

**PG-C-1188**

**MCP-BC/  
MCP-BCX**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION —  
FEBRUARY 2023**

**Counselling and Psychotherapy**

**BRIDGE COURSE**

Time : 2 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Answer ALL questions.

(50 × 2 = 100)

1. Psychology is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Biological science
  - (b) Physical science
  - (c) Social science
  - (d) Natural science.
  
2. Humanistic force is considered as \_\_\_\_\_ force in the history of psychology.
  - (a) First
  - (b) Second
  - (c) Third
  - (d) Fourth

3. \_\_\_\_\_ psychology deals with mental process involved in acquisition, storage, manipulation and transfer of information received from the world.
- (a) Comparative      (b) Education  
(c) Cognitive        (d) Gestalt
4. A stimulus that elicits a response before the experimental manipulation is
- (a) Response stimulus  
(b) Unconditional stimulus  
(c) Condition stimulus  
(d) Specific stimulus
5. Psychophysics is a study of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Perception illness  
(b) Movement perception  
(c) Psychological perception or physical stimuli  
(d) None of the above
6. Development psychology is also loosely named as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Child psychology  
(b) Geriatric psychology  
(c) Physiological psychology  
(d) Biological psychology

7. Children learning the alphabet is a common form of \_\_\_\_\_ learning
- (a) Serial                      (b) Repetition  
(c) Paired                      (d) Rehearsal
8. Erikson proposed that “trust or mistrust” develops during the
- (a) Muscular-anal stage  
(b) Locomotor-genital stage  
(c) Oral-sensory stage  
(d) Latency stage
9. The morality of self-accepted principles was proposed by
- (a) Piaget                      (b) Freud  
(c) Erikson                      (d) Kohlberg
10. Different people often react differently to the same situations. In psychology, it is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Nativism  
(b) Individual differences  
(c) Multiple determinants  
(d) None of the above

11. Dual attitudes are defined as different evaluations of the same attitude object
- (a) Implicit and explicit attitude
  - (b) Inner and outer attitude
  - (c) Focussed and unfocussed attitude
  - (d) Good and bad attitude
12. \_\_\_\_\_ used the term “stigma” to refer to an attribute that is “deeply discrediting”
- (a) Bandura                      (b) Erving Goffman
  - (c) McClelland                (d) Frankl
13. Who is credited with conducting the first systematic study of developmental psychology?
- (a) Charles Darwin    (b) Jean Piaget
  - (c) John Bowlby        (d) Lev Vygotsky
14. Any behaviour directed against persons because of their membership in a particular group best defines the term
- (a) Social categorization
  - (b) Stereotyping
  - (c) Prejudice
  - (d) Discrimination

15. The Prisoners' dilemma is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Free riding
  - (b) Social dilemma
  - (c) Solution to a social dilemma
  - (d) Opposite to a social dilemma
16. The negative evaluations that mark prejudice often are supported by negative beliefs, called \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Attitudes
  - (b) Public opinion
  - (c) Stereotypes
  - (d) Negative thoughts
17. Prejudice is a negative attitude; discrimination is negative
- (a) Belief
  - (b) Behaviour
  - (c) Attribution
  - (d) Social thought
18. Primary and secondary groups were proposed by \_\_\_\_\_ theory
- (a) George
  - (b) Weber
  - (c) McDougall
  - (d) McClelland

19. Which of the following is an example of the negative attitude towards people?
- (a) Stereotype            (b) Prototype  
(c) Prejudice            (d) Discrimination
20. Which one of the following characteristics is not necessarily true about groups?
- (a) Group members are interdependent  
(b) Groups have two or more members  
(c) Groups have externally assigned goals  
(d) Groups interact Subgroup
21. "Psychology is the basis science of education" said by
- (a) Davis            (b) Skinner  
(c) B.B.N.Jha            (d) None of the above
22. Which one of the following is the most important elements in teaching?
- (a) Relationship between teachers and students  
(b) Subject matter  
(c) Teaching techniques and aids used  
(d) Students knowledge

23. Students can be classified into four types on the basis of their learning. Which one of the following seeks meaning and reasoning for learning?
- (a) Innovative learner
  - (b) Analytic learner
  - (c) Common sense learner
  - (d) Dynamic learner
24. If student do not understand what is taught in the class, the teacher should
- (a) Repeat the lesson once again
  - (b) Teach the lesson again giving more examples
  - (c) Check the previous knowledge of the student in the topic
  - (d) Motivating him to learn on his own
25. Education Psychology is helpful in
- (a) Understanding oneself
  - (b) Understanding the child
  - (c) In the selection of teaching methods
  - (d) In the whole education process

