(Pages : 2)

Name..

Reg. No......................................

THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS–UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

PSG 3C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY – III

(2019–2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Section A

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

1. Which is the spot where both rods and cones are present ?

2. What is colour blindness ?

3. Trichromatic theory was proposed by ——————.

4. Which are the three bones in the middle ear ?

5. The non-myelinated axons of the olfactory epithelium is called ————.

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

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

11. Blind spot.

12. Loudness.

13. Mechanoreceptors.

14. Audiometry.

15. Taste bud.

16. Tickling and itch.

Turn over

17. Septum.

18. Endocrinology.

19. Proprioceptors.

20. Optic nerve.

(5 × 2 =10 marks)

Section C

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

21. Which are the different hearing abnormalities ?

22. How do we detect tactile sensation ?

23. What are the functions of aqueous humor and vitreous humor ?

24. Opponent process theory.

25. Types of Pain receptors.

26. Functions of T_3 and T_4 cells.

27. Somatosensory cortex.

28. Which are the different types of Somatic Senses ?

(4 × 5 = 20 marks)

Section D

Answer at least **two** *questions.*
Each question carries 10 marks.

29. Explain the anatomy of auditory system.

30. Elucidate the taste pathway and the process of transmission of taste.

31. Explain the visual path way.

32. Examine any four major endocrine glands and their functions.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

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

(2019—2020 Admissions)

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. Fetal period.

2. Semantics.

3. Marriage.

4. Define Social Psychology.

5. Automatic processing.

6. Optimistic bias.

7. Developmental tasks.

8. Amniocentesis.

9. Teratogen.

10. Babinski reflex.

11. Phonology.

12. Socialization.

13. Schemas.

14. Encoding.

15. Facial feedback hypothesis.

(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. Kelly's theory of causal attribution.

17. How can we control aggression ?

18. Kubler-Ross model of facing death.

19. Erikson's theory of psycho social development.

20. What are the effects of using teratogens ?

21. Which are the methods of prenatal diagnostic tests ?

22. Situation specific errors in social cognition.

23. Non-verbal communication channels.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C(Essay Questions)

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

24. What is Fertilization ? Explain the different stages of prenatal development.

25. Elucidate the various theories of attribution.

26. Explain Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

27. Examine the Psychosocial and biological causes of aggression.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

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

(2019—2020 Admissions)

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. Cyclothymic disorder.

2. Antisocial personality disorder.

3. Dissociative identity disorder.

4. ADHD.

5. Premenstrual dysphoric disorder.

6. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia.

7. Hoarding disorder.

8. Social phobia.

9. Mesmerism.

10. Somatization disorder.

11. Obsessions.

12. Adjustment disorder.

13. Hypomania.

14. Conduct disorder.

15. Panic attack.

(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 Schizophrenia.

17. Cluster B personality disorders.

18. PTSD.

19. Separation anxiety disorder.

20. Specific phobias.

21. OCD.

22. Depersonalization and dissociative fugue.

23. Conversion disorder.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type Questions)

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

24. Discuss the clinical picture of anxiety disorders.

25. Elaborate the chief features of bipolar mood disorders.

26. Describe the historical views to Abnormal behaviour.

27. Define personality disorders. Examine the nature of Cluster C personality disorders.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Name...

Reg. No......................................

THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

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

(2019—2020 Admissions)

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. Growth.

2. Teratogens.

3. Observational learning.

4. Pre operational stage.

5. Level of consciousness.

6. Conditioning.

7. Scaffolding.

8. Prenatal period.

9. Puberty.

10. Reflexes.

11. Pragmatism.

12. Mind body dualism.

13. Language.

Turn over

14. Socialization.

15. Coping.

Section B

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

16. Explain Freud's theory of development.

17. Describe social learning theory of development.

18. Explain the motor development.

19. Describe the biological theories of aging.

20. Define and classify temperament.

21. Explain the nature of language development.

22. Discuss the cognitive behavioural approaches in health behaviour modification.

23. Describe the periods of development.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

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

24. Explain the theoretical contributions to stress.

25. Describe the nature of cognitive development from childhood to adolescence.

26. Explain the psychoanalytic theory of development.

27. Describe the nature of physical development from childhood to adolescence.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS–UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

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

(2019—2020 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/PSY 4C 05—PSYCHOLOGY OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Sudden temporary amnesia or instances of "multiple personality" are ————— disorders.

