1. Psychology is defined as “the scientific study of behaviour and
(a) Thinking  (b) Observation
(c) Mental Processes (d) Perception

2. Clinical Psychology deals with
(a) Teaching and school curriculum
(b) Dealing with Mental, emotional and Abnormal behaviour of the people
(c) Dealing with disturbed relationship of industrial employees
(d) Dealing with Social issue and behaviour changes of people
3. Psychotherapy aims to improve an individual’s to resolve or mitigate troublesome
   (a) Words          (b) Habits
   (c) Behaviour      (d) Interactions

4. Social psychologists typically explain human behavior in
   (a) Social situation
   (b) Individual situation
   (c) Individual thought
   (d) Individual feeling

5. Recent revolution in psycho therapy is
   (a) Psycho analysis
   (b) Interpersonal psycho therapy
   (c) Therapeutic community
   (d) Cognitive therapy

6. Developmental psychology examines change across the dimensions of physical development, socio emotional development and
   (a) Cognitive development
   (b) Embryo development
   (c) Environment development
   (d) Moral development
7. Developmental psychology is the scientific study of human behaviour over the time period of
(a) Childhood to adolescents
(b) Adolescents to adulthood
(c) Adulthood to late adulthood
(d) Womb to tomb

8. Model of eight stages of psychological development given by
(a) Sigmund Freud  (b) Erik Erikson
(c) Jean Piaget  (d) John B. Watson

9. Oral stage, which occurs from birth to
(a) 10 months  (b) 6 months
(c) 12 months  (d) 3 months

10. Jean Piaget used ———— to get children to reflect on what they were doing
(a) J.K questioning
(b) Socratic questioning
(c) Aristotle questioning
(d) Swamy Vivekananda questioning
11. Generalized mental representations that organize knowledge and guide information processing called
   (a) Schema      (b) Discrimination
   (c) Heuristics  (d) Attribution

12. The study of how people form impressions of others is
   (a) Group perception
   (b) Person perception
   (c) Interpersonal perception
   (d) Realistic perceptions

13. Collaboration between psychologists and sociologists increased after the
   (a) World war — I
   (b) World war — II
   (c) Panipat war — II
   (d) World war — III
14. The self-concept is made up of cognitive molecules called
   (a) Self schema    (b) Self evaluation
   (c) Self esteem    (d) Self control

15. Aggression is learned by imitation was explained by
   (a) Sigmund Freud
   (b) Abram Maslow
   (c) Carl gustow jung
   (d) Albert Bandura

16. The emergence of public opinion as a significant force in the political realm can be dated to
   (a) Early 17th century
   (b) Late 17th century.
   (c) 18th century.
   (d) 20th century.

17. Key component to the formation of public opinion is
   (a) Public relation
   (b) Social networking
   (c) Agenda setting
   (d) Social desirability
18. Many early studies have modelled the transfer of information from
   (a) Social clubs     (b) Social groups
   (c) Mass media      (d) Transport vehicles

19. Preconceived, unfavourable, feelings towards people or a person is called
   (a) Prejudice      (b) Group opinion
   (c) Altruism       (d) Attribution

20. Public opinion can be accurately obtained through
   (a) Stratified sampling
   (b) Survey sampling
   (c) Commutation studies
   (d) Mass media

21. Educational psychology involves the study of memory conceptual processes, and
   (a) Individual cognition
   (b) Group cognition
   (c) Motivation
   (d) Neuroscience
22. Concept of intelligence testing leading to provisions for
   (a) Regular classroom students
   (b) Special education students
   (c) Social work students
   (d) Medical students

23. The first intelligence test to distinguish between “normal children” and those with developmental disabilities is
   (a) Binet kamat test
   (b) Wechsler intelligent scale for children
   (c) Binet-Simon test
   (d) Malians intelligent scale for Indian children.

