

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE
Fifth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, November 2017

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. A predisposition towards developing a specific mental disorder is a

a) Transference	b) Etiology
c) Paresis	d) Diathesis
2. Which of the following are NOT the symptom of dissociative fugue

a) Unexpected travel	b) Identity confusion
c) Hallucination	d) Sudden disturbance
3. A formalized naming system of mental disorders

a) Classification	b) Axis
c) Diagnosis	d) Nomenclature
4. Dancing mania that occurred in Italy in the 13th century

a) Saint Vitus's Dance	b) Tarantism
c) Mass madness	d) Lycanthropy
5. _____ is an alarm reaction that occurs in response to immediate danger

a) Anxiety	b) Fear
c) Phobia	d) Panic
6. Obsessive-compulsive disorders involve

a) Loss of contact with reality.	b) Unresolved anger.
c) Unresolved oedipal conflict.	d) High levels of anxiety
7. Dissociative Identity Disorder was formerly called as

a) Multiple Personality Disorder	b) Schizophrenia
c) Dissociative amnesia	d) Dissociative fugue
8. According to the DSM criteria for pain disorder, _____ pain is defined as having duration of 6 months or longer

a) Acute	b) Epidemic
c) Chronic	d) Abrupt
9. _____, in which a person can recall some but not all, of the events during a particular period of time.

a) Localized amnesia	b) Selective amnesia
c) Generalized amnesia	d) Continues amnesia
10. Fear of open places and unfamiliar settings is _____

a) Acrophobia	b) Agoraphobia
c) Xenophobia	d) Aquaphobia

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

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

11. Comorbidity
12. Meta-analysis
13. Intrapsychic conflict
14. Schema
15. Implosive therapy
16. Fugue
17. Biofeedback
18. Hysteria
19. ICD
20. Briquet's syndrome

(10 x 2 = 20 marks)

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

21. Pain disorder
22. Treatment approaches to social phobia
23. Define abnormality and explain the indicators
24. Types of dissociative disorders
25. Behavioural approach to psychopathology
26. Inadequate parenting styles
27. Major symptoms of OCD
28. Acute stress disorder

(6x5 = 30 marks)

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

29. Describe causes, prevention and treatment of Stress disorder
30. Explain in detail the Psychosocial Perspectives of abnormal behaviour
31. Describe clinical picture, aetiology and treatment of Anxiety disorders
32. Differentiate Dissociative Amnesia and Dissociative Fugue, and indicate what aspects of memory are affected

(2 x 10 = 20 marks)

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(Pages : 2)

Reg. No:.....

Name:

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE
Fifth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, November 2017
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 attribute one's own actions to external causes, while attributing other people's behaviors to internal causes is known as
(Actor observer effect, Self serving bias, Fundamental attribution error, Correspondence bias)
2. People don't like being told what to do or having their freedom restricted. This technique of resisting persuasion is
(Reality check, Inoculation, Reactance, Counter-arguing)
3. The classical study on obedience is conducted in 1960 by
(Solomon Asch, Stanley Milgram, Dollard Miller, Kurt Lewin)
4. In cultures where arranged marriages are common, commitment remains, but the intimacy and passion have died. This is called
(Consummate love, Empty love, Passionate love, Companionate love)
5. The process of decreased self-assessment and awareness in situations where identification of an individual is difficult if not impossible
(Group polarization, Deindividuation, Diffusion of responsibility, Frustration)

Fill in the blanks

6. Series of experiments designed to demonstrate the imitation of aggression by Bandura and his colleagues became known as
7. Empathy-altruism hypothesis was put forward by
8. Rules of conduct of members in a group are
9. Overt attitudes can easily be measured through
10. The process by which individual pieces of information about another person are integrated to form a global impression of the individual is known as

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

PART B

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

11. Risky shift
12. Groupthink
13. Empathic joy hypothesis
14. Difference between conformity and compliance
15. List out four situational determinants in interpersonal attraction
16. Social perception
17. ABC model of attitude
18. Define attitudes
19. Group norms
20. Two ways to reduce aggression

(10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

PART C

Answer any six questions. Each question carries 5 marks

21. Domestic violence
22. Role of biological factors in aggression
23. Volunteering
24. Negative state relief model
25. Altruistic personality
26. Functions of group
27. Resistance to persuasion
28. Child abuse

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

PART D

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

29. Explain the theoretical perspectives in aggression.
30. Define cognitive approach to persuasion.
31. Elucidate the five crucial steps to responding to emergency.
32. Elucidate the underlying principles of compliance.

