

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE  
 Sixth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, March /April 2019  
 PSY6B04 – Cognitive Psychology  
 (2016 Admission onwards)

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 RBC theory of perception was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Hubel and Weisel                      b. Biederman                      c. Weisstein                      d. Lanze
2. Triarchic theory of intelligence has been proposed by \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Cattell                      b. Vernon                      c. Sternberg                      d. Guilford
3. Atkinson and Shiffrin put forward a \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Three-modal model of memory                      b. Two factor theory  
 c. parallel processing theory                      d. Three stratum theory
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is known for his proposal of *Language Acquisition Device*  
 a. Noam Chomsky                      b. Karl Lashley                      c. Donald Hebb                      d. Williams
5. Structuralism gained popularity in America through the work of \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Descartes                      b. J Watson                      c. William James                      d. Edward Titchener
6. Who is the author of the book "*Principles of Psychology*"?  
 a. John Watson                      b. Sigmund Freud                      c. B.F. Skinner                      d. William James

**Fill in the blanks**

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as the father of *Neuropsychology*.
8. The existence of iconic memory was first discovered by \_\_\_\_\_
9. George Miller's magic number is \_\_\_\_\_
10. *Body-kinesthetic intelligence* has been proposed by \_\_\_\_\_
11. The type of intelligence that enables one to solve daily life problems is called \_\_\_\_\_
12. The shortest storage of memory is \_\_\_\_\_

(1x 12=12 Marks)

### PART B

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

13. Cognitive science
14. Chunking
15. IQ
16. Forgetting curve
17. Connectionist approach
18. PET
19. Visuo-spatial sketchpad
20. Frontal lobe
21. The Levels of Processing theory.

(7 x 2=14 Marks)

### PART C

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

22. PASS model of intelligence
23. Studies on human memory
24. Gardner's theory
25. The Cognitive Revolution
26. *The Structure of Intellect* Model
27. Empiricism and Rationalism
28. Cognitive neuropsychology
29. Bottom- up and top- down perception.

(6 x 5=30 Marks)

### PART D

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

30. Give a brief account of the major cognitive theories of intelligence.
31. Explain how Goleman's theory of intelligence, in its content and context, differs from other theories of intelligence.
32. What do you think would feature the field of Cognitive Psychology in future?
33. Write a brief note on the philosophical and psychological antecedents of Cognitive Psychology.
34. Explain the different research methods in Cognitive psychology.

(3 x 8=24 Marks)



FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Sixth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, March /April 2019

PSY6B05 – Personality Psychology

(2016 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

**PART A**

Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark

Choose answer from the following options given below. Each carries 1 mark.

1. The Sufis described one of the states of consciousness, as a state of union or annihilation in which individual identity seems merged with the whole of reality.  
a) Fana      b) Baqa      c) Sharia      d) Marifa
2. The energy of the life impulses is  
a) Ego      b) Libido      c) Id      d) Impulses
3. According to Carl Jung, formless and primordial priori structures of the psyche that act as structure forming elements in the consciousness is  
a) Active imagination      b) Individuation      c) Shadow      d) Archetypes
4. Adler considered the feeling of inadequacy that result from child's sense of their small size and powerlessness as  
a) Inferiority Complex      b) Life goal      c) Apperception      d) Guilt
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is also called successful defense  
a) Regression      b) Projection      c) Isolation      d) Sublimation
6. The constellation of feelings and fantasies built around woman's feelings of being discriminated against, envy of the male and a wish to disregard female role is  
a) Womb envy      b) Neurotic Pride      c) Masculinity complex      d) Self hate

Fill in the blanks...

