis.
24. Punishment.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Section C

Answer any **three** questions from Part I and **three** questions from Part II.

Each question carries 5 marks.

#### PART I

25. Stages of prenatal development.
26. Piaget s theory of cognitive development.
27. Bio-psychosocial model.
28. Developmental tasks of Adulthood.

#### PART II

29. Impact of Schema on Social cognition.
30. Factors that affect Social behaviour.
31. Dispositional influence of pro-social behaviour
32. Factors affecting Conformity.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

### Section D

Answer any **one** question from Part I and **one** question from Part II.

Each question carries 12 marks.

#### PART I

33. Examine the cognitive perspectives of health behaviour.
34. Examine the process of socialization ferom infancy to middle adulthood.

#### PART II

35. How do we manage impressions ? Explain.
36. Examine the ways to prevent and control aggression.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**

## Psychology

PSY 3C 07 AND PSY 4C 07—ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR I AND ABNORMAL  
BEHAVIOUR II

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer all questions.  
Each question carries ½ mark.*

## PART I

Choose the correct answer :

1. DSM stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Conversion disorder and hypochondriasis are classified as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ proposed GAS model.
4. The false belief that one is someone with fame or power is called delusion of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The experience of two years of hypomania symptoms that do not meet the criteria for a manic episode is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ neurotransmitter is associated specifically with Bipolar Disorder

## PART II

7. A core feature of all abnormal behavior is that it is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Absolute.
  - (b) Learned.
  - (c) Maladaptive.
  - (d) Age dependent.
8. The Freudian explanation of anxiety disorders emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) the avoidance paradox.
  - (b) learned habits of self-defeating behavior.
  - (c) forbidden impulses that threaten a loss of control.
  - (d) the development of a faulty or inaccurate self-image and distorted self-perceptions.

**Turn over**

9. A rare condition in which separate personalities exist in the same person is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) DID. (b) Split personality.  
(c) Schizophrenia. (d) Amnesia.
10. In Schizophrenia psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations delusions, disorganised speech and grossly disorganised or catatonic behaviours are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Negative symptoms. (b) Positive symptoms.  
(c) Mediating symptoms. (d) Catastrophic symptoms.
11. Enuresis in child hood disorders means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Sleep walking. (b) Bed wetting.  
(c) Stammering . (d) Lack of bowel control.
12. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of individuals with paranoid personality disorder?
- (a) Avoidance of close relationships.  
(b) Avoidance of public spaces.  
(c) Feel that they are betrayed by others.  
(d) Aggressive to others.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

### Section B

*Answer any five questions from Part I and 5 questions from Part II.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

#### PART I

13. Trichotillomania.  
14. Pathological Family pattern.  
15. Social Phobia.  
16. Amnesia.  
17. Hypertension.  
18. Hallucination

## PART II

19. Dysthymia.
20. General adaptation syndrome.
21. Seizure.
22. Avolition.
23. Separation anxiety.
24. Conduct disorder.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

## Section C

Answer any **three** questions from Part I and **three** questions from Part II.  
Each question carries 5 marks.

## PART I

25. Which are the factors that predispose a person to stress ?
26. Post-traumatic stress disorder.
27. Causal factors of Fugue.
28. Clinical picture of Obsessive compulsive disorder.

## PART II

29. Negative symptoms of Schizophrenia.
30. Characteristics of ADHD.
31. Which are the four types of episodes of mood disorder ?
32. Clinical picture of delusional disorder.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

## Section D

Answer any **one** question from Part I and **one** question from Part II.  
Each question carries 12 marks.

## PART I

33. How do we know that a person is normal or Abnormal ? Discuss.
34. Give a brief outline of the nature and characteristics of Dissociative disorders.

## PART II

35. Which are the types of personality disorders under cluster A ? Explain.
36. Discuss the key causal factors of Schizophrenia and Explain its treatment.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021****Psychology****PSY 3C 06 AND PSY 4C 06—LIFE-SPAN DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY**

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A***Answer all questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.***PART I**

Choose the correct answer :

1. Piaget's developmental sequences follow in which order ?
  - a) Pre-operational, sensory-motor, concrete operational, formal operational.
  - b) Sensory-motor, operational, concrete operational, formal operational.
  - c) Sensory-motor, preoperational, formal operational, concrete operational.
  - d) Sensory-motor, pre-operational, concrete operational, formal operational.
2. Which of the following is NOT one of Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning ?
  - a) Conventional.
  - b) Unconventional.
  - c) Post-conventional.
  - d) Pre-conventional.
3. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE ?
  - a) Development is a pattern of change that begins at conception.
  - b) Development is continuous and continues throughout the life span.
  - c) The different domains of development are interwoven and interrelated.
  - d) Human development starts from the moment of birth till death.

