

**PG-395**

**MCP-BC**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE, 2018.**

**Counselling and Psychotherapy – Bridge Course**

**BRIDGE COURSE**

Time : 2 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Answer ALL questions.

(50 × 2 = 100)

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 gastow jung
  - (d) Albert Bandura
16. The emergence of public opinion as a significant force in the political realm can be dated to
- (a) Early 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - (b) Late 17<sup>th</sup> century.
  - (c) 18<sup>th</sup> century.
  - (d) 20<sup>th</sup> 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) Neuro science

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) Crystallized Intelligence
  - (d) Situational intelligence
27. Two role areas of Human recourses
- (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 Gastow 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
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**PG-396**

**MCP-11**

**M.Sc. COUNSELLING AND  
PSYCHOTHERAPY DEGREE  
EXAMINATION – JUNE, 2018.**

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.

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**PG-397**

**MCP-12**

**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.
3. Give short note on Gifted children.
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.
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**PG-398**

**MCP-13**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION —  
JUNE, 2018.**

**First Year**

**PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND MENTAL HEALTH**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 75**

**PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)**

**Answer any THREE questions.**

1. Write short notes on classification of mental disorders.
2. Explain the different types of Schizophrenia in brief.
3. Write a note on Delirium tremers.
4. Describe rating scales in measuring symptomology in psychotic illness.
5. Explain Child hood 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.
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**PG-399**

**MCP-14**

**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.
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**PG-400**

**MCP-15**

**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.
4. Sociometry method – explain.
5. Write a short note on group dynamics.

PART B — (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

6. Write in detail about rating scales.
  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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