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a model of human drives that suggest basic physiological needs must be met before psychological needs can be addressed.
8. Roger defines the degree of accuracy between experience, communication and awareness as \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are postures in hatha yoga which has accompanied levels of psychological and spiritual significance.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is broad behavioral elements that define who you are.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the continuum ranging from organized careful and determined to careless and weak willed
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is maladaptive, repetitive behaviors, formed as a product dammed up impulses in a restrictive environment

(1 x 12 = 12 Marks)

#### PART B

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

13. Counter transference
14. Arousal theory of motivation
15. Openness to experience
14. Fixation
16. Archetypes
17. Organ inferiority
19. Self realization
20. Schema of apperception
21. Meditation

(2 x 7 = 14 Marks)

#### PART C

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

22. Freud's psycho sexual stages of development
23. Major concepts of Adler's theory
24. Explain various defense mechanisms with a description
25. Collective unconscious
26. Oedipus complex
27. Four stages of Sufism.
28. Obstacles to growth according to Buddhism
29. Three principles of creation- gunas

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

#### PART D

*Answer any three questions each carries .Each carries 8 marks.*

30. Explain eastern perspective of personality development and self realization using Yoga
31. Elucidate the structure of personality and major concepts of Carl Jung
32. Write a note on Erich Fromm Personality Theory.
33. Explain Carl Rogers theory of personality.
34. Explain Freud's Psychoanalytic theory of personality development.

(3 x 8 = 24 Marks)



FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Sixth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, March /April 2019

PSY6B02 – Applied Social Psychology

(2016 Admission onwards)

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 3 hours

**PART A**

Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark

Choose the correct answer from the following options given below

1. A detailed account of the facts affecting the development or condition of a person or group under treatment or study is -----  
 a) Scaling                      b) Experimentation      c) Case history              d) Survey method
2. Feeling for other persons is -----  
 a) Sympathy                      b) Empathy                      c) Gratitude                      d) Compassion
3. When a group makes faulty decisions because group pressures lead to a deterioration of mental efficiency, it is termed as  
 a) Dissonance                      b) Group Think                      c) Norms                      d) Attitude
4. A dynamic concept that includes subjective, social, and psychological dimensions as well as health-related behaviors is -----  
 a) Optimism                      b) Pessimism                      c) Hope                      d) Well-being
5. The branch of psychology which studies the nature of individual behavior in social setting is -----  
 a) General Psychology      b) Clinical Psychology      c) Social Psychology              d) School Psychology
6. A face to face conversation to extract maximum information about a person is -----  
 a) Interview                      b) Questionnaire                      c) Observation                      d) Inventory

**in the blanks**

7. The concept of cognitive dissonance was proposed by .....
8. .... is a phenomenon that occurs, when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work.
9. Deliberate infliction of harm on others is .....
10. The process of looking at oneself in order to assess aspects that are important to one's identity, is .....
11. .... is the perception and actuality that one is cared for, has assistance available from other people.
12. Any movement that works your body at a greater intensity than your usual level of daily activity. ....

(12 x1=12 marks)



FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE  
Sixth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, March /April 2019  
PSY6B01 – Abnormal Psychology II  
(2016 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

**PART B**

Answer any seven questions. Each question carries 2 marks

13. Coping
14. Pessimism
15. Child labor
16. Student achievement
17. Hope
18. Observation
19. Well-being
20. Depression
21. Child abuse

(7 x 2=14 marks)

**PART C**

Answer any six questions. Each question carries 5 marks

22. Group think theory
23. Experimental method
24. Social psychological model of depression
25. Effects of exposure to pornography
26. Managing stress
27. Health promotion strategies
28. Managing poverty
29. Benefits of optimism

(6 x 5=30 marks)

**PART D**

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

30. How did social psychology emerged as an independent discipline? Explain.
31. Elaborate the social-psychological roots of social anxiety.
32. Explain the consequences of viewing media violence.
33. Examine the various ways to improve student performance and reduce school violence
34. What are the major causes of social problems and how can these problems be managed?

(3 x 8=24 marks)

47

**PART A**

Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark

Choose the correct answer from the following options given below

1. In which personality disorder the individual resist the demands of others in an indirect manner
  - a) Narcissistic personality disorder
  - b) Passive –aggressive personality disorder
  - b) Histrionic personality disorder
  - d) Borderline personality disorder
2. Which type of delusional disorder is also known as Othello syndrome
  - a) Grandiose type
  - b) Jealous type
  - c) Persecutory type
  - d) Erotomanic type
3. Mania and depression are the features of
  - a) Mood disorder
  - b) Schizophrenia
  - c) Delusional disorder
  - d) somatoform disorder
4. Type I and Type II schizophrenia was proposed by
  - a) Anna Freud
  - b) Bleuler
  - c) Emil Kraepelin
  - d) T.J.Crow
5. Which of the following biological conditions is most likely to be a contributing factor in Schizophrenia
  - a) Slow reuptake of serotonin
  - b) Excessive amounts of the dopamine
  - c) Smaller ventricles in the brain
  - d) Increased activity of frontal lobes
6. Seligman has explained depression in terms of
  - a) Dopamine imbalance
  - b) Serotonin imbalance
  - c) Learned helplessness
  - d) Genetic predisposition