4. The psychosocial task during one's high school years is to achieve a sense of ?
- a) Industry.
  - b) Delinquency.
  - c) Autonomy.
  - d) Identity.
5. Being able to play guitar well is an example of possessing good :
- a) Fine motor skills.
  - b) Gross motor skills.
  - c) Reflexes.
  - d) Locomotor skills.
6. The number of years since a person was born is a key element in the definition of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Chronological age.
  - b) Biological age.
  - c) Psychological age.
  - d) Developmental age.

#### PART II

7. Health Psychology is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) What causes illness ?
  - b) Who is responsible for illness ?
  - c) How should illness be treated ?
  - d) All of the above.
8. The models of health behaviour are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Mental models of health behaviour.
  - b) Cognition models of health behaviour.
  - c) Brain models of health behaviour.
  - d) Thought models of health behaviour.
9. Which of these is not an element of the Health Belief Model ?
- a) Threat.
  - b) Expectations.
  - c) Cure.
  - d) Socio-demographic factors.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the seat of primary emotions.
- a) Thalamus.
  - b) Adrenal gland.
  - c) Thyroid gland.
  - d) None of these.
11. Gerontology is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Human Being.
  - b) Special Groups.
  - c) Aged and Aging.
  - d) All of these.
12. The first one year of life is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Pre-school age.
  - b) Infancy.
  - c) School aged.
  - d) Adolescent



**Section B**

*Answer any **five** questions from Part I and **five** questions from Part II.  
Each question carries 2 marks.*

**PART I**

13. Development.
14. Fertilization.
15. Babinski reflex.
16. Phonology.
17. Grieving.
18. Fight or flight response.

**PART II**

19. Meditation.
20. Tertiary Prevention.
21. Well-being.
22. Contemplation stage.
23. Goal theory.
24. Self-efficacy.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

**Section C**

*Answer any **three** questions from Part I and **three** questions from Part II.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

**PART I**

25. Developmental tasks of early childhood.
26. Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
27. Prenatal and perinatal diagnostic tests.
28. Close relationships in adulthood.

**PART II**

29. Problem focused coping.
30. Health belief model.
31. Emotional response to chronic illness.
32. Kubler Ross Grief Model.

**Section D**

*Answer any one question from Part I and one question from Part II.  
Each question carries 12 marks.*

**PART I**

33. Examine the psychosocial theory of development by Eric Erikson.
34. Explain the language development process in children.

**PART II**

35. Compare biomedical and bio-psychosocial model of health.
36. Examine the relationship between stressors and stress and how can we manage stress ?

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

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**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021****Psychology****PSY 3C 05 AND PSY 4C 05—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF  
SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR****(2017 Admissions)****(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 AND PSY 4C 05—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF  
SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. A sub type of schizophrenia which is also known as Hebephrenia is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Simple. (B) Paranoid.  
(C) Undifferentiated. (D) Disorganized.
2. Inappropriate autonomous nervous system is a neuro- physiological causal factor for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Schizoid. (B) Schizophrenia.  
(C) Schizotypal. (D) OCPD.
3. A person experience both manic and depressive episodes in \_\_\_\_\_ disorder.  
(A) Dysthymia. (B) Cyclothymia.  
(C) Unipolar. (D) Bipolar.
4. 'Melancholic is otherwise known as \_\_\_\_\_ depression.  
(A) Endogenous. (B) Mood congruent.  
(C) Mood incongruent. (D) Bipolar.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by new situations or changing events.  
(A) Prevalence. (B) Specific phobia.  
(C) Social phobia. (D) Situational anxiety.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a disorder involving extensive stiffening of the blood vessels.  
(A) Schizophrenia. (B) Dependence.  
(C) Malnutrition. (D) Liver cirrhosis.
7. People with this type are preoccupied with concern they have a serious disease \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Somatization disorder. (B) Hypochondriasis.  
(C) Pain disorder. (D) Conversion disorder.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the presentation of a wide range of noxious stimuli with alcohol consumption in order to suppress drinking behavior.
- (A) Intramuscular injection. (B) Relapse.  
(C) Nausea. (D) Aversive conditioning.
9. The kind of procedures most of us have experienced in getting a “medical check up” is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Neurological examination. (B) General physical examination.  
(C) Scanning. (D) X-rays.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ attempts to provide a realistic picture of an individual in interaction with his / her social environment.
- (A) Psychological assessment. (B) Neurological assessment.  
(C) Neuro-psychological exam. (D) General exam.
11. According to the text, people will nearly always voice their convictions if :
- (A) If two other people have done so.  
(B) If one other person has done so.  
(C) If more than two people have done so.  
(D) None of the above.
12. Conformity that results from accepting evidence about reality provided by others is :
- (A) Informational influence. (B) Nominal influence.  
(C) Direct influence. (D) Normative influence.
13. An experimenter manipulates what variable ?
- (A) Control. (B) Independent.  
(C) Dependent. (D) Experimental.
14. The procedure that fools people into disclosing their attitudes is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Bogus pipeline. (B) Denial paradox.  
(C) Low-ball technique. (D) Foot-in-the-door phenomenon.

