FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Third Semester BA Degree Examination, November 2016
PSY3C05 - Abnormal Psychology
(2015 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 1.5 hours

Max. Marks: 40

Part A

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries *one* mark. Define the following.

1. Erotomania
2. Anxiety
3. ICD
4. Compulsion
5. Echolalia
6. Autism
7. Dysthymia

(7 x 1=7 Marks)

Part B

Answer any *five* questions. Each question carries *two* marks. Write short notes on the following.

8. Negative symptoms of Schizophrenia
9. Dissociative amnesia
10. Define Mental disorder
11. Free floating anxiety
12. Normality versus abnormality
13. Paranoid schizophrenia
14. Phobia

(5 x 2 =10 marks)

Part C

Answer any *three* questions. Each question carries *five* marks. Write short essay on the following

15. Clinical Picture of Personality disorders
16. Somatoform disorder
17. Clinical Picture of Delusional Disorders
18. Panic disorder
19. OCD

(3 x 5 =15 Marks)

Part D

Answer any *one* question which carries *eight* marks. Write essay on the following

20. Elaborate the signs, symptoms, clinical features and types of mood disorders.
21. Explain Cluster C Personality disorder.

(1 x 8= 8 Marks)

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Third Semester B.Sc Degree Examination, November 2016
PSY3B01 - Child and Adolescent Development
(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.   Visual cliff is often seen in ----------
     (a) Infancy.   (b) Childhood.
     (b) Adolescence.   (d) Prenatal period.

2.   The third level of Kohlberg's moral development is
     (a) Trust vs. Mistrust.   (b) Concrete operational.
     (c) Post conventional.   (d) Heteronymous.

3.   Cognitive developmental theory was put forward by----------.
     (a) Piaget.   (b) Kohlberg.
     (c)Freud.   (d) Erickson.

4.   -----------------law maintains that development proceeds from head to foot.
     (a) Developmental.   (b) Maturation.
     (c) Cephalocaudal.   (d) Proximodistal.

5.   ------------is the heredity determiner
     (a) Genes.   (b) Neurotransmitter.
     (c) Neurons.   (d) Chromosomes.

6.   The ability to use existing schemas to deal with new information or experience is ------
     ------
     (a) Schema.   (b) Assimilation.
     (c) Equilibrium.   (d) Accommodation.

Fill in the blanks

7.   The concept identity crisis was proposed by -----------.
8.   Two word utterance begins in ------------------- stage.
9.   Zygote formed in -------------------period of prenatal development.
10. The ability to speak two languages in middle childhood is ----------------.
11. --------------- is the belief that one can master a situation and produce favorable
     outcome.
12. Interruption of the oxygen supply t the brain before or during birth is-------------.

                                                   (12x1=12 marks)

PART B
Answer any seven questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

13. Organogenesis.
14. Scaffolding.
15. Miscarriage.
16. Trust vs. Mistrust.
17. Animism.
18. Gestation period.
19. Breech position.
20. Self concept.
21. Developmental psychology.

                                                   (7x2=14 marks)

PART C
Answer any six questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

22. Describe characteristics of life span perspective.
23. Explain perceptual development in infancy period.
24. Moral development.
24. Phonological development.
25. Effects of Teratogens.
26. Briefly explain period of fetal development.
27. Explain fine motor skills and gross motor skills.
28. Describe birth process.
29. Give an account of temperament development.

(6x5=30 marks)

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

30. Describe theories of attachment.
31. Define cognition. Explain Piaget's stages of cognitive development.
32. Explain prenatal diagnostic tests.
33. Give an account of the period of prenatal development and the related hazards.
34. Explain Erickson's psychosocial development periods.

(3x8=24 marks)

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Name: ....

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Third Semester B.Sc Degree Examination, November 2016

PSY3C01 - Human Physiology

(2015 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 3 hours   Max. Marks: 80

PART – A

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

1. Taste impulses from the anterior $2/3^{rds}$ of the tongue pass first into the
   a) Glossopharyngeal nerve   b) Lingual nerve
   c) Vagus nerve   d) Cranial nerve V
2. Which of these types of receptors responds to pain stimuli?
   a) Mechanoreceptors   b) Chemoreceptors
   c) Nociceptors   d) Thermorecetors
3. The peptide hormone calcitonin is secreted by the
   a) Pituitary gland   b) Adrenal medulla
   c) Hypothalamus   d) Thyroid gland
4. Which cells proliferate to replace lost olfactory cells?
   a) Basal cells   b) Mitral cells
   c) Olfactory hairs   d) Tufted cells
5. The somatosensory cortex lies
   a) Anterior to primary motor cortex   b) Below the auditory cortex
   c) Anterior to visual cortex   d) Posterior to primary motor cortex
6. Region of eye where the optic nerve passes out of the retina is called the
   a) Fovea   b) Iris
   c) Blind spot   d) Optic chiasma
7. Decreased sensitivity to a continued stimulus is called _____.
8. The _____ serves to focus sound waves through the ear canal toward the eardrum.
9. _____ is the hormone secreted by the pineal body.
10. The _____ system provides the sense of balance and spatial orientation for the purpose of coordinating movement with balance.
11. _____ is a medical condition in which the lens of the eye becomes progressively opaque, resulting in blurred vision.
12. The counterpart of luteinizing hormone in males is called _____ _____ _____ hormone.

(12 X 1 = 12)

PART – B
Answer any *seven* questions. Each question carries *two* marks

13. What is placenta? Name any two hormones secreted by it.
14. Distinguish hyperopia from myopia. How can these be corrected?
15. Mention the primary sensations of taste.
16. Write a note on thymus gland.
17. "Pain is a protective mechanism" Validate the statement.
18. Differentiate "nerve deafness" from "conduction deafness".
19. Give a brief description of the mechanism of stimulation of thermal receptors.
20. Explain the importance of the pigment layer of retina.
21. Mention the names and functions of hormones released from neurohypophysis.

(7x2=14)

PART – C
Answer any *six* questions. Each question carries *five* marks

22. Explain the role of pancreas in the maintenance of blood glucose homeostasis.
23. Elucidate the Rhodopsin- Retinal visual cycle leading to the excitation of rods.
24. Describe the functional anatomy of the external and middle sections of the ear.

25. Explain the mode of action of polypeptide hormones.

26. Explain proprioception, its subtypes and the sensory receptors involved in its perception.
27. Detail the endocrine role of ovary with emphasis on the hormones produced.
28. How are the olfactory membrane and olfactory bulb organized for the effective conductance of the sense of smell?
29. What is visual accommodation? Explain the mechanism of accommodation.

(6x5=30)

PART – D
Answer any *three* questions. Each question carries *eight* marks

30. Explain the organization of taste buds and the neuronal elements involved in transmission of taste signals into the central nervous system.

31. Explain the structure of the human eye.

32. Describe how different tactile sensations are perceived.

33. Explain the functions of thyroxine.

34. With the help of a labeled diagram, elucidate the auditory pathway along which the signals reach the auditory cortex.

(3x8=24)

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Third Semester B.Sc Degree Examination, November 2016
PSY3C02 - Psychological Statistics
(2015 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 3 hours   Max. Marks: 80

PART-A
Answer *all* questions. Each question carries *one* mark

1. Which of the following is not a property of binomial distribution?
   a) continuous   b) discrete
   c) mean is greater than variance   d) finite number of trials
2. For a Poisson distribution, standard deviation is 2. Its mean is
   a)2   b) 1   c)   4   d) none of these
3. If for a normal distribution, mean =3, then the mode is
   a)0   b) 1   c)   Cannot say   d) 3
4. A sampling method having no involvement of probability is known as
   a) Purposive sampling   b) Judgment sampling
   c) Subjective sampling   d) All the above
5. 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
6. The error of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is actually true is called---------
7. The maximum probability that we are going to tolerate for type 1 error is called -------
8. ...... assumption is essential for the parent population in order to carry out t test.
9. -----test is used to test the equality of variance of two normal populations.
10. The standard deviation of a statistic is termed as------.
11. The test statistic for the test of a single variance follows.........distribution.
12. In large sample tests, the standardized test statistic follows--------.distribution.

(12 x 1= 12Marks)

PART-B
Answer any *seven* questions. Each question carries *two* marks.
13. Define a binomial distribution?
14. Define a standard normal distribution.
15. Mention the situations in which Poisson distribution can be used.
16. What is meant by stratified sampling?
17. Define the following
    a) type two error   b) critical region
18. Define parameter and statistic.
19. Distinguish between large sample and small sample tests.
20. For a binomial distribution, mean is 3 and the variance is 2. Find the parameters of the distribution?
21. For a standard normal random variable X, compute $P(X \geq 1)$.

(7 x 2= 14 Marks)

PART-C
Answer any *6* questions. Each question carries *5* marks.

22. State the important properties of normal distribution.
23. How does a binomial distribution arise in practice? What are the conditions under which a binomial distribution tends to a Poisson distribution?
24. Explain systematic and cluster sampling schemes.
25. What are the advantages of sampling over census?
26. The anxiety scores obtained in a test of anxiety follows a normal distribution with mean=63 and variance=9. Compute the probabity that the score exceeds 70. Also compute the probability that the score lies between 57 and 68.
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 mean score is 56.
28. Explain the test procedure for equality of two population proportions.
29. State central limit theorem? What is its significance in testing?

(6 x 5= 30 Marks)

PART-D
Answer any *three* questions. Each question carries *eight* marks.
30. The following are the scores before and after a music therapy on depressed patients in a clinic. Test the hypothesis that the therapy is effective or not.

Scores before	45	46	44	56	67	47	48	49	50	50
Scores after	43	45	40	50	66	48	54	54	52	49

31. Explain how you test the equality of variance of two normal populations.
32. Explain the differences between probability and non probability sampling schemes. Explain any three non probability sampling schemes.
33. It is found that 45% of scores in a test are below 57 and 95% are below 90. Assuming normality, find the mean and variance of the distribution.
34. Test for the equality of means of two normal populations with the following sample data

Sample 1	23	25	29	30	30	34	45
Sample 2	27	28	33	32	41	21	20

(3 x 8= 24 Marks)