   (A) Dissociative.

   (B) Anxiety.

   (C) Psychotic.

   (D) Schizophrenic.

2. Stress that tend to be good is referred to as :

   (A) Distress.

   (B) Eustress.

   (C) Stress tolerance.

   (D) None of these.

3. The extreme reaction known as fugue refers to :

   (A) Physical flight to escape conflict.

   (B) Severe depression.

   (C) Hallucinations.

   (D) Obsessive behavior.

4. Generally, "abnormal" means deviation from the :

   (A) Social Stigma.

   (B) Rule and Regulations.

   (C) "Norm" or "Standard".

   (D) Basic Principles of living.

5. DSM 5 was established in the year :

   (A) 2013.

   (B) 2014.

   (C) 2015.

   (D) 2010.

6. ————— refers to a specific period of intense dread, fear, or a sense of imminent doom, accompanied by physical symptoms of a pounding heart, shortness of breath, shakiness, and sweating.

   (A) Phobia.

   (B) Panic attack.

   (C) Amnesia.

   (D) Dissociation.

7. ————— involves sensory or motor symptoms that do not correspond to those that arise from known medical conditions.

   (A) Conversion disorder.

   (B) Hypochodriasis.

   (C) Somatization disorder.

   (D) Anxiety disorder.

8. _____ 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.

9. Which among the following is not a basic channel of non-verbal communication ?

   (A) Gestures.   (B) Eye contact.

   (C) Spoken words.   (D) Facial expressions.

10. Solomon asch studied on which of the following social events :

   (A) Conformity.   (B) Compliance.

   (C) Obedience.   (D) Loafing.

11. Attention, encoding and retrieval are basic processes of :

   (A) Reasoning.   (B) Creativity.

   (C) Social thought.   (D) None of the above.

12. I got up on the left side of the bed today; therefore it will rain-is an example of :

   (A) Belief.   (B) Optimistic bias.

   (C) Planning fallacy.   (D) Magical thinking.

13. In ABC triad what does C stands for ?

   (A) Culture.   (B) Cognition.

   (C) Coperation.   (D) None of the above.

14. Norman triplett's study on social facilitation was a _____ study.

   (A) Correlational.   (B) Observational.

   (C) Experimental.   (D) Qualitative.

15. Variable other than independent variable which makes changes in dependent variable is called :

   (A) Control variable.   (B) Continuous variable.

   (C) Confounding variable.   (D) Internal variable.

16. Observation in which researcher is not involved with participants is called :

    (A) Naturalistic.   (B) Participant.

    (C) Non-participant.   (D) Unstructured.

17. When, a researchers ask large numbers of people to respond to questions about their attitudes or behavior. It is :

    (A) Survey method.   (B) Experimental.

    (C) Observation.   (D) Correlation.

18. When a variable decreases with the increase of another variable they are said to be :

    (A) Negative correlated.   (B) Positive correlated.

    (C) Not related.   (D) None.

19. "At least some prosocial acts are motivated solely by the desire to help someone in need" - the statement is better supported by which explaination of prosocial behavior ?

    (A) Evolution.   (B) Biological.

    (C) Empathy -altruism.   (D) Negative state relief model.

20. ————— is defined as the inhibiting influence of the presence of others on a person's willingness to help someone in need.

    (A) Altruism.   (B) Influence.

    (C) Bystander effect.   (D) Prosocial behavior.

THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS–UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

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

(2019—2020 Admissions)

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. Demonology.

