

PG-C-749

MCP-11

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION –
DECEMBER - 2020

PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELLING

First Year

FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART A – (3 × 5 =15 Marks)

Answer any THREE questions.

Each answer should not exceed 1 page.

1. Write short note on branches of Psychology?
2. Write short note on neurotransmitters?
3. Explain in short about Conditioning?
4. Write short note on biological motives?
5. Explain in short about GAS?

PART B (4 × 15 = 60 Marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

Each answer should not exceed 4 pages.

6. Discuss in detail about the methods to study psychology and its day today application in daily life.
7. Describe the role of sensory functions in perception and thinking?
8. Elaborate in detail about classical conditioning and the laws involved in the process?
9. Explain in detail about the memory functions and the memory disturbances occurring in the aged?
10. Discuss about the motivation and theories involved in motivation?
11. Discuss in detail about the CNS and PNS?
12. Describe in detail about the stress, its causes and effective stress management methods?

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION - DECEMBER - 2020

Counselling and Psychotherapy

First Year

FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A

(5x5=25 Marks)

Answer any five questions out of eight questions in 300 words

All questions carry equal marks

1. Write short notes on nerve impulse.
2. Describe the insight learning.
3. Explain Long term memory.
4. Describe the types of reinforcement.
5. Describe the sources of stress. Enumerate the dimensions of involvement.
6. Write the functions of sense organs.
7. Give a brief account on GAS?
8. How personality can be assessed?

PART – B

(3X15=45 Marks)

Answer any three questions out of five questions in 1000 words

All questions carry equal marks

9. Define Psychology. Explain the various branches of Psychology and its applications.
10. What are the causes of forgetting? How to improve memory?
11. What are social motives? Distinguish the achievements, affiliation and power motives.
12. What is concept formation? Explain problem solving and decision making in detail.
13. Outline the structure and functions of brain.

PG-C-750

MCP-12

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION —
DECEMBER - 2020**

COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

First Year

DEVELOPMENTAL 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. What are the stages in the life span?
2. Explain Sex role typing.
3. Elaborate ADHD.
4. Discuss the emotionality during adolescent stage.
5. Write briefly about the characteristics of middle age.

PART B (4 × 15 = 60 Marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

Each answer not to exceed 4 pages.

6. Explain the importance of conception and hazards during prenatal period.
7. List out the characteristics of the infancy, especially the appearance, activities, vocalization and sensitivities.
8. Give a brief picture of characteristics of early and late childhood.
9. What is meant by gifted children. Explain it in detail.
10. Discuss the sex interest and sex behaviour during adolescence.
11. Write the criteria for successful marital adjustment.
12. Explain the cognitive disorders during old age.

**P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATION- DECEMBER 2020
COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY
FIRST YEAR
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A

(5x5=25 Marks)

**Answer any five questions out of eight questions in 300 words
All questions carry equal marks**

1. Write about hazards during prenatal period.
2. Explain the adjustment to parenthood.
3. Define about the developmental tasks of babyhood.
4. Explain Sex role typing.
5. Describe the characteristics of puberty.
6. Define chunking. What are its uses?
7. Write briefly about the characteristics of middle age?
8. Explain briefly about 'handedness'

PART – B

(3X15=45 Marks)

**Answer any three questions out of five questions in 1000 words
All questions carry equal marks**

9. Explain the piglets model contrite development.
10. "Storm and stress or smooth sailing" – Explain indetail.
11. Give a brief picture of characteristics of early andlate childