

## FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Fifth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, November 2018

## PSY5B01 – Abnormal Psychology I

(2015 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

**I. Choose the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a diffuse, vague, unpleasant feeling of fear and apprehension
  - a) Phobia
  - b) Anxiety
  - c) Panic
  - d) Fear
2. Proportion of people in the general population who has ever had a particular disorder is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Prevalence
  - b) Risk factor
  - b) Incidence
  - d) Life time prevalence
3. Which of the following is NOT the part of Hippocrates classification of mental disorder?
  - a) Melancholic
  - b) Phlegmatic
  - c) Phrenitis
  - d) Mania
4. Occurrence (onset) rate of a given disorder in a given population is
  - a) Prevalence
  - b) Co morbidity
  - c) Incidence
  - d) Mania
5. Behaviour that suggest the vulnerability, inability to cope or exceptional stress in the environment leading to problem in living is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Adaptive behaviour
  - b) Deviant behaviour
  - c) Normal behaviour
  - d) Maladaptive behaviour
6. Placing a clinical condition into a category of shared characteristics is,
  - a) Diagnosis
  - b) Classification
  - c) Multi-axial system
  - d) Assessment
7. Irrational fear response during public transportation, flying, driving are typical examples of specific \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Situational phobia
  - b) Natural environment phobia
  - c) Social phobia
  - d) others
8. The presence of Agoraphobia related to fear of developing panic-like symptoms (dizziness, diarrhea) not due to any physiological effect of a drug/substance or general medical condition is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Panic disorder with agoraphobia
  - b) Agoraphobia without Panic disorder
  - c) Panic disorder with history agoraphobia
  - d) Agoraphobia without history of Panic disorder
9. In DSM-IV –TR Body Dysmorphic Disorder is officially classified as a \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Conversion disorder
  - b) Somatoform disorder
  - c) Dissociative disorder
  - d) Hypochondriasis
10. Experience in which the external world is perceived as distorted or lacking a stable and palpable existence is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Derealization
  - b) Depersonalisation
  - c) Dissociation
  - d) Demarcation



II. Write all questions in one or two sentences each. Each question carries 2 marks

11. Exorcism
12. GAF
13. Extinction
14. Agoraphobia
15. Stress
16. Compulsive behaviour
17. Coping skills
18. Depersonalization
19. Conversion disorder
20. Self schema

(10x2 = 20 marks)

III. Paragraph questions. Write any six questions, 5 marks each.

21. Normality v/s Abnormality
22. Selye's general adaptation syndrome
23. Distinguish between DID and Schizophrenia
24. DSM Classification of mental disorders
25. Defence mechanism
26. Explain on the subtypes and the diagnostic criteria for specific phobia.
27. Overview Anxiety disorders and their commonalities.
28. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

(6 x 5 = 30 marks)

IV. Essay questions. Answer any two questions. Each carries 10 marks

29. Elucidate the Psychological factors that have important detrimental effects on a child's socio-emotional development
30. Describe in detail Somatoform disorders
31. Detail the clinical features and treatment of Generalized Anxiety Disorder
32. Explain causal factors of Dissociative disorders.

(2 x 10 = 20 marks)



FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE  
Fifth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, November 2018  
PSY5B02 – Social Psychology  
(2015 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

**PART A**

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

*Choose the correct answer from the following options given below*

1. Tendency to explain someone's behavior based on internal factors and to underestimate the influence of external factors is called  
(Actor observer effect, Self serving bias, Fundamental attribution error, Correspondence bias)
2. The state of having inconsistent thoughts, beliefs, or attitudes, especially as relating to behavioral decisions and attitude change is  
(Inhibition, Cognitive dissonance, Anxiety, Cognitive consistency)
3. The practice of thinking or making decisions as a group, resulting typically in unchallenged, poor-quality decision-making.  
(Group cohesiveness, Groupthink, Group polarization, Risky shift)
4. A temporary feeling of sadness is likely to result in an increased willingness to help others. This is known as  
(Empathy-altruism hypothesis, Negative state relief model, Reciprocal altruism, Empathic joy hypothesis)
5. The fourth basic process of social learning apart from Attention, Retention and Motivation is  
(Memory, Imitation, Modeling, Reproduction)

**Fill in the blanks**

6. Frustration-aggression hypothesis was put forward by -----
7. People are more motivated to help when they feel empathy for a victim rather than just seeing the distress is known as -----.
8. The process in which members distance themselves from the group when the group costs more than the benefits that are yielded is known as-----.
9. Three component model of attitude is otherwise known as -----.
10. Study of how people form impressions of and make inferences about other people is termed as -----.