15. The blocking of goal-directed behavior is :
- (A) Frustration. (B) Displacement.  
(C) Disarticulation. (D) Aggravation.
16. The perception that one is less well off than others to whom one compares oneself is :
- (A) The social comparison effect. (B) Relative deprivation.  
(C) The adaptation-level effect. (D) Relative displacement.
17. Which of the following is not conducive to aggression ?
- (A) Pain. (B) Heat.  
(C) Cool temperature. (D) Crowding.
18. According to the text, a strategy for gaining a concession is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Overjustification technique. (B) Underjustification technique.  
(C) Transparency technique. (D) Door-in-the-face technique.
19. Calvin asks his mother for ice cream with strawberries and nuts on top. She refuses. He then asks for a cookie, and she grants his request. Calvin has successfully used the :
- (A) Over justification technique. (B) Foot-in-the-door technique.  
(C) Door-in-the-face technique. (D) Under justification technique.
20. Zimbardo interpreted the results of his simulated prison study as an indication of the :
- (A) Powerful influence of roles on people.  
(B) Tendency to show compassion to people in need.  
(C) Weakness of social pressure in some situations.  
(D) Tendency to displace aggression.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

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

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

PART A (OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS)

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. As the individual moves higher or lower of this average, normalcy will decrease and abnormality increase. Which criterion of abnormality is referred here ?
  - A) Statistical rarity.
  - B) Subjective distress.
  - C) Deviation from social norm.
  - D) Psychological dysfunction.
2. The primary type of treatment for demonic possession was :
  - A) Chaining.
  - B) Exorcism.
  - C) Hospitalization.
  - D) Deinstitutionalization.
3. The simultaneous occurrence of two or more incompatible motives results in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Pressure.
  - B) Flight or fight syndrome.
  - C) Frustration.
  - D) Conflict.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by the id's impulses threatening to break through ego controls into behavior that will be punished in some way.
  - A) Moral anxiety.
  - B) Objective anxiety.
  - C) Real anxiety.
  - D) Neurotic anxiety.

**Turn over**

5. What is the full form of DSM 5 ?
- A) Dementia Status Mentalism.
  - B) Diagnostic and statistical Manual.
  - C) Dysfunctional and Statistical Manual.
  - D) Diagnostic and Stress Indicator Manual.
6. Disturbance in the normally integrated functions of consciousness, identity and memory are hallmark of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Somatoform disorders.
  - B) Anxiety disorder.
  - C) Dissociative disorders.
  - D) Adjustment disorders.

## PART B

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries ½ mark.*

7. Change in behaviour or belief as a result of real or imagined group pressure is :
- A) Compliance.
  - B) Acceptance.
  - C) Conformity.
  - D) Reactance.
8. Conformity that results from accepting evidence about reality provided by others is :
- A) Informational influence.
  - B) Nominal influence.
  - C) Direct influence.
  - D) Normative influence.
9. Frustration and aggression hypothesis is given by :
- A) Festinger.
  - B) Dollard and Miller.
  - C) Milgram.
  - D) Solomon Ash.
10. A voluntary behaviour intended to benefit another is termed as :
- A) Co-operation.
  - B) Volunteering.
  - C) Prosocial behaviour.
  - D) Sharing.
11. An individual who is smiled during a social event will actually come to find the event more often enjoyable experience. Which concept is this referring to ?
- A) Facial feedback hypothesis.
  - B) Hypothesis of catharsis.
  - C) Canon-Bard theory of emotion.
  - D) Emotional expression.