**Fill in the blanks**

7. A type of mood disorder in which the person experiences disordered mood shifts in two directions from depression to manic stage is .....
8. ....schizophrenics often have prominent delusions of persecution or grandeur
9. Personality disorders explained in the -----Axis of DSM-V

10. ....is the individual who has recurrent intense sexually arousing fantasies urges and behaviours involving the use of some inanimate objects to obtain sexual gratification
11. ....have a recurrent preoccupation with sexual urges and fantasies involving the act of being humiliated, beaten or made to suffer
12. ....are known as psychedelic drugs.

(12 x 1 = 12 Marks)

**PART B**

Answer any seven questions. Each question carries 2 marks

13. Elaborate Schizoaffective disorder
14. Passive aggressive personality disorder
15. Delusions
16. Catatonia
17. Write a note on opium and its derivatives
18. Borderline personality disorder
19. Differentiate Neurosis and psychoses
20. Cyclothymia
21. Explain Cluster B personality disorder

(7 x 2 = 14 Marks)

**PART C**

Answer any six questions. Each question carries 5 marks

22. Positive and negative symptoms
23. Clinical features of manic disorder
24. Residual type schizophrenia
25. Sexual dysfunctions
26. Major depression
27. Different types of hallucinations
28. Point out causal factors of personality disorders
29. Explain the diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

**PART D**

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

30. Write a note on biological, sociocultural and psychosocial causal factors in schizophrenia
31. Explain the clinical features of personality disorders
32. Describe the different types of delusional disorders
33. Write a brief note on substance abuse
34. Discuss the different sexual orientation disturbances

(3 x 8 = 24 Marks)

48

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(Pages : 2 )

Reg. No: .....  
Name: .....

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KÖZHIKODE  
Sixth Semester B.Sc Psychology Degree Examination, March /April 2019  
PSY6B03 – Counseling & Psychotherapy  
(2016 Admission onwards)

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. Client centered approach was developed by-----  
( Carl Pearsons, B F Skinner, Carl Roger, Maslow,A)
2. The essential technique at the disposal of Gestalt counselor is the establishment of ----  
(unconsciousness, self concept, continuum of awareness, suggestability)
3. Support group therapy for alcohol dependent people is-----  
(one and all, alcoholics, al anon, none of the above)
4. The therapist's nonpossessive warmth or respect for client is-----  
(trust, respect, empathy, congruence)
5. ----- is the client's projection of past onto the counselor  
(positive transfer, transference, countertransference, trance)

Fill in the blanks

6. Client (person) centered approach is described as -----approach to counselling.
7. Gestalt therapy was developed by -----.
8. ----- results from the comparison of oneself to others in a peer group.
9. ----- is a way of coping with anxiety on an unconscious level by denying or distorting reality.
10. The empty chair technique is used in ----- therapy.
11. -----clients are unmotivated to seek help.
12. ----- is related to sincerity and consistency of the counselor

(12 x 1 = 12 Marks)

### PART B

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

13. Counselling
14. Encounter group
15. Termination
16. Active listening
17. Unconditional positive regard
18. Cognitive therapy
19. Termination
20. Counter transference
21. School counselling

(7 x 2 = 14 Marks)

### PART C

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

22. Goals of counselling
23. Self help group.
24. Characteristics of a good counsellor
25. T Group
26. Gestalt therapy
27. Crisis intervention
28. Difference between guidance and counselling
29. CBT

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

### PART D

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

30. What is counselling? Elaborate on process of counselling.
31. Critically evaluate psychodynamic approach and client centered approach in counselling.
32. Describe interview as an effective tool for assessment and diagnosis in counselling.
33. What is group counselling and explain therapeutic group work.
34. Briefly explain the importance of psychological testing in counseling.

(3 x 8 = 24 Marks)