24. Binet-Simon intelligent test was revised by
   (a) Francis Galton
   (b) Lewis Terman
   (c) John Dewey
   (d) Jean Piaget
25. Edward Thorndike contributed arithmetic books based on
   (a) Cognitive theory
   (b) Information processing theory
   (c) Psycho analytic theory
   (d) Learning theory

26. Person’s ability to solve a new problem utilizing novel or unlearned strategies.
   (a) Fluid Intelligence
   (b) Emotional intelligence
   (c) Crystalized Intelligence
   (d) Situational intelligence

27. Two role areas of Human resources
   (a) Training and Motivation
   (b) Recruiting and finance
   (c) Evaluation and promoting
   (d) Administration and operations

28. Factors of personality tests now employ
   (a) Two factor model
   (b) Four five factor model
   (c) Five factor model
   (d) Three factors model
29. To predict job performance following factors are utilised
   (a) Role-playing exercise
   (b) In-basket exercise
   (c) Situational judgment test.
   (d) Intelligent quotient and emotional intelligence

30. The interview method provides for more reliable and consistent scoring results is.
   (a) Job interview
   (b) Unstructured interview
   (c) Structured interview
   (d) Direct interview

31. Abnormal psychology is the study of unusual patterns of behaviour, emotion and
   (a) Mind body problem
   (b) Thought
   (c) Exorcism
   (d) Animists

32. Father of Western medicine is
   (a) Hippocrates (b) Sigmund Freud
   (c) Abram Maslow (d) William wound
33. The major international nosologic system for the classification of mental disorders is
   (a) DSM–5       (b) ICD — 10
   (c) CCMD        (d) ICMD

34. Psychoanalytic theory given by
   (a) Abraham Maslow
   (b) Aaron T. Beck
   (c) Sigmund Freud
   (d) Carl Gustav Jung

35. Classical and Operant conditioning principles utilised
   (a) Cognitive therapy
   (b) Gestalt therapy
   (c) Behaviour therapy
   (d) REBT

36. Institute of Mental health (Lunatic asylum) was started in Chennai (Madras) in the year of
   (a) 1745       (b) 1794
   (c) 1784       (d) 1888
37. Mindfulness meditation is effective in treating
   (a) Schizophrenia
   (b) Substance use disorders
   (c) Anxiety disorder
   (d) Bipolar affective Disorder

38. According to the World Health Organization in 2004 the leading cause of disability is due to
   (a) Cancer
   (b) Tuberculosis
   (c) Diabetes mellitus
   (d) Depression

39. Berkeley-Hill, Hospital now is known as
   (a) NIMHANS (b) IHBAS
   (c) CIP (d) IMH

40. NHRC carried out systematic, intensive and critical examinations of mental hospitals in India in the years
   (a) 1981 and 1986
   (b) 1976 and 1971
   (c) 1984 and 1994
   (d) 1998 and 2008
41. Central tendency is a central or typical value of
   (a) Probability distribution
   (b) Normal distribution
   (c) Arithmetic mean
   (d) Median

42. The middle value that separates the higher half from the lower half of the data set called as a
   (a) Mean  (b) Median
   (c) Mode   (d) Central tendency

43. Specific, structured information to be gathered in a systematic fashion is called
   (a) Regulation  (b) Data collection
   (c) Survey     (d) Register

44. Each of the two populations being compared should follow a
   (a) Normal distribution
   (b) Degrees freedom
   (c) Null hypothesis
   (d) Standard error
45. The founder of applied psychology was
   (a) Sigmund Freud
   (b) Hugo Munsterberg
   (c) Jean Piaget
   (d) William James

46. Some clinical psychologists may focus on the clinical management of patients with brain injury is called
   (a) Counselling Psychologist
   (b) Clinical neuropsychologist
   (c) Applied psychologist
   (d) Industrial Psychologist

47. Study of humans and their interactions with their environment is known as
   (a) Industrial Psychology
   (b) Environmental psychology
   (c) Educational Psychology
   (d) Medical Psychologist

48. Legal psychology refers to any application of
   (a) Learning principle
   (b) Psycho analytic principles
   (c) Gestalt psychologist principles
   (d) Any application of psychological principles
49. Psychological/mental factors that affect performance in sports and physical activity and exercises called
   (a) Environmental psychology
   (b) Educational Psychology
   (c) Medical Psychologist
   (d) Sports Psychology

50. Focuses on the psychology of the workforce, customer, and consumer
   (a) Educational Psychology
   (b) Medical Psychologist
   (c) Sports Psychology
   (d) I — O Psychology

First Year

FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY

Time : 3 hours  
Maximum marks : 75

PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Answer any THREE questions.