(2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

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FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE
Fifth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, November 2017

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 intelligence quotient or IQ was developed by:
(a) Binet (b) Galton (c) Stern (d) Terman
2. Consistency of test scores when a test is repeated:
(a) Reliability (b) Validity (c) Predictability (d) Norms
3. A test mainly concerned with what you have learned :
(a) Aptitude test (b) Achievement test (c) Intelligence test (d) Personality test
4. A measurement scale that allows for ranking
(a) Ordinal (b) Nominal (c) Interval (d) Ratio
5. If there were a correlation between family income and children's academic performance, family income as a measure of a child's intelligence would have----- validity
(a) Face (b) Construct (c) Predictive (d) Concurrent

Fill in the blanks:

6. Empirical study of the functional relationship between physical stimuli and mental phenomena is
7. A transformed score with mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10 is
8. We get an estimate ofreliability by correlating the pairs of scores from equivalent halves.
9. The method of equal appearing interval was proposed by
10. The amount of change necessary to cause observer to perceive a difference in a signal is called

(10 x 1= 10 marks)

Section B

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

11. Individual tests.
12. Thresholds.
13. Fechner's law
14. Measurement.
15. Norm referenced measurement.
16. Method of average error.
17. Verbal and nonverbal tests.
18. speed and power tests.
19. Psychophysics
20. Subliminal Perception

(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. SPM.
22. Signal detection theory.
23. Validity .
24. Norms
25. Performance tests
26. Strong Vocational Interest Blank.
27. DAT.
28. Levels of measurement.

(6 x 5= 30 marks)

Section D

Answer any two essays from the following.
Each question carries 10 marks.

29. Give an account on psychological tests with special reference to ethics and limitations in psychological testing.
30. Describe the models of constructing attitude scales.
31. Briefly explain personality tests.
32. Define reliability. Briefly explain the different types of reliability.

(2 x10=20 marks)

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Fifth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, November 2017

PSY5B04 – Learning and Behaviour

(2015 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

PART A**Multiple choice questions-Answer all questions. Each questions carries one mark.****(i) Objective Type-**

1. Presenting a novel stimulus during extinction often results in a reappearance of the CR. Pavlov called this _____
a. external inhibition b. disinhibition c. reaction formation d. blocking
2. Once exposed to an aversive situation, learning a response that removes the aversive situation involves
a. avoidance learning b. escape learning c. discrimination d. generalization
3. Thorndike called the strengthening of an S-R association by a satisfying event _____
a. law of readiness b. law of effect c. law of exercise d. law of least effort
4. Pavlovian (classical) conditioning has occurred when :
a. CR produces CS b. CS produces UCS c. CS produces CR d. UCS produces UCR
5. Which classical conditioning paradigm is being used when the CS is presented and terminated prior to the onset of the UCS.
a. trace b. backward c. delayed d. temporal

(ii) Fill in the blanks

6. _____ is defined as a decrease in the strength of a response after repeated presentation of a stimulus that elicits the response.
7. After classical conditioning with one CS, the appearance of CRs to new but similar stimuli is called _____.
8. According to Seligman and his colleagues have proposed that in such circumstances, both animals and people may develop the expectation that their behaviour has little effect on their environment, and this expectation may generalize to a wide range of situations is labelled as _____.
9. The new association between a stimulus and response formed in classical conditioning is called the _____.
10. In a conditioning experiment with a compound CS consisting of one intense stimulus and one weak one, Pavlov discovered a phenomenon is called _____.

