

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Third Semester B.Sc Degree Examination, November 2017

PSY3B01 - Child and Adolescent Development

(2016 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. Erik Erikson published his psychosocial development theory in the following book.

a)Man and Society	b)War and Peace
c)Childhood and Society	d)Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone
2. The general pattern of growth starting from head to foot of the body

a)Proximodistal law	b)Cephalocaudal Law
c)Phylogenetic function	d)Ontogenetic Function
3. The rooting reflex occurs when a:

a)newborn's foot is tickled	b) newborn's cheek is touched.
c)newborn hears a loud noise.	d)newborn makes eye contact with his or her caregiver
4. Substances capable of causing birth defects are known as

a)carcinogens	b)teratogens
c)Chronic villi	d)Antigens
5. ----- refers to physical skills that use large body movements, normally involving the entire body.

a)Fine motor development	b)Gross motor development
c)Cephalocaudal	d)Proximodistal
6. The ----- part of blastocyst will become the muscle and skeletal system

a)Ectoderm	b)endoderm
c)Mesoderm	d)epiderm

Fill in the blanks

7. -----infants are those born three weeks or more before the pregnancy has reached its full term
8. According to Piaget Using existing patterns of behavior in new situations is called-----
9. Closing eyes to flash of light is an example for -----reflex
10. is smallest unit of a meaning in a language
11. -----is a female sex hormone .
12. is the father of genetic epistemology

(12 x 1=12 marks)

PART B

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

13. Cephalocaudal law
14. Cross sectional study
15. Fetoscopy
16. Grasping reflex
17. Premature birth
18. Embryo
19. ZPD
20. Assimilation
21. Proximodistal law

(7 x 2 =14 marks)

PART-C

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

22. Emotional behavior in infancy to adolescence
23. Types of attachment.
24. Germinal period in prenatal development
25. Erikson's theory of psycho-social development.
26. Moral development theory by Kohlberg.
27. Grammatical and pragmatic language development
28. Types of teratogens.
29. New born reflexes

(6 x 5=30 marks)

PART-D

Answer any *three* questions as essay. Each question carries 8 marks

30. Socio-cultural theory of development by Vygotsky
31. Describe effects of teratogens during prenatal period
32. What is attachment? Explain with Bowlby's ethological theory.
33. Piaget's theory of cognitive development
34. Prenatal diagnostic methods

(3 x 8 =24 marks)

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Reg. No:.....

Name:

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Third Semester B.Sc Degree Examination, November 2017

PSY3C01 - Human Physiology

(2016 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. The brightness of light is determined by
a. Photons b. Wavelength c. Velocity d. Frequency
2. The hair cells in the inner ear is a ----- receptor
a. Photo b. Mechano c. Chemo d. Thermo
3. ----- receptor helps to sense the chemical composition of volatile stimulus
a. Olfactory b. Gustatory c. Thermo d. Nociceptors
4. Which lobe of brain process the sensory information from the skin
a. Frontal b. Parietal c. occipital d. Temporal
5. ----- glands secrete hormones directly to blood without duct
a. Endocrine b. Exocrine c. Autocrine d. Paracrine
6. Ejection of milk from mammary gland is stimulated by
a. Vasopressin b. Adrenalin c. Oxytocin d. Insulin

Fill in the blanks

7. Rhodopsin is a photosensitive pigments found in ----- cells of retina.
8. Organ of corti is situated on the ----- membrane of cochlea.
9. ----- consists of semicircular canal, utricle and saccule
10. Ageusia is the loss of ----- sensation.
11. ----- is a proprioceptor which detects the changes in the length of muscles.
12. Apart from gonads ----- glands also produce sex hormones.

(12 x 1 = 12 Marks)

PART B

Answer any *seven* questions. Each question carries 2 mark

13. Write the major difference between receptor potential and action potential
14. Role of iris in functioning of eye.
15. Name the middle ear components and its function
16. Name the primary sensations of taste with examples of chemical content
17. What is position sense.(types and its receptors)
18. What is pain inhibitory complex(Function and location)
19. Growth hormone.
20. Myopia –cause and its correction
21. What is itch

(7 x 2 = 14 Marks)

PART C

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

22. What is sensory transduction? Explain different modalities.
23. Explain the cortical pathways of visual perception
24. Theories of pitch perception
25. Tactile receptors
26. What are papillae of tongue? Mention the classification of papillae.
27. Endocrine functions of Hypothalamus
28. Cellular organization of retina
29. Explain the pathway of sound waves travelling from pinnae to organ of corti

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

PART D

Answer any *three* questions as essay. Each question carries 8 marks

30. Write an overview of sensory receptors of human body.
31. Explain the following terms in relation with structure of eye.
1. Accomadation. 2. Dark adaptation. 3. Edge vision. 4. Depth of vision.
32. Write an overview of olfactory system.
33. Explain pain sensation and pain suppression.
34. Explain the endocrine functions of gonads.