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)



### PART B

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

11. Group polarization
12. Deindividuation
13. Bystander effect
14. Micro expressions
15. Affiliation need
16. Social cognition
17. Genetic determinism
18. Attitude inoculation
19. Components of triangular model of love
20. Two ways to prevent aggression

(10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

### PART C

Answer any six questions. Each question carries 5 marks

21. Explain correspondence inference theory of attribution.
22. Cognitive dissonance in attitude change.
23. Empathy- altruism hypothesis.
24. Sternberg's triangular model of love.
25. Explain attribution errors briefly.
26. Kelly's theory of attribution.
27. What do you mean by instrumental aggression?
28. Social loafing.

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

### PART D

Answer any two questions as essay. Each question carries 10 marks

29. Discuss decision making in groups.
30. Explain the role of non- verbal communication in social perception.
31. Define conformity. Explain the factors affecting conformity.
32. Elucidate the five crucial steps to responding to emergency.

(2 x 10 = 20 Marks)



## FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Fifth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, November 2018

## PSY5B03 –Psychological Measurement and Testing

(2015 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

## Section A

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark

1. The concept of threshold was introduced by:
  - (a) Johann Herbert
  - (b) Galton
  - (c) Weber
  - (d) Fechner
2. Method of serial exploration is the another name of :
  - (a) Staircase method
  - (b) Method of minimal changes
  - (c) Method of constant stimuli
  - (d) Method of average error
3. A test covers all the needed areas we can say the test have :
  - (a) Content validity
  - (b) Criterion validity
  - (c) Predictive validity
  - (d) Face validity
4. A measurement scale that allows for naming
  - (a) Ordinal
  - (b) Nominal
  - (c) Interval
  - (d) Ratio
5. Which one of the following is a neurobiological test
  - (a) BGT
  - (b) WAIS
  - (c) TAT
  - (d) WISC

## Fill in the blanks:

6. Thematic Apperception Test was developed by .....
7. ....proposes that the magnitude of a sensation is proportional to the logarithm of the intensity of the stimulus causing it.
8. We get an estimate of .....reliability by correlating the scores of different judges
9. In the method of ..... presentation of stimuli is in a random order.
10. The smallest intensity of a stimulus that can be detected is .....

(10 x 1= 10 marks)



**Section B**

**Answer all questions in two or three sentences.**

**Each question carries 2 marks.**

11. Group test.
12. Subliminal perception.
13. Criterion referenced measurement
14. Weber's law.
15. TAT.
16. Characteristics of good measurement.
17. Grade norms.
18. Face validity.
19. Disadvantages of test retest reliability method
20. Difficulty index

**(10 x 2= 20 marks)**

**Section C**

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

**Each question carries 5 marks.**

21. BGT
22. Item discrimination index.
23. Big five factor scale .
24. Method of paired comparisons
25. Bell's Adjustment Inventory
26. Differentiate between verbal, nonverbal and performance tests.
27. Guttman scaling method.
28. EPQ

**(6 x 5= 30 marks)**

**Section D**

**Answer any two essays from the following.**

**Each question carries 10 marks.**

29. Give an account on measurement and different levels of measurement.
30. Describe the classic psychophysical methods.
31. Briefly explain intelligence tests.
32. Describe the characteristics of a psychological test.

**(2 x 10=20 marks)**



FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE  
 Fifth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, November 2018  
 PSY5B04 – Learning and Behaviour  
 (2015 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

**PART A**

**Multiple choice questions-Answer all questions. Each question carries one mark**

**(i) Objective Type**

1. The technique of shaping was used by which of the following.  
 a. Pavlov                      b. Skinner                      c. Watson                      d. Thorndike
2. Thorndike referred to the principle of strengthening a behavior by its consequences as \_\_\_\_\_; in modern terminology, this is called reinforcement.  
 a. Resurgence              b. Contingency              c. Response chains              d. Law of Effect
3. In classical conditioning the "learned" response is designated as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. CR                      b. UCR                      c. CS                      d. UCS
4. Who defined reinforcement is not necessary to learn an S-R association (Contiguity).  
 a. Hull                      b. Kohler                      c. Thorndike                      d. Guthrie
5. Repeated presentations of the conditioned stimulus in the absence of the unconditioned stimulus leads to a decrease in the strength of the conditioned response. This is known as  
 a. Extinction              b. Generalization              c. Discrimination              d. Higher order conditioning

**(ii) Fill in the blanks**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a stereotyped pattern of movement of a part of the body that can be reliably elicited by presenting the appropriate stimulus.
7. Köhler's research with Sultan supports which theoretical view of \_\_\_\_\_ learning.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the removal of something unpleasant; occurs when an aversive stimulus is removed as a result of operant behavior and the rate of behavior increases.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of learning in which the probability of a response is changed by its consequences.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the loss of motivation and failure to attempt to escape from unpleasant stimuli, which happens if an individual perceives that they are not able to exert control over their environment.

