

**PG-338**

**MCP-BC**

**M.Sc. DEGREE/P.G. DIPLOMA  
EXAMINATION — JUNE, 2019.**

**BRIDGE COURSE**

Time : 2 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

(50 × 2 = 100)

1. Guidance and Counselling psychologists do not deal with
  - (a) Less serious problems
  - (b) Psychotic depression
  - (c) Vocational problems
  - (d) Academic problems
  
2. Who can prescribe medicines to the patients with mental illness?
  - (a) Psychiatrist
  - (b) Psychoanalyst
  - (c) Clinical Psychologist
  - (d) Social Worker

3. A trance like mental state induced by suggestion is known as
  - (a) Autism
  - (b) Yoga
  - (c) Hypnotism
  - (d) Meditation
  
4. The most basic level of human need according to Maslow is
  - (a) Physiological needs
  - (b) Safety needs
  - (c) Belonging needs
  - (d) Esteem needs
  
5. Psychological tests are used NOT to determine the applicant's
  - (a) Ability
  - (b) Aptitude
  - (c) Personality
  - (d) Technical skills
  
6. Freud attempted to explore personality through
  - (a) Inventory
  - (b) Defense mechanism
  - (c) Controlled association
  - (d) Projective technique
  
7. A test of knowledge of mechanical principles administered to select applicants for pilot training is a/an
  - (a) Achievement test
  - (b) Aptitude test
  - (c) Special aptitude test
  - (d) General aptitude test

8. The fear-reducing technique in which a hierarchy of fear evoking stimuli are presented is
- (a) Conditioning
  - (b) Counter conditioning
  - (c) Flooding
  - (d) Systematic desensitization
9. The developmental stage that is characterized as a period of storm and stress is
- (a) Puberty                      (b) Adolescence
  - (c) Adulthood                      (d) Old age
10. Trephination is a practice of
- (a) treating spastic persons
  - (b) cutting a circular section of the skull
  - (c) causing inconvenience to evil spirits
  - (d) insulting the spirits
11. The measure of statistics that is used to find out the significance of difference between two sample means is
- (a) Correlation                      (b) *t*-test
  - (c) ANOVA                      (d) Regression
12. The sex of a child is determined by
- (a) sex chromosome      (b) genes
  - (c) spermatozoa              (d) ova

13. A major internal bodily change during adolescence is not in
- (a) body fat
  - (b) body weight
  - (c) digestive system
  - (d) endocrine system
14. The birth that is considered most favorable for the baby's adjustment to life is
- (a) breech
  - (b) instrumental
  - (c) spontaneous
  - (d) caesarean
15. Somnambulism is related to
- (a) falling sleep
  - (b) disturbed sleep
  - (c) waking early
  - (d) sleep walking
16. The role of psychologists in industries is not
- (a) improving working conditions
  - (b) increasing productivity
  - (c) selecting, training and promoting employers
  - (d) designing machines
17. Creativity is related to
- (a) over thinking
  - (b) thinking
  - (c) convergent thinking
  - (d) divergent thinking

18. Increasing desirable behavior can be done through
- (a) punishment
  - (b) counter conditioning
  - (c) generalization
  - (d) positive reinforcement
19. Weaning means getting a baby used to drinking milk from
- (a) breast                      (b) bottle
  - (c) sucking                      (d) a cup
20. Who is not a Behaviorist?
- (a) Watson                      (b) Freud
  - (c) Thorndike                      (d) Skinner
21. The period in the first month after the birth is called
- (a) Prenatal                      (b) Childhood
  - (c) Neonatal                      (d) Infancy period
22. Each person in the target population has an equal chance of being selected in the sample is called
- (a) Random sampling
  - (b) Purposive sampling
  - (c) Systematic sampling
  - (d) Snow-ball sampling

23. \_\_\_\_\_ involves the relation between the person and two attitude objects.
- (a) Classical conditioning
  - (b) Learning theory
  - (c) Cognitive-response theory
  - (d) Balance theory
24. Later Childhood is the period from
- (a) 18 months to 6<sup>th</sup> year
  - (b) 6 or 7 through 12
  - (c) Birth to 18 months
  - (d) None of these
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is an electrodiagnostic medicine technique for evaluating and recording the electrical activity produced by skeletal muscles.
- (a) EEG
  - (b) ECG
  - (c) EMG
  - (d) NCS
26. The psychologists who are more concerned with increasing the efficiency of learning in school by applying their psychological knowledge about learning and motivation to the curriculum are
- (a) Educational Psychologists
  - (b) School Psychologist
  - (c) School Counselors
  - (d) Special Educator