2. Stressor.

3. Pain disorder.

4. Social phobia.

5. Amnesia.

6. Pathological family pattern.

7. Fugue.

8. Trichotillomania.

9. Sociometry.

10. Availability heuristics.

11. Impression formation.

12. Conformity.

13. Planning fallacy.

14. Bystander effect.

15. Punishment.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Paragraph)

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

16. Abnormality during middle age.

17. Causes and management of Acute stress disorder.

18. Clinical picture of specific phobia.

19. Characteristic features of Obsessive compulsive disorder.

20. Factors affecting conformity.

21. Compliance techniques based on commitment.

22. Errors of attribution.

23. Managing aggression.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay)

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

24. Explain the historical views on abnormal behaviour.

25. Examine the psychosocial and biological causes of abnormal behaviour.

26. What are impressions ? How do we manage impressions ?

27. Evaluate the possible errors of social cognition.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

(Pages : 2)

Name...

Reg. No.....................................

THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

PSY 3B 01—PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT AND TESTING

(2019—2020 Admissions)

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. Hypothesis.

2. Split-half reliability.

3. Content validity.

4. Descriptive statistics.

5. Content analysis.

6. Psychological test.

7. Measurement.

8. Psychophysics.

9. Variables.

10. Standardization.

11. Criterion referencing.

12. Reliability.

(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 characteristics of a good test ?

14. How do we standardize a psychological test ?

15. What is the advantage of having a research design ?

16. Which are the factors that affect testing ?

17. Which are the different sources of review ?

18. What are norms ? Which are the different types of norms ?

19. Examine the properties of measurement scales.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Turn over

Section C (Essay Questions)

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

20. Examine the process of conducting research.

21. Explain the ethical issues to be considered while using psychological tests.

$(1 \times 11 = 11 \text{ marks})$

THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS–UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

PSY 3C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS—III

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

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

1. F ratio is also called :

    (a)   Variance ratio.   (b)   Independent ratio.

    (c)   Fixed ratio.   (d)   Feldman's ratio.

2. In a normal distribution, a large number of scores fall relatively close to the :

    (a)   Population.   (b)   Standard deviation.

    (c)   Sample.   (d)   Mean.

3. A hypothesis in which there is no indication of direction of change or relation is called a :

    (a)   Directional hypothesis.   (b)   Non-directional hypothesis.

    (c)   Alternate hypothesis.   (d)   None of these.

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. An advantage of non-parametric statistics is that :

    (a)   They have many assumptions to meet.

    (b)   They are easy to calculate.

    (c)   They are very powerful.

    (d)   None of the above.

Turn over

6. Sampling distribution of mean values is distribution formed by :

    (a)   Population mean values.   (b)   Sample correlation values.

    (c)   Sample mean values.   (d)   Population correlation values.

7. The alternate hypothesis for the null hypothesis $H_0 : \mu_1 < \mu_2$ is :

    (a) $H_1 : \mu_1 > \mu_2$.   (b) $H_1 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$.

    (c) $H_1 : \mu_1 \ \mu_2$.   (d) $H_1 : \mu_1 > \mu_2$.

8. In the context of normal probability distribution, α is related to the probability of :

    (a)   Standard error.   (b)   Type I error.

    (c)   Type II error.   (d)   Sampling error.

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. The probability of type I error is :

    (a)   Power of the test.   (b)   Statistical significance.

    (c)   Level of significance.   (d)   None of these.

$$(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$$

Part B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each carries 2 marks.

11. What do you mean by hypothesis testing ?

12. Define critical region.

13. What is non-random sampling ?

14. What is a non-directional hypothesis ?

15. Why is a normal distribution said to be asymptotic ?

16. How do you test equality of variance ?

17. What do you understand by degrees of freedom ?

18. When are large sample tests used ?

19. What is Poison distribution ?

20. Define central limit theorem.

$(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ marks})$

Part C

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

21. Mention the assumptions of t test.

22. What are one tailed and two tailed tests ?

23. How are small sample tests of importance in hypothesis testing ?

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. Distinguish between type I and type II errors.

26. Discuss the features of Binomial distribution.

27. Explain the concept of kurtosis in the context of normal distribution.

28. Examine the relevance of paired t test.

$(6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ marks})$

Part D

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

29. What do you mean by Analysis of Variance ? Suggest an instance wherein you can apply the technique in research.

30. What do you mean by hypothesis testing ? Describe the different steps to hypothesis testing.

31. What do you mean by hypothesis testing ? Describe the five steps to hypothesis testing.

32. What is sampling ? Discuss the different types of sampling methods and its practical implications.

$(2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ marks})$

THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS–UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

PSY 3C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—III

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

Answer **all** *questions in a word.*
Each carries 1 mark.