12. Jones and Davis proposed which theory ?

- A) Social desirability theory.                      B) Attribution theory.  
 C) Social cognitive theory.                         D) Theory of planned behaviour.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

### Section B

#### PART A

*Answer any five questions.  
 Each question carries 2 marks.*

Write short notes on the following :

13. Defense mechanisms.
14. Subtypes of specific phobia.
15. Generalized social phobia.
16. Stressors and coping strategies.
17. Moral management.
18. Hypochondriasis.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

#### PART B

*Answer any five questions.  
 Each question carries 2 marks.*

Write short notes on the following :

19. Encoding.
20. Automatic processing.
21. Counterfactual thinking.
22. Non-verbal communication.
23. Normative social influence.
24. Altruism.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

**Turn over**

**Section C**

## PART A

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

Write a short essay on the following :

25. Stress from bereavement.
26. Imbalances of neurotransmitters.
27. Hypertension.
28. Somatization disorder.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

## PART B

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

Write a short essay on the following :

29. Nature and scope of social psychology.
30. Kelly's theory of causal attribution.
31. External and internal influences on helping behaviour.
32. Role of heuristics in social cognition.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

**Section D**

## PART A

*Answer any **one** question which carries 12 marks.*

Write an essay on the following :

33. Explain in detail the clinical picture of any three anxiety disorders.
34. Discuss the nature and symptom picture of Post-Traumatic stress disorders.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

## PART B

*Answer any **one** question which carries 12 marks.*

Write an essay on the following :

35. Explain the impact of schemas on social cognition.
36. Discuss the principles and techniques of compliance explaining obedience to authority.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021****Psychology****PSY 3C 05 AND PSY 4C 05—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF  
SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR****(2014 Admissions)****(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 AND PSY 4C 05—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF  
SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The meaning of the word 'schizophrenia' is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) Violent behavior. (B) Mental disorder.  
(C) Split mind. (D) Aggressive behavior.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the inability to experience joy or pleasure.  
(A) Apathy. (B) Empathy.  
(C) Anhedonia. (D) Dysthymia.
3. Which of the following is not a symptom of mood disorder ?  
(A) Flight of ideas. (B) Distractibility.  
(C) Inflated self. (D) Derailment of asocial.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a disorder in which for at least the past two years, the person has been bothered for most of the day by a depressed mood but not of sufficient persistence or severity to meet the criteris for major depression.  
(A) Paranoia. (B) Dysthymia.  
(C) Cyclothymia. (D) Mania.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is best known of depression specific psychotherapy for unipolar depression.  
(A) Cognitive behavioral therapy. (B) Lithium therapy.  
(C) Interpersonal therapy. (D) Family therapy.
6. Those drugs that affects mental functioning are called as \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) Psychoactive drugs. (B) Dependence.  
(C) Tolerance. (D) Alcoholism.
7. Dissociative fugue is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) Barbiturates. (B) Psychogenic fugue.  
(C) Psychogenic amnesia. (D) None of the above.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ disorder is characterised by feeling detached from one's life, thoughts and feelings.
- (A) Depersonalisation. (B) Dissociation.  
(C) Amnestic. (D) Fugue.
9. The most commonly used test for measuring adult intelligence is :
- (A) WISC. (B) WAIS.  
(C) HRSD. (D) BPRS.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Tests are unstructured in that they rely on various ambiguous stimuli, such as inkblots or picture.
- (A) Intelligence. (B) Personality.  
(C) Performance. (D) Projective.
11. Conformity that involves both acting and believing in accord with social pressure is :
- (A) Compliance. (B) Cohesiveness.  
(C) Obedience. (D) Acceptance.
12. In Asch's study of conformity involving the length of lines, naïve participants conformed \_\_\_\_\_ of the time.
- (A) 20 percent. (B) 47 percent.  
(C) 37 percent. (D) 61 percent.
13. The procedure in which every person in the population being studied has an equal chance of inclusion is :
- (A) Survey research. (B) Equal sample.  
(C) Controlled sample. (D) Random sample.
14. The process of assigning participants to the conditions of an experiment such that all persons have the same chance of being in a(n) :
- (A) Ethics of experimentation. (B) Random assignment.  
(C) Mundane realism. (D) Informed consent.