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)



### PART B

Write all questions in one or two sentences. Each question carries two marks.

11. CS-preexposure effect
12. Sign Learning
13. Vicarious Conditioning
14. Ratio schedule
16. US and UR
17. Learning
18. Reaction Chains
19. Overshadowing
20. Trace conditioning

(10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

### PART C

Answer any six questions, each in a paragraph which carries five marks.

21. Suggest some applications of behaviour modification techniques based on classic conditioning.
22. Enumerate excitatory and inhibitory procedures used in Pavlovian conditioning.
23. From your own experience, describe a situation that resembles one of the four simple reinforcement schedules.
24. Sketch out comparison of different schedules of reinforcement.
25. Illustrate biological constraints of the classical conditioning.
26. Enumerate basic elements in SR theory of Hull.
27. Give your own explanation of how cognitive learning occurs with the help of insight learning and social learning. *Comment its effectiveness.*
28. How do you describe Guthrie's view of SR theory.
29. Enumerate Tolman's concept of sign and latent learning.

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

### PART D

Answer any two questions as essays. Each question carries ten marks

30. Briefly explain different SR theories of learning.
31. Compare and contrast the biological constraints of the classical and operant conditioning? Suggest a few applications from each conditioning.
32. What types of evidence do you support to claims that human beings are born with certain innate behaviour patterns and habituation? How do you illustrate some general principles of habituation? Explain your reasoning.
33. How do you describe Operant Conditioning. Illustrate primary instrumental conditioning procedures. Suggest a few applications.

(2 x 10 = 20 Marks)







## SECTION B

II. Answer all questions. Each question carries two marks.

11. Bio feedback
12. Define organization
13. Work teams
14. Time and motion study
15. Division of labour
16. Perceptual organization
17. Need and Drive
18. Superior subordinate communication
19. Followership
20. Absenteeism

(10 x 2=20 Marks)

## SECTION C

III. Answer any six questions. Each question carries five marks.

21. Which are the Goals of an organization?
22. Examine organizational learning approach
23. The Porter Lawler model of motivation.
24. Employee involvement programmes
25. Stages of group development
26. Types of teams
27. Leadership process
28. Sources of conflict in an organization

(6x 5=30 Mark)

## SECTION D

IV. Answer any two questions as essays. Each question carries 10 marks.

29. What is Communication? Examine the different levels of communication in a organization
30. Define perception. Explain the factors which affect perceptual selectivity in a organization
31. Compare and contrast the content theories of Motivation
32. Explain GAS model of stress and elaborate the different ways to manage stress in a organization

(2x10=20 Mark)



## FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Fifth Semester BSc Psychology (Open Course) Degree Examination, November 2018

PSY5D01 – Psychology &amp; Personal Growth

(2015 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 40

## PART - A

Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark

1. Who introduced the concept of transactional analysis?
 

a) I B Watson	b) Sigmund Freud
c) William Stern	c) Eric Berne
2. The scientific study of behaviour and cognitive process is called-----
 

a) Psychology	b) Memory
c) Learning	d) Memory
3. Which branch of Psychology deals with the behaviour of human being in social and cultural settings?
 

a) Educational Psychology	b) Social Psychology
c) Organizational Psychology	d) Positive Psychology
4. Psychodynamic perspective is related with.....
 

a) Sigmund Freud	b) B F Skinner
c) Albert Bandura	d) Ivan Pavlov
5. .... is defined as one's belief in one's ability to succeed in specific situations or accomplish a task.
 

a) Self Motivation	b) Self Efficacy
c) Self Awareness	d) Self Esteem

(5 x 1 = 5 Marks)



### PART B

Answer all 5 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

6. Positive psychology
7. Hope
8. Self esteem
9. Meditation
10. Optimism

(5 x 2 = 10 Marks)

### PART C

Answer any 3 questions in a paragraph, each question carries five marks

11. Explain the process related with conflict and frustration management
12. Elucidate the concept of Transactional analysis
13. Describe the role of emotional intelligence in social life.
14. Explain the concept of yoga and its applications.

(3 x 5 = 15 Marks)

### PART D

Answer any 1 question as essays. The question carries 10 marks

15. What are the branches of Psychology and its applications in personal and social life?
16. Describe the concept of happiness and briefly explain about its causes and effects.

(1 x 10 = 10 Marks)