27. The term that refers to the relationship between two sets of scores is called
- (a) Average
  - (b) Correlation
  - (c) Standard Deviation
  - (d) ANOVA
28. The probability (p) that the difference between the groups was due to sampling is less than 1 in 100 is called
- (a) Statistically insignificant
  - (b) Biased sampling
  - (c) Invalid data
  - (d) Statistically significant
29. Rogers believed that providing genuineness, empathy, and \_\_\_\_\_ in the therapeutic environment for his clients was critical to their being able to deal with their problems.
- (a) Structuralism
  - (b) Functionalism
  - (c) Gestalt
  - (d) Unconditional positive regards
30. \_\_\_\_\_ introduced the operant conditioning chamber is a device used to study the principles of operant conditioning.
- (a) Skinner
  - (b) Watson
  - (c) James
  - (d) Koffka

31. \_\_\_\_\_ are defined as observable realities.
- (a) facts
  - (b) opinions
  - (c) theories
  - (d) behaviour
32. Observing behaviour of an individual in their natural environment is
- (a) archival research
  - (b) case study
  - (c) naturalistic observation
  - (d) survey
33. Attitude describe our \_\_\_\_\_ of people, objects and ideas
- (a) treatment
  - (b) evaluation
  - (c) cognition
  - (d) knowledge
34. As a field, social psychology focuses on \_\_\_\_\_ in predicting human behaviour.
- (a) genetic factor
  - (b) personality factor
  - (c) biological factor
  - (d) situational factors
35. ECT (Electroconvulsive Shock Therapy) is effective in the treatment of
- (a) anxiety
  - (b) phobia
  - (c) memory loss
  - (d) schizophrenia



36. Excessive \_\_\_\_\_ leads to cirrhosis of the liver.
- (a) smoking
  - (b) drugs
  - (c) alcohol
  - (d) caffeine
37. Repeated washing of hands even when not dirty is indicative of
- (a) ADHD
  - (b) OCD
  - (c) PTSD
  - (d) ODD
38. In \_\_\_\_\_ the person is in a continuous state of excessive pointless worry.
- (a) panic
  - (b) generalized anxiety disorder
  - (c) separation anxiety
  - (d) schizophrenia
39. DSM stands for
- (a) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
  - (b) Diagnosed and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
  - (c) Diagnosable and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
  - (d) Diagnosis and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

40. HRD stands for
- (a) Human Relations Development
  - (b) Human Response Development
  - (c) Human Resource Development
  - (d) Human Recruitment and Development
41. \_\_\_\_\_ is the interaction between individuals of a collective and the processes such as opinions, attitudes, growth, feedback loops, and adaptations that occur and change as a result of this interaction.
- (a) Group Behaviour
  - (b) Team
  - (c) Group Dynamics
  - (d) Interpersonal Goal
42. The ultimate object of HRD is to contribute to the professional well-being, motivation and pride of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) employer                      (b) organisation
  - (c) nation                         (d) employees
43. The human relations movement highlighted the importance of human \_\_\_\_\_ on the job.
- (a) attitude                        (b) needs
  - (c) behaviour                      (d) relations

44. Learning is generally defined as relatively \_\_\_\_\_ changes in behavior, skills, knowledge, or attitudes resulting from identifiable psychological or social experiences.
- (a) permanent            (b) temporary  
(c) vital                 (d) possible
45. Bloom's Taxonomy of educational objectives referred to forms of cognition or thinking, which were divided into the \_\_\_\_\_ levels.
- (a) three                 (b) five  
(c) four                 (d) six
46. Every time the child is behaving inappropriately and the teacher pays attention to the inappropriate behaviour, that behaviour is likely to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) be the same            (b) decrease  
(c) increase               (d) vanish
47. \_\_\_\_\_ described four basic stages of cognitive development, which represent the basic ways that children construct their understanding of the world.
- (a) Skinner                (b) Gardner  
(c) Thurstone              (d) Jean Piaget