15. The degree of attraction among group members relates to the dimension of :
- (A) Compatibility. (B) Structure.  
(C) Cohesiveness. (D) Conformity.
16. Physical or verbal behavior intended to hurt someone is :
- (A) Aggression. (B) Instrumental aggression.  
(C) Violence. (D) Hostility.
17. An expectation that people will help those dependent upon them is :
- (A) Social-responsibility norm. (B) Reciprocity norm.  
(C) Dependent norm. (D) Social norm.
18. In Latane and Darley's research involving staging an epileptic seizure, \_\_\_\_\_ percent of those who thought they were alone and \_\_\_\_\_ percent of those who thought there were others left the room to seek aid.
- (A) 66, 24. (B) 76, 42.  
(C) 85, 31. (D) 90, 54.
19. Studies of conformity indicate that people are more apt to be influenced by others if they :
- (A) Are concerned about the approval of others.  
(B) Have low needs for certainty and structure.  
(C) Are in temporary rather than established groups.  
(D) Are in very large groups.
20. Frustration probably encourages aggression because it :
- (A) Triggers genetic mechanisms.  
(B) Raises arousal levels and sensitivity to cues for aggression.  
(C) Triggers biological cues for aggression.  
(D) Relieves tension.

## FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

## Psychology

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

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

## Part A

*Answer all questions.  
Each question carries ½ mark.*

## I. Choose the correct answer :

- 1 Predisposition or vulnerability to develop a disorder is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Stress.
  - b) Diathesis.
  - c) Diagnosis.
  - d) Displacement.
- 2 Clinical term for causal factor \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Epidemiology.
  - b) Epistemology.
  - c) Etiology.
  - d) Prognosis.
- 3 What does DSM stand for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Diagnostic services for mental health.
  - b) Diagnostic and service manual for mental disorders.
  - c) Diagnostic and statistical manual for mental disorders.
  - d) None of the above.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how we form impressions and make inferences about other people ?
  - a) Social facilitation.
  - b) Social laughing.
  - c) Social perception.
  - d) Social cognition.
- 5 The way in which we compare ourselves to others in order to provide our attitudes and behavior with validity is known as ?
  - a) Social competition.
  - b) Social comparison.
  - c) Self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - d) An evolutionary explanation.

Turn over

6 Negative attitudes that are tinged with fear, hatred, or suspicion is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Prejudice.

b) Authoritarianism.

c) Discrimination.

d) Displaced aggression.

II. Fill in the blanks :

7 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a belief that is clearly false and that indicates an abnormality in the affected person's content of thought.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a sense of agitation or nervousness, which is focused on upcoming potential danger.

9 Body dimorphic disorder is otherwise known as \_\_\_\_\_.

10 When making the "attribution error," we tend to overestimate the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ in judging the behavior of others.

11 \_\_\_\_\_ is termed as a tendency to expect the overall outcomes as positive.

12 \_\_\_\_\_ developed the co-variation model of attribution.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

13 Specific phobia.

14 Double depression.

15 De-realization.

16 Magical thinking.

17 Symptom amplification.

18 Group polarization.

19 Flat affect.

20 Depersoalisation.

21 Social psychology.

22 Altruism.

23 Group think.

24 Conformity.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

**Part C**

*Answer any six questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

25 Symptoms of Conversion disorder.

26 Criterion of abnormality.

27 Treatment for bipolar disorder.

28 Dissociative amnesia.



- 29 What is non-verbal communication ? Explain the different channels of Non-verbal communication.
- 30 Drive theory of social facilitation.
- 31 What is a schema and what are the different kinds of schemas ?
- 32 What are the pitfalls of group decision making ?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

#### Part D

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 12 marks.*

- 33 What is schizophrenia and which are the major symptoms of schizophrenia ?
- 34 Briefly explain the types of personality disorders.
- 35 Examine the potential sources of errors in social cognition.
- 36 Explain the cognitive and social learning theories of aggression.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

## FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

## Psychology

## PSY 4C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS—IV

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

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

## I. Fill in the blanks :

- 1 Inferential statistics is the branch of statistics which helps in inferring \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Sample value.
  - b) Population value.
  - c) Both (a) and (b).
  - d) None of these.
- 2 If a hypothesis is rejected at the 5% level of significance, it :
  - a) Will always be rejected at the 1% level.
  - b) Will always be accepted at the 1% level.
  - c) Will never be tested at the 1% level.
  - d) May be rejected or not rejected at the 1% level.
- 3 An important application of the chi-square distribution is :
  - a) Making inferences about a single population variance.
  - b) Testing for goodness of fit.
  - c) Testing for the independence of two variables.
  - d) All the above.
- 4 The opposite of null hypothesis is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Directional hypothesis.
  - b) Statistical hypothesis.
  - c) Alternate hypothesis.
  - d) Composite hypothesis.
- 5 The degrees of freedom for which the tabled 'F' value is found for test of significance of mean is given by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a)  $n$ .
  - b)  $n - 2$ .
  - c)  $n - 1$ .
  - d) None of these.