26. The process of forecasting an organizations future demand for, and supply of, the right type of people in the right number is called
- (a) Recruitment
  - (b) Human Resource Planning
  - (c) Human Capital Management
  - (d) Human Resource Management
27. Which test assesses an individual's achievement and motivational levels?
- (a) Guilford - Zimmerman Temperament Survey
  - (b) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality
  - (c) Thurstone Temperament Survey
  - (d) Thematic Apperception Test
28. In making a decision on the basis of representativeness, the manager may also be a victim of
- (a) Supposition
  - (b) Decision making
  - (c) Gambler's fallacy
  - (d) Attitude change

29. Rapid changing circumstances are forcing the organization to on their HRD strategies
- (a) Rethink
  - (b) Enhance their performance
  - (c) Leeway
  - (d) None of the above
30. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when an interviewer judges an applicants entire potential for job performance on the basis of a single trait, such as how the applicant dresses or talks.
- (a) Halo - effect
  - (b) Unstructured
  - (c) Stress producing
  - (d) None of the above
31. Comorbidity occurs when:
- (a) Several members of a family have the same mental health issue
  - (b) An individual spends too much time thinking about death
  - (c) A person suffers from more than one disorder at the same time
  - (d) Nothing can be done to prevent a disorder from occurring

32. In OCD, \_\_\_\_\_ are to thoughts as \_\_\_\_\_ are to actions.
- (a) opinions, convictions
  - (b) obsessions, conditions
  - (c) obsessions, compulsion
  - (d) compulsions, obsessions
33. Schizophrenia is usually diagnosed in:
- (a) Infancy                      (b) Childhood
  - (c) Early adulthood      (d) Old age
34. Malingering and Munchausen syndrome are:
- (a) somatoform disorders
  - (b) anxiety disorders
  - (c) sexual disorders
  - (d) factitious disorders
35. The prevalence rate of a disorder refers to:
- (a) its frequency of occurrence in a population at a given time
  - (b) its severity within an individual
  - (c) how much coverage there is of the disorder in the media
  - (d) how long it typically takes an individual to recover from the disorder

36. Institute of Mental health was started in Madras in the year
- (a) 1745                      (b) 1795  
(c) 1784                      (d) 1888
37. There is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between emotional control and mental health.
- (a) Inverted-U              (b) Negative  
(c) Null                      (d) Positive
38. What is the most effective strategy for improving a bad mood?
- (a) Exercise  
(b) Trying to be alone  
(c) Watching television  
(d) All of the above
39. The proposition that positive emotions expand an individual's attention and mind-set is
- (a) Yerkes-Dodson Law  
(b) Information Hypothesis  
(c) Positive Theory  
(d) Broaden-and-Build Theory

40. Trepanation was used in olden times to help “cure” psychological disorders by:
- (a) drilling holes in the skull
  - (b) using electric shock to “reset” the brain
  - (c) giving people more than one drug at the same time
  - (d) explaining that it is normal to be scared
41. If we determine the heights and weights of a group of college men that data generated is
- (a) Random                      (b) Discrete
  - (c) Continuous                (d) Normal
42. A positively skewed distribution
- (a) Has few extremely high values
  - (b) Has few extremely low values
  - (c) Flat distribution with dispersion of values
  - (d) Is very peaked and leptokurtic
43. A few extreme scores in a distribution will affect
- (a) The value of median more than mean
  - (b) The value of mean more than median
  - (c) The value of mean and median equally
  - (d) Neither the value of median and mean

44. Which of the following correlation values is the best predictor for a relationship between X and Y
- (a)  $-0.70$                       (b)  $\pm 0.60$   
(c)  $+0.50$                       (d)  $+7.0$
45. A measure of variability based upon the difference between each score and the mean is the
- (a) Standard Deviation  
(b) t-score  
(c) z-score  
(d) Range
46. The process of using psychological methods by a trained psychologist for helping people with psychological problems is called as\_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Psychoanalysis  
(b) Psychotherapy  
(c) Psychiatry  
(d) None of the above
47. Who came up with Community psychology
- (a) James Kelly                      (b) Gustav Fechner  
(c) Watson                              (d) Festinger

48. A forensic psychologist would be most likely to study:
- (a) the accuracy of eyewitness memory
  - (b) the impact of advertising on shopping behaviour
  - (c) the effect of hormones on decision making
  - (d) gender differences in learning styles
49. It is a method of intervening in a system \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Process consultation
  - (b) Survey feedback
  - (c) Managerial grid
  - (d) Goal setting
50. \_\_\_\_\_ test is more useful in helping to make a career choice
- (a) Occupational test
  - (b) Attitude test
  - (c) Aptitude test
  - (d) Intelligence test
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**PG-CS-1083**

**MSYS-11/  
MCPS-11**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION —  
FEBRUARY, 2023.**

**Counselling and Psychotherapy/Psychology**

**First Semester**

**ADVANCED GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 70**

**PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)**

**Answer any FIVE questions out of Eight questions in  
300 words.**

**All questions carry equal marks.**

- 1. Briefly describe the modern perspectives of psychology.**
- 2. Write a short note on different types of reinforcement schedule proposed by the theory of operant conditioning.**

3. Explain the drive-reduction theory of motivation.
4. Write short note on long term memory.
5. Explain humanistic view of personality.
6. What do you understand by perceptual constancy and describe any two types of constancies?
7. Present the psychological explanation of motivation.
8. Discuss Spearman's Two-Factor theory of intelligence.