(3 x 8 = 24 Marks)

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Reg. No:.....

Name:

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE
Third Semester B.Sc Degree Examination, November 2017
PSY3C02 - Psychological Statistics
(2016 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

PART A

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

1. Say true or false: the mean of a binomial distribution is 4 and variance is 5
2. If the mean of a Poisson distribution is 2, find $P(X=0)$.
3. A standard normal distribution has skewness equal to.....
4. Say true or false: Quota sampling is a non random sampling procedure.
5. If there are 100 units in a population, the probability that a particular unit is selected in a SRS is -----
6. The maximum probability that we fix for type 1 error is called.....
7. The test statistic for a paired t test in small sample follows.....distribution.
8. If a population consists of 50 units, the probability that any unit is included in a simple random sample is
a) 1 b) 0 c) 1/5 d) 1/50
9. If for a normal distribution, mean =4, then the median is
a) 0 b) 1 c) Cannot say d) 4
10. The d.f. of the test statistic in paired t test when the number of observations in a sample is 19 is -----
11. The test statistic for the test of equality of two variances follows.....distribution.
12.sampling cannot be used when there are hidden periodicities in the data.

(12 x 1= 12Marks)

PART B

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

13. Define a simple random sample.
14. Define a standard normal distribution.
15. What is meant by a large sample test?
16. What is meant by judgment sampling?
17. Give the formula for the test statistic in testing a single variance?
18. State central limit theorem.
19. Define power of a test.
20. What are the merits of stratified sampling?
21. What is cluster sampling?

(7 x 2= 14 Marks)

PART C

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

22. For a Poisson distribution, $P(X=0) = 0.6$. Find the $P(X \geq 2)$.
23. Give any 5 properties of normal distribution.
24. Explain when systematic sampling is useful.
25. What are the steps in a statistical testing process?
26. Ten individuals are chosen at random from a normal population and their heights in inches are found to be 63, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 71 and 71 inches. Discuss the suggestion that the mean height of the population is 66 inches.
27. The following are the scores obtained in an intelligence test 54, 56, 56, 54, 53, 52, 48, 57, 56, 59, 60, 45, 56. Compute the test statistic to test the hypothesis that the variance is 6.
28. Explain the test procedure for testing equality of two population proportions when large samples are taken.
29. Explain Central limit theorem and give its assumptions.

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

PART-D

Answer any three questions. Each question carries eight marks.

30. Explain stratified and systematic sampling schemes.
31. Explain any two large sample tests.
32. What is the importance of normal distribution?
For a normal distribution, 25% of the observations are below 35 and 15% are above 83. Find mean and s.d.
33. The following observations have taken from a normal population. 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 22, 43, 28, 36, 36, 32, 40. Test the hypothesis that the population variance is greater than 6.
34. Fit a binomial distribution for the following data.

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
f	12	20	24	35	27	17	10

(3 x 8 = 24 marks)

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Reg. No:.....

Name:

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE
Third Semester BA Sociology Degree Examination, November 2017
PSY3C05 - Abnormal Psychology
(2016 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 1.5 hours

Max. Marks: 40

Part A

Answer all questions. Each question carries one mark.

1. An unusual state called "waxy flexibility" is sometimes observed in _____ schizophrenia.
2. Obsessive-compulsive behavior, panic, and phobias are formally classified as _____ disorders
3. The behavior that deviates from the norms of society in which it is enacted is called....
4. Apraxia
5. Delusion
6. Dopamine
7. Grandiose delusion

(7 x 1=7 Marks)

Part B

Answer any five questions. Each question carries two marks.

8. Dissociative Fugue
9. Claustrophobia
10. Systematic desensitization
11. Free-floating anxiety
12. Residual type schizophrenia
13. Hypochondriasis
14. Schizoid personality disorder

(5 x 2 =10 marks)

Part C

Answer any three questions. Each question carries five marks.

15. Types of schizophrenia
16. Unipolar disorder
17. Clinical picture of delusional disorder.
18. Classification of mental disorder.
19. Post Traumatic stress disorder

(3 x 5 =15 Marks)

Part D

Answer any one question which carries eight marks.

20. Explain types of personality disorders.
21. Define abnormality. Elaborate different criteria of abnormality.

(1 x 8= 8 Marks)