Each answer not to exceed 1 page.

1. Describe the applications of psychology.

2. Write about depth perception with examples.

3. What are the causes of forgetting?

4. Briefly describe the steps of creative thinking.

5. Enumerate the various sources of stress.
PART B — (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

6. Explain the schools of psychology.

7. Draw the structures of any two sense organs and explain their functions.

8. Explain the methods of conditioning with a neat diagram.

9. Explain the theories of motivation in detail.

10. Identify the determinants of personality and explain the various assessment of personality.

11. Write an essay on memory and explain how memory can be improved.

12. Explain the theories of intelligence in detail.
M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION —
JUNE, 2018.

First Year

Counseling and Psychotherapy

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time : 3 hours Maximum marks : 75

PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Answer any THREE questions.

1. What is prenatal period?

2. Write a short note on infancy.


4. List any five physical changes that occur in adolescence.

5. List the pros and cons of old age homes.
PART B — (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

6. Explain briefly the characteristics of prenatal period and its hazards.

7. Outline the emotional expressions of infancy and babyhood.

8. Explain in detail on Learning disabilities and mental retardation.

9. Write an essay on Autism and ADHD.

10. Elaborate the personality changes during adolescent period of development.

11. Explain the common causes of family friction during Adolescence.

12. Outline the behavioral disorders and successful aging in old age.
PART A — (3 \times 5 = 15 marks)

1. Write short notes on classification of mental disorders.

2. Explain the different types of Schizophrenia in brief.

3. Write a note on Delirium tremors.

4. Describe rating scales in measuring symptomology in psychotic illness.

5. Explain Childhood autism in brief.
PART B — (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

Each answer should not exceed 4 pages.

6. Discuss in detail primary, secondary and tertiary prevention in mental retardation.

7. Write in detail about sexual dysfunctions.

8. Highlight on ethical issues related to good practice for continued professional development and in practicing child psychotherapy.

9. Write in detail about the signs and symptoms of bipolar disorder.

10. Discuss in detail the types and causes of phobias.

11. Enumerate the models of mental illness.

12. Write about case history taking and mental status examination in detail.
PG DEGREE EXAMINATION —
APRIL 2018.

First Year

COUNSELLING AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

Time : 3 hours Maximum marks : 75

PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Answer any THREE questions.

1. Write a short note on Social conditions and health.

2. Describe briefly the stigma and HIV–AIDS.

3. How does stress affects health?

4. Write about Life style modifications and its importance in cardiovascular diseases.

5. What are the methods used to study doctor – patient communication?
PART B — (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

Each answer should not exceed 4 pages.

6. Elucidate on Role of culture and social change on health.

7. How to improve treatment adherence and patient empowerment?

8. Write in detail about psychological aspects of pain.

9. Enumerate the Occupational hazards on health issues.

10. Describe Gate theory of pain in detail.

11. Highlight the Issues in health promotion.

12. Explain the Role of Pastoral counselling in hospital set up.
P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION —
JUNE, 2018.

First Year
Counselling and Psychotherapy

COUNSELLING TECHNIQUES AND ASSESSMENTS

Time : 3 hours Maximum marks : 75

PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Answer any THREE questions.

1. Enlist the Families of mentally ill persons.

2. Explain Psychodynamic theory in understanding psychopathology?

3. Describe Alcohol Anonymous in brief.


5. Write a short note on group dynamics.
PART B — \((4 \times 15 = 60 \text{ marks})\)

Answer any FOUR questions.

6. Write in detail about rating sales.

7. Elucidate the theories of intelligence.

8. Describe the types of reliability and validity in detail.

9. Write about Egan’s model in counselling approach.

10. Explain aptitude and interest inventory tests.

11. Explain the theories of counselling.

12. Highlight on the specific and non-specific variables in counselling.

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