48. \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists are the psychologists in charge of analyzing, identifying, treating, and preventing mental disorders and issues.
- (a) Clinical                      (b) Geriatric  
(c) Army                            (d) Child
49. \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists focus on the emotional, social, educational, and developmental behavior on people and use that research to help encourage and facilitate more successful personal and interpersonal behavior.
- (a) Clinical                      (b) Consumer  
(c) Counseling                  (d) Social
50. \_\_\_\_\_ Psychologists have the unenviable job of studying and understanding how people are capable of learning in educational settings, the efficacy of certain educational methods, and the effectiveness of the instructional process.
- (a) Child                          (b) Counselling  
(c) Developmental              (d) Educational

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**MCP-11/  
PGDPC-11**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION –  
JUNE 2019.**

**First Year**

**Counselling and Psychotherapy**

**FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 75**

**SECTION A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)**

**Answer any THREE questions.**

**Each answer not to exceed 1 pages.**

1. State the different schools of psychology.
2. What is Depth Perception?
3. Briefly describe Amnesia.
4. What are needs?
5. Name few Intelligence tests.

SECTION B — (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer any four questions.

6. Explain the functions of nervous system of a human being.
7. Describe sensory process and function of the eye.
8. Write an essay on classical and operant conditioning.
9. What are the types of memory and how can memory be improved?
10. Elaborate on social motives.
11. Describe the men selye's cycle with a diagram.
12. Explain any two theories of Intelligence in detail.

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**MCP-12/  
PGDPC-12**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION –  
JUNE, 2019.**

**First Year**

**Counselling and Psychotherapy**

**DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 75**

**PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)**

**Answer any THREE questions.**

1. What is meant by development?
2. Brief on Infancy.
3. Identify the characteristics of 'Exceptional Children'.
4. Why is Adolescence called as a period of stress and storm?
5. What is Empty nest syndrome?

PART B — (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

6. Outline the guidelines for successful aging.
  7. Describe the criteria for successful marriage.
  8. Explain the causes for unhappiness during puberty.
  9. Narrate the developmental task of babyhood.
  10. Describe the importance of conception.
  11. Elaborate on the importance of vocational selection during adulthood.
  12. Highlight the current status of Old age homes in India.
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**MCP-13**

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION —  
JUNE, 2019.**

**First Year**

**Counselling Psychology**

**PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND MENTAL HEALTH**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum marks : 75**

**PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)**

**Answer any THREE questions.**

1. Compare Slegman's theory and Beck's theory in the development of depression.
2. Outline current trends in the assessment of psychopathology.
3. Bring out the biological theories of Schizophrenia.
4. Identify the psychological variables in eating disorder.
5. How are personality disorders developed?

PART B — (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

6. Explain expressed emotions and its role in relapse.
7. Discuss the key features of risk and resilience.
8. Discuss the classification of mental disorders.
9. Highlight the various types of delusions.
10. Trace out the characteristics of good mental health and poor mental health.
11. Analyse the signs and symptoms of post traumatic stress disorder.
12. Give an account of the personality aspects in addiction behaviour.

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**MCP-14/  
PGDPC-14**

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE, 2019.**

**COUNSELLING AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 75

**PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)**

Answer any **THREE** questions.

1. Write briefly about Acceptance and Commitment therapy.
2. Outline the behaviour therapy for anxiety disorders.
3. Assessment in children write in short.
4. What is meant by disputing negative cognition?
5. State the effectiveness of psychotherapy for children and Adolescents.

PART B — (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

6. Explain mindfulness in detail.
  7. Therapeutic Alliance explain.
  8. Describe the steps in suicide prevention.
  9. Highlight behavioral techniques for tereating temper tantrums?
  10. Discuss the family counselling in conduct disorders.
  11. What is stress? Explain the different perspectives of stress.
  12. Write an essay on transactional analysis.
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**MCP – 15/  
PGDPC – 15**

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2019.

First Year

**COUNSELLING TECHNIQUES AND  
ASSESSMENT**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 75

PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Answer any THREE questions.

1. What are the various productive techniques?
2. Write briefly about Behavioral checklist.
3. Enlist the stages of counselling?
4. Bring out the components of multicultural counselling.
5. How is group assessment conducted?

PART B — (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

6. Explain the methods used in psycho analytic therapy.
7. Discuss in detail about the various rating scales in understanding psychopathology?
8. Elaborate on the key features of therapeutic Relationships.
9. Describe in detail the different career counselling interventions?
10. Give an account of the stages in therapeutic groups and of factors in group work.
11. Sketch out in detail the different reliability methods.
12. Check out the steps in construction of a test.

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