Turn over

Fill in the blanks :

- 6 To test the significance of difference between more than two groups \_\_\_\_\_ test is used.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ is a statistical analysis that helps determine the randomness of data by revealing any variables that might affect data patterns.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ is a non-parametric method for testing whether samples originate from the same distribution.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ is the probability of making a correct decision when the null hypothesis is false.
- 10 In \_\_\_\_\_ analysis, how a response variable depends on one or more predictors is studied.
- (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

### Part B

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11 Questionnaire.         | 12 Degrees of freedom.    |
| 13 Variance.              | 14 Level of significance. |
| 15 Split-half reliability | 16 Item.                  |
| 17 Correlation.           | 18 Parameter.             |
| 19 Equal interval.        | 20 Rank-Sum test.         |

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any six questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

- 21  $X^2$  test as goodness of fit.
- 22 Why do we check homogeneity before doing a statistical analysis ?
- 23 Differentiate sign test and Run test.
- 24 What is critical difference ? What is its significance ?
- 25 Explain the steps in one - way analysis of variance.
- 26 Which are the different types of validity ?
- 27 How do we find validity in the case of methods like interview or systematic observation ?
- 28 What is regression ? What are the uses of regression analysis ?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Part D**

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

- 29 What are the uses of  $X^2$  test ? Explain.
- 30 What is measurement ? Which are the scales of measurement ?
- 31 What is a nonparametric test ? Which are the commonly used non-parametric tests for comparing the significance of difference between two or more than two groups.
- 32 How do we construct a questionnaire ? Explain.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSY 4C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS—IV

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A (Objective Type Questions)**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

(A) Multiple choices. Choose the correct answer :

- 1 Which scale has a true zero point and constitutes the highest type of scale in terms of measurement ?
  - a) Nominal Scale.
  - b) Ordinal Scale.
  - c) Interval Scale.
  - d) Ratio Scale.
- 2 Which among the following is a post hoc test ?
  - a) Kruskal-Wallis test.
  - b) Newman-Keuls test.
  - c) Kuder-Richardsons test.
  - d) Mann-Whitney test.
- 3 Which among the following is a non-parametric test ?
  - a) ANOVA.
  - b) Students t test.
  - c) Mann Whitney U test.
  - d) Z test.
- 4 A very powerful test for testing the significance of the discrepancy between theory and experiment was given by Prof. Karl Pearson in 1900 :
  - a) Correlation.
  - b) Chi-square test.
  - c) T test.
  - d) F test.
- 5 To measure what a test intends to measure is :
  - a) Reliability.
  - b) Norms.
  - c) Validity.
  - d) Sensitivity.

**Turn over**

(B) Fill in the blanks :

- 6 A collection of raw scores which are processed and grouped together to serve as a comparison group is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ is a statistical model describing how well it fits a set of observations.
- 8 The primary purpose \_\_\_\_\_ is to understand if there is an interaction between the two independent variables on the dependent variable.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ test is a non-parametric statistical hypothesis test used when comparing two related samples, matched samples, or repeated measurements on a single sample to assess whether their population mean ranks differ
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ is the results of some transformation applied to the raw score.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

### Part B

*Write short notes on all questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

- 11 Scaled score.
- 12 Concurrent validity.
- 13 Mann-Whitney U test.
- 14 Wilcoxon signed-rank test.
- 15 One way ANOVA.
- 16 Sign test.
- 17 Degrees of freedom.
- 18 Item analysis.
- 19 Chi-Square test as test of homogeneity of proportion.
- 20 Critical Difference.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any six questions in a paragraph each.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

- 21 Describe why Chi-square test is called a goodness of fit test.
- 22 Describe the circumstances where Two-way ANOVA is used.

- 23 What is the difference between T-Tests and F-Tests ?
- 24 Why is post hoc tests done ? Mention some of the popular tests.
- 25 How is regression relevant in data analysis ?
- 26 How do you prepare a questionnaire ?
- 27 Explain Chi-Square test as a test for measuring independence of attributes.
- 28 What is reliability ? Explain any *two* methods to find it.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

#### Part D

*Answer any two questions in an essay each.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

- 29 What is Variance ? Explicate ANOVA with appropriate examples.
- 30 What is Reliability ? Elucidate the various practices to measure reliability.
- 31 Clarify the different Non-Parametric Tests with their rationale.
- 32 Explain in detail the different scales for measurement and give examples for each.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSY 4C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—IV