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

PART B

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

11. Observational Learning
12. Habituation
13. Reciprocal determinism
14. Sensory preconditioning
15. Trace conditioning
16. Reflex
17. Law of effect
18. Blocking effect
19. Escape learning
20. CS and CR

(10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

PART C

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

21. Elaborate social learning theory.
22. Enumerate recent development principles used in classical conditioning. What are the mechanisms of learning that are activated by conditioning procedures to produce learning?
23. Suggest some applications of behaviour modification techniques based on classical conditioning.
24. How do you relate factors that may affect the performance on a reinforcement schedule by using concrete examples.
25. Explain Operant Conditioning. Illustrate primary instrumental conditioning procedures.
26. Compare and contrast Sign learning and Latent learning.
27. Commemorate various schedules of reinforcement processes that direct instrumental performance in operant conditioning.
29. Describe the significance of Escape Learning, Avoidance Learning and Learned Helplessness in day-to-day life.

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

PART D

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

30. 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.
31. Describe the distinction between insight, sign, and latent learning theories.
32. Briefly explain different SR theories of learning.
33. Sketch out classical conditioning experiment. Commemorate its basic terminology.

(2x10=20 Marks)

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Fifth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, November 2017

PSY5B05 – 04 – Health Psychology

(2015 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

SECTION A

I. Answer all questions. Each question carries one mark.

1. The process of chronically alternating between dieting and regular eating is known as
2. The term used to refer to the number of cases of a disease that exist at some given point of time is called
3. programs teach people to identify sources of stress in life, develop coping skills, deal with stressors, employing skills and monitoring effectiveness.
4. The fight or flight theory was proposed by
5. coping involves efforts to regulate emotions experienced because of stressful events.
6. A pervasive negative mood characterised by anxiety, depression, and hostility is called
7. theory maintains that humans respond stress with social affiliations and nurturant behaviour toward offspring.
8. is known as the surveillance system of the body.
9. refers to the unpleasant physical and psychological symptoms that people experience when they stop using a dependent substance.
10. is a cognitive behavioural approach to health habit change.

(10 x 1=10 Marks)

SECTION B (Short Questions)

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

11. Health Psychology
12. Define health locus of control.
13. Quality of life
14. Stress
15. Ageing
16. What you mean by psycho neuroimmunology?
17. Diet
18. GAS
19. Chronic illness
20. What you mean by health behaviour?

(10 x 2=20 Marks)

SECTION C

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

21. Explain the social cognitive theories of health habit change.
22. Explain the Physiological basis of stress.
23. Compare type I and type II diabetes.
24. Describe the terminal illnesses.
25. Psychosocial aspects of hypertension.
26. Define bio psychosocial model.
27. Explain the theory of planned behaviour.
28. Differentiate between problem focused coping and emotion focused coping.

(6 x 5=30 Marks)

SECTION D

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

29. Define chronic illness. Explain the psychosocial management of chronic illnesses.
30. Elucidate the nature of health enhancing and health compromising behaviours.
31. Briefly explain the psychosocial impact of cancer and the role of health psychologist in helping cancer patients.
32. Briefly explain the stages of trans theoretical change model and models of prevention.

(2 x 10=20 Marks)

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Fifth Semester BSc Psychology (Open Course) Degree Examination, November 2017

PSY5D01 – Psychology & Personal Growth

(2015 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 40

PART - A

Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark

1. Self actualisation is related with.....

a) Abraham Maslow	b) Sigmund Freud
c) BF Skinner	d) JB Watson
2. Who is considered as the father of positive psychology?

a) Daniel Goleman	b) Martin Seligman
c) Ivan Pavlov	d) Carl Rogers
3. is defined as one's evaluation of his or her own worth

a) Self Motivation	b) Self Efficacy
c) Self Awareness	d) Self Esteem
4. Who introduced the concept of transactional analysis?

a) J B Watson	b) Sigmund Freud
c) William Stern	d) Eric Berne
5. Ego representsprinciple

a) Reality	b) Primitive
c) Pleasure	d) Moral

(5 x 1 = 5 Marks)

PART B

Answer all 5 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

6. Hope
7. Self efficacy
8. Positive psychology
9. Emotional intelligence
10. Frustration

(5 x 2 = 10 Marks)

PART C

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

11. What are the major branches of psychology and its applications?
12. What is self? Explain the barriers of self development.
13. Describe about attitude and its components?
14. Explain the concept of happiness and mention its causes and effects.

(3 x 5 = 15 Marks)

PART D

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

15. Define transactional analysis and briefly describe its features.
16. What is an emotion? Write a short note on emotional intelligence?

(1 x 10 = 10 Marks)