1. ——————— inhibits photoreceptors.

2. Primary visual cortex consist of ——————— layers of neural cells.

3. ——————— body of thalamus is involved in audition.

4. ——————— cue enable us to localize sounds.

5. Sensation of taste is known as ———————.

6. Awareness of limb position is known as ——————— sense.

7. ——————— area in the midbrain when stimulated suppress pain.

8. ——————— secrete hormone that do not require ducts for transport.

9. A state of existing tension or support in muscles is known as ———————.

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 carries 2 marks.

11. Hormones.

12. Endocrine glands.

13. Pheromones.

14. Position sense.

15. Thermal receptors.

16. Taste threshold.

Turn over

17. Colour blindness.

18. Myopia.

19. Hypothalamus.

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 pain suppression system and pain sensation.

23. Explain the taste pathway and transmission of signals into CNS.

24. Give an account of organization of olfactory membrane and sense of smell.

25. Explain the detection and transmission of tactile sensations.

26. Describe the anatomy of taste buds and its function.

27. Explain the chemistry of vision and transduction in retina.

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. Give an account of cutaneous senses.

31. Explain anatomy of taste buds, its function, taste preference and control of diet.

32. Elaborate on major endocrine glands, their location, hormones produced and its roles.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

PSY 3B 01—PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT AND TESTING

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

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

Fill in the blanks :

1. ———————— is the process of quantifying sensations and perceptions.

2. The process of selecting a representative group from a population is called ————————.

3. ———————— is a structure of a set of questions on a given topic.

4. ———————— is the Variable which is manipulated by the experimenter

5. Correlating different versions of the same test is called ————————.

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)

Part B

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

11. Ordinal scale

12. Differential threshold.

Turn over

13. Norms.

14. Snowball sampling.

15. Research design.

16. Fechner's law.

17. Standardization.

18. Extraneous variables.

19. Item difficulty.

20. Inferential statistics.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

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

21. Which are the properties of scales ?

22. What are the ethical aspects to be considered in giving a psychological test ?

23. Which are the different types of test ?

24. What is validity ? Which are the different types of validity ?

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 answer carries 10 marks.

29. Examine any four psychophysical scaling methods.

30. What is a Psychological test? What are its uses? Which are the characteristic of a good test ?

31. Elucidate the process of doing research.

32. What is Norm referencing ? Examine the different types of norms ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 11873 (Pages : 2) Name...

Reg. No....................................

THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

PSY 3C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS—III

(2014—2016 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

Answer all questions in a word.
Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Stratified sampling is used when the population is ——————.

2. Non-linear correlation is also called ——————.

3. Z test was designed by ——————.

4. Degrees of freedom for Chi-Square test in case of contingency table of order (4x3) is ——————.

5. Pearson correlation coefficient if denoted by the symbol ——————.

6. Null hypothesis is denoted by ——————.

7. Correlation studied between three or more variable is known as ——————.

8. Coefficient of correlation explain —————— between the variables.

9. —————— is an example of non-parametric test.

10. Failing to reject null hypothesis when the null hypothesis is actually false is called ——————.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

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

11. Type I error.

12. Critical region.

13. Power of a test.

14. Z test.

Turn over

15. Purposive sampling.

16. Simple correlation.

17. Population.

18. Binomial distribution.

19. One tailed test.

20. Probable error.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

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

21. Explain Poisson distribution.

22. What is the test of significance ?

23. Explain the test of a single proportion.

24. Write a short note on a two-sample t-test.

25. What is simple random sampling ? Explain.

26. Explain the F test.

27. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a stratified sampling method.

28. Explain different types of correlation.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Questions)

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

29. What is a normal distribution ? Explain the characteristics and importance of normal distribution.

30. Define sampling. Explain non-probability sampling methods.

31. Explain in detail about small sample tests.

32. Define non-parametric test. Explain any one non parametric test in detail.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 11872

Name.....................................