PART B — (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions out of Five questions in 1,000 words.

All questions carry equal marks.

9. Explain perceptual expectancy and describe how it can affect one's perception.
10. Explain the phenomenon of learned helplessness and discuss how is it a form of classical conditioning?

11. Give the biological theory of motivation and elucidate the instinct theory
  12. Explain the causes of forgetting.
  13. Discuss the methods of assessment of personality
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**PG-CS-1084**

**MSYS-12/  
MCPS-12**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
FEBRUARY 2023**

**Counselling and Psychotherapy**

**Psychology**

**First Semester**

**ADVANCED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 70**

**PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)**

**Answer any FIVE questions out of Eight questions  
in 300 words.**

**All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Define social psychology and explain its nature and scope.
2. Explain the types of Schema.
3. Distinguish between attitude and behavior.
4. Explain pro-social behaviour in emergency situations.
5. Explain teams in sports.

6. Discuss cognitive theories as an approach to study social behaviour.
7. Applications of Social Learning Theory.
8. Explain pro-social behavior and altruism.

PART B — (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions out of Five questions  
in 1000 words.

All questions carry equal marks.

9. Describe the historical background of social psychology.
10. Discuss the impact of Scheme.
11. Explain the factors affect uses of persuasion for changes in the society.
12. Critically evaluate theories of pro-social behavior.
13. Applying Social psychology, in media. Explain.

**PG-CS-1085**

**MSYS-13 /  
MCPS-13**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
FEBRUARY 2023**

**Counselling and Psychotherapy / Psychology**

**First Semester**

**LIFE SPAN PSYCHOLOGY**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 70**

**PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)**

**Answer any FIVE questions out of Eight questions  
in 300 words.**

**All questions carry equal marks.**

- 1. Explain why birth cry is important.**
- 2. Explain the different stages of Piaget's theory of cognitive development.**
- 3. Briefly explain the role of siblings.**
- 4. State the Erikson's 8 stages of psychosocial development.**
- 5. Importance of career planning.**

6. Briefly explain the vital roles of an adult.
7. State the causes and impact mood swings and conflict with adults during adolescence.
8. Discuss the adjustment of Old age.

PART B — (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions out of Five questions  
in 1000 words.

All questions carry equal marks.

9. Explain the concept of 'storm and stress' during adolescence.
10. Compare and contrast the ideas of Kohlberg and Gilligan on moral development.
11. Outline the various emotional and psychosocial changes that occur during adolescence.
12. Explain the responsible of parenthood.
13. Ageing process in male and female-discuss the differences.

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**PG-CS-1086**

**MSYS-14/  
MCPS-14**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
FEBRUARY 2023**

**Counselling and Psychotherapy / Psychology**

**First Semester**

**RESEARCH METHODS & STATISTICS**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum marks : 70

**PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)**

Answer any FIVE questions out of Eight questions  
in 300 words.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Briefly explain the ethical issues during research.
2. What is sampling? Discuss its importance.
3. Discuss the strength and limitations  
Non-equivalent Control Group Design.
4. Differentiate between correlation and regression.
5. Spearman Rank correlation — Explain.

6. What is the significance of References in a Research Report?
7. Is redrafting necessary in review of literature? What advantage does it have?
8. Write short notes on :
  - (a) Formulation of hypothesis
  - (b) Null hypothesis.

PART B — (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions out of Five questions  
in 1000 words.

All questions carry equal marks.

9. Enumerate the prominent sources of Review of Literature.
10. Discuss any two types of probability sampling methods.
11. Discuss the relative merits of quasi-experimental research.

12. Compute (a) Mean (b) Variance and (c) Standard Deviation for the following frequency distribution.

Class Interval	F
195-199	1
190-194	2
185-189	4
180-184	5
175-179	8
170-174	10
165-169	6
160-164	4
155-159	4
150-154	2
145-149	3
140-144	1

13. Elucidate the style of Referencing according to the APA format, especially single author and multiple authors.
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**PG-CS-1087**

**MSYS-15/  
MCPS-15**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION —  
FEBRUARY 2023**

**Psychology/Counselling and Psychotherapy**

**First Semester**

**THEORIES OF PERSONALITY**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 70**

**PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)**

**Answer any FIVE questions out of Eight questions in  
300 words.**

**All questions carry equal marks.**

- 1. Explain the determinants of Personality.**
- 2. Write about Erich Fromm Freedom Theory.**
- 3. Describe the Victor Frankl's concept of Death and Non-Being.**
- 4. Explain the Assessment in George Kelley's theory.**
- 5. Illustrate Learned Helplessness by Seligman.**

6. Enlist the Characteristics of Sensation Seekers.
7. Describe Allport Theory of Personality.
8. Write note on field Theory.