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a peptide hormone of the gastrointestinal system responsible for stimulating the digestion of fat and protein.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are molecules that combine to form proteins.
3. An eating disorder characterized by an abnormally low body weight, an intense fear of gaining weight and a distorted perception of weight is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ thirst, occurs when the volume of your blood is reduced due to fluid from sweating.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main female sex hormone.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a small region located at the base of the brain which plays a crucial role in many important functions, including releasing hormones and regulating body temperature.
7. The most important reward pathway in brain is the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The amygdala is part of \_\_\_\_\_ system.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of stroke caused by an artery in the brain bursting and causing localized bleeding in the surrounding areas.
10. A type of cell death in which a series of molecular steps in a cell lead to its death is \_\_\_\_\_.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Turn over**



**Part B**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Neurons.
12. Lipids.
13. Cellular dehydration.
14. Placidity.
15. Epilepsy.
16. Role of Ghrelin.
17. Obesity.
18. Testosterone.
19. Neurotoxins.
20. Sclerosis.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

**Part C**

*Answer any six questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Which are the factors that regulate the quantity of food intake ?
22. How can we treat obesity ?
23. Which are the ways of managing cellular dehydration ?
24. How does perinatal hormones affect behavioural development ?
25. How does gonadal hormones affect male reproduction related behaviour ?
26. What are the functions of Amygdala ?
27. Which are the possible infections in brain ?
28. Explain the causes of Alzheimer's disease.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Part D**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. What are the peripheral factors in water regulation ? Explain.
30. Elucidate the Neural mechanisms involved in sexual behaviour.
31. Examine the causes of brain damage.
32. Explain the different types of epilepsy.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

## FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

## Psychology

## PSY 4C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—IV

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

## Section A

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

## A. Objective Type Questions :

(i) Multiple Choices. Choose the correct answer :

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a hormone secreted by the adrenal medulla that causes an increase in sympathetic arousal.
  - (a) Endorphin.
  - (b) Etrophine.
  - (c) Epinephrine.
  - (d) Estrogen.
- 2) Schachter and Singer found that \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of the situation is crucial to the interpretation made of the visceral changes form the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
  - (a) Emotive.
  - (b) Cognitive.
  - (c) Collaborative.
  - (d) Feeling.
- 3) CCK is considered to act as a \_\_\_\_\_ signal.
  - (a) Satiative.
  - (b) Thirst.
  - (c) Hunger.
  - (d) None of the above.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ said that drinking results simply when the mouth is 'dry'.
  - (a) James Lange.
  - (b) Socrates.
  - (c) Plato.
  - (d) Hippocrates.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ produces oestrogen and progesterone.
  - (a) Testis.
  - (b) Medulla.
  - (c) Ovaries.
  - (d) Pituitary.

Turn over

(ii) Fill in the blanks :

- 6) Glands that secrete hormones which gets circulated by the bloodstream is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) A Tropic Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary which controls the 28 day sexual cycle in a woman is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) A major androgen is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) A hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland that allows the kidneys to reabsorb water is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) By stimulating a cat in the lateral hypothalamus area \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour occurs.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

### Section B

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 11) Amygdala.  | 12) Psychosurgery.      |
| 13) Sham rage. | 14) Parkinson's disease |
| 15) Apoptosis. | 16) Cafeteria feeding.  |
| 17) Aphagia.   | 18) Cholecystokinin.    |
| 19) Picca.     | 20) Thirst.             |

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Section C

*Answer any six questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

- 21) Kluver-Bucy Syndrome.
- 22) Any three neuropsychological disorders.
- 23) VMH lesion syndrome.
- 24) Role of stomach and mouth in eating.
- 25) Cognitive factors in Human Emotionality.
- 26) Frontal lobe surgery.
- 27) Obesity and other eating disorders.
- 28) Cerebrovascular disorders.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Section D**

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

- 29) Write an essay on hormones and sexual development.
- 30) Write an essay on effect of blood concentration of Glucose, amino acids, lipids and temperature on hunger and feeding.
- 31) Write an essay on the neural basis of emotion.
- 32) Write an essay on the physiology of thirst.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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## FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

## Psychology

## PSY 4B 01—INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

## Section A (Objective Type)

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

Choose the correct answer from the following options given :

1. Intelligence consisted of a general ability  $g$ , together with a number of different learned aptitudes. This idea is proposed by :  
(Terman, Binet, Spearman, Thurstone)
2. In which of the following cases would you expect to find the greatest similarity in IQ ?  
(Between non-twin siblings, Between parent and child, Between identical twins, Between fraternal twins)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the author of the book *Hereditary Genius*.  
(Stanford Binet, Francis Galton, Lewis Terman, David Weschler)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ seeks to delay gratification of the id's urges until appropriate outlets and situations can be found.  
(Ego, Superego, Preconscious, Unconscious)
5. Which of the following did Carl Rogers believe fosters a congruent self-concept ?  
(Conditional love, Appropriate role models, Immediate-need gratification, Unconditional love)

Fill in the Blanks :

6. \_\_\_\_\_ proposed that we actually have different intelligences.
7. A child's \_\_\_\_\_ indicates that he or she displayed the mental performance typical of a child of that chronological age.
8. In \_\_\_\_\_ we attribute our own thoughts, feelings or motives to another.