Reg. No...............................

THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

PSY 3C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—III

(2014—2016 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

Answer all questions in a word.
Each question carries 1 mark.

1. ———— is a pea-sized body attached to the base of the brain that controls growth and development.

2. ———— are ductless glands that secrete their products, hormones, directly into the blood.

3. ———— is the faculty of bodily perception.

4. ———— are the male and female primary reproductive organs.

5. ———— gland secrete hormone that is transported through ducts.

6. ———— are the clouding of the lens of one's eye.

7. ———— body of thalamus is involved in audition.

8. ———— is a layer of tissue in the back of your eye that senses light and sends images to your brain.

9. ———— are receptors that sense changes in equilibrium and orientation of body.

10. ———— is a condition characterized by an abnormal inability to see in dim light or at night.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B (Write Short Notes)

Answer all questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.

11. Endocrine system.
12. Lateral geniculate body.
13. Myosin.
14. Thymus.
15. Tensor tympani.
16. Binaural cues.

Turn over

17. Presbyopia.

18. Placenta.

19. Olfaction.

20. Thymus.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

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

21. Write short notes on hearing abnormalities.

22. Elaborate on the auditory pathway.

23. Explain the chemistry of vision and transduction in retina.

24. What is thermal sensation ?

25. How is olfactory membrane organized ?

26. Describe the anatomy of taste buds and its function.

27. What is pain sensation? Discuss about the pain suppression system.

28. Explain visual pathway.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Question)

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

29. Explain the anatomy of taste buds and its function. What is the role of taste preference in control of diet ?

30. Explain purpose of pain, type, sensation and the pain suppressive system.

31. What is position sense ? Which are the receptors responsible ? Discuss about the sensory pathway.

32. Explain the classification of cutaneous senses.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Psychology

PSY 3B 01—CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

(2014—2016 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

Answer **all** *questions in a word.*

Each question carries 1 *mark.*

1. ———— consists of vocabulary and how concepts are expressed through words.

   (a) Semantics.   (b) Morphology.

   (c) Syntax.   (d) Pragmatics.

2. In Kholberg's theory internalization of the standards of authority figures develops in :

   (a) Pre conventional morality.   (b) Conventional morality.

   (c) Post conventional morality.   (d) Seen in all stages.

3. Rules about structure and sequence of speech sounds is :

   (a) Phonology.   (b) Semantics.

   (c) Grammar.   (d) Pragmatics.

4. In Piaget's theory reasoning become logical in ———— stage.

   (a) Sensorimotor.   (b) Pre operational.

   (c) Concrete operational.   (d) Formal operational.

5. The ———— child according to structure of temperament is slow to accept new experiences and tend to react negatively

   (a) Easy child.   (b) Difficult child.

   (c) Slow to warm up child.   (d) Reactive child.

Turn over

6. Too much or too little gratification result in as per Freud ———— fixation.

7. Infants arches back and throws out arms and legs, then closes in ———— reflex.

8. Principle that development begins from the center of the body towards extremities is ————
   proximodistal

9. Ethological theory of attachment is put forward by ————.

10. ———— is a person's biologically based approaching and reacting to people and situation,
    temperament

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each question carries 2 marks.

Write Short Notes :

11. Tabula rasa.

12. Conventional morality.

13. Pragmatics.

14. Disoriented attachment.

15. Fine motor skills.

16. Adaptation.

17. Syntax.

18. Teratogens.

19. Immanent justice.

20. Rooting reflex.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

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

21. Prenatal period of development.

22. Birth complication and their effects.

23. Period of development.

24. Explain psychosocial theory of development.

25. Measures of attachment.

26. Explain Paiget's view of cognitive development.

27. Model of temperament by Thomas and Chess.

28. Discuss on perceptual development in infancy.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Question)

Answer any **two** *questions.*

Each question carries 10 *marks.*

29. Discuss the development of language.

30. Explain the birth process and types.

31. Give an account of perinatal and prenatal diagnostic tests.

32. Elucidate theories of attachment.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)