PART B — (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions out of Five questions in  
1000 words.

All questions carry equal marks.

9. Describe the various measures of Personality.
  10. Explain the Structure of Personality of Henry Murray.
  11. Enumerate the Raymond Cattell's Developmental of personality.
  12. Explain the theories of Motivation of McClelland.
  13. Describe Julian Rotter's Locus of Control.
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**PG-CS-1088**

**MCPS-21/  
MSYS-21**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION —  
FEBRUARY 2023.**

**Counselling and Psychotherapy/Psychology**

**Second Semester**

**PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND MENTAL HEALTH**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 70**

**PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)**

**Answer any FIVE questions out of Eight questions in  
300 words.**

**All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Identify the historical view of psychopathology.
2. Select the disorder in infancy.
3. Solve the manic-depressive psychosis.
4. Divide sexual and gender identity disorder.
5. Make use of types of Tests.
6. Assume the meaning of clinical audit.

7. Explain the characteristics of mentally healthy person.
8. Discover the challenges in Mental Health.

PART B — (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions out of Five questions in 1000 words.

All questions carry equal marks.

9. Discover the classification of mental disorder.
  10. Estimate the mood disorders.
  11. Inspect the problems related to abuse and neglect.
  12. Analyze the various differential diagnosis.
  13. Examine the factors that contribute to mental health.
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**PG-CS-1089**

**MCPS-22/  
MSYS-22**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION —  
FEBRUARY, 2023.**

**Couselling and Psychotherapy/Psychology**

**Second Semester**

**COUNSELLING SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 70**

**PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)**

**Answer any FIVE questions out of Eight questions in  
300 words.**

**All questions carry equal marks.**

- 1. List down the specific counselling skills.**
- 2. Survey the steps in problem solving.**
- 3. Describe the micro skills hierarchy.**
- 4. Distinguish positive and negative listening.**

5. Describe the qualities of the effective listener.
6. Choose the pros and cons of advice – giving.
7. Compare confrontation I and confrontation II activities during the counselling.
8. Write a short notes on psychosomatic problems.

PART B — (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions out of Five questions in 1000 words.

All questions carry equal marks.

9. Predict the ethical and legal issues in counselling.
10. Egan's problem management model in counseling.
11. Recommend strategies to empathise in difficult situation.
12. Maximize techniques to coping with stress.
13. Determine the symptoms, causes and treatment of post-traumatic disorder.

**PG-CS-1090**

**MCPS-23/  
MSYS-23**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION —  
FEBRUARY, 2023.**

**Counselling and Psychotherapy/Psychology**

**Second Semester**

**PSYCHOMETRY**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 70**

**PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)**

**Answer any FIVE questions out of Eight questions in  
300 words.**

**All questions carry equal marks.**

- 1. Discover the characteristics of standardized test.**
- 2. Identify how scaling methods are selected.**
- 3. Build some tests of Ability and Attainment.**
- 4. Analyze the guidelines for item writing.**
- 5. Organize the meaning of projective tests.**
- 6. Distinguish personality and motivation.**

7. Differentiate Temperament and Trait.
8. Categorize the attitude scales.

PART B — (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions out of Five questions in  
1000 words.

All questions carry equal marks.

9. Predict how psychological tests are revised and published.
  10. Justify the item writing for Intelligence tests.
  11. Construct item writing for mood and stare scales.
  12. Compose the indices in item analysis.
  13. Determine the factors affecting reliability and validity.
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**PG-CS-1093**

**MCPS-24**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION —  
FEBRUARY, 2023.**

**Counselling and Psychotherapy**

**Second Semester**

**CLINICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 70**

**PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)**

**Answer any FIVE questions out of Eight questions in  
300 words.**

**All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Determine the uses of psychological tests.
2. Make use of distribution of Intelligence.
3. Describe the performance tests to assess Intelligence.
4. Distinguish TAT and CAT.
5. Explain the concept of Interest Testing.

6. Choose the jobs suitable, if an Individual is above average in verbal reasoning.
7. Discover EPI and EPQ.
8. Categorize the attitude scales.

PART B — (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions out of Five questions in 1000 words.

9. Determine the characteristics of psychological tests.
  10. Evaluate Individual and Group tests of Intelligence.
  11. Predict the techniques of testing personality.
  12. Compile the differential aptitude tests.
  13. Prove the measurement of attitudes.
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