Turn over

9. \_\_\_\_\_ are emotionally charged images and thought forms that have universal meaning according to Carl Jung.
10. The personality test developed by Raymond Cattell is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

### Section B

*Answer in two or three sentences.*

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Define Intelligence.
12. What is meant by two factors in intelligence ?
13. Differentiate between aptitude and intelligence.
14. Giftedness.
15. List any two uses of achievement tests.
16. Basic anxiety.
17. Psychoticism.
18. Factor analysis.
19. Free-association.
20. MMPI.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Section C

*Answer in a paragraph of about half a page to one page.*

*Answer any six questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Explain extremes of intelligence.
22. Write a short note on Sternberg's triarchic approach.
23. Explain Raven's Progressive Matrices.
24. What are the types of aptitude tests ?
25. What is meant by individual psychology ?
26. How does type theories describe personality ?
27. Briefly explain dimensions of personality according to Eysenck.
28. What are the various measures of self report inventories of personality ?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Section D**

*Essay Type Questions.*  
*Answer any two of the following.*  
*Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Compare and contrast any four theories of intelligence.
30. Write an essay on aptitude and achievement tests.
31. How does trait and type theories conceptualize human personality ? (5 marks)
32. What are projective measures of personality ? (5 marks)  
Describe its strengths and weaknesses. [2 × 10 = 20 marks]

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**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSY 4B 01—ADULT DEVELOPMENT

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

(A) Objective Type Questions. Each question carries 1 mark :

(i) Multiple Choices. Choose the correct answer :

1 Which period of development is characterized by establishing independence, developing an identity and thinking more abstractly ?

- (a) Middle childhood.                      (b) Late childhood.  
(c) Adolescence.                              (d) Early adulthood.

2 The proximodistal trend means :

- (a) Head to tail.                              (b) Near to far.  
(c) Infancy to childhood.                      (d) Changes in muscle.

3 This appears as a daily hassle for individuals who are in their middle adulthood :

- (a) Loneliness.                              (b) Weight.  
(c) Child rearing.                              (d) Construction of a house.

4 For Christopher his work was not very important, when looks back, now he feels that he spent most of his time with his children. If he gets a chance again he would repeat the same. According to Erickson Christopher is experiencing the following :

- (a) Social isolation.                              (b) Regression.  
(c) Stagnation.                                      (d) Dedication.

5 Most adults solve their problems, become emotionally stable and calm during :

- (a) Early adulthood.                              (b) Middle adulthood.  
(c) Late adulthood.                              (d) Adolescence.

**Turn over**



(B) Fill in the blanks :

- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is the longest period of the life span.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ adulthood is the settling down and reproductive age.
- 8 According to Hozman and Froiland there are \_\_\_\_\_ phases of adjustment to divorce.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ age is often considered as "crisis year" due to lack of significant achievement.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ may be considered as a crisis because of the changes created by this in attitudes, values and roles of an individual.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

### Part B

*Write short notes on all the questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

- 11 Developmental stages according to Erickson.
- 12 Health in late adulthood.
- 13 Consensual relationship.
- 14 Loss.
- 15 Post formal thought.
- 16 Relationship with maturing children.
- 17 Marital life style.
- 18 Divorce.
- 19 Non-marital kinship.
- 20 Patterns of grieving.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any six questions in a paragraph each.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

- 21 Discuss the biological theories of ageing.
- 22 Stages of Erickson's theory.

- 23 Parenthood in young adulthood.
- 24 Special losses.
- 25 Selecting a job.
- 26 Schaie's model.
- 27 Sternberg's theory.
- 28 Retirement.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

#### Part D

*Answer any two questions in an essay each.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

- 29 Write an essay on Cognitive development in Adulthood.
- 30 Discuss the issues on marital relationship.
- 31 Describe physical changes and health in adulthood.
- 32 Write an essay on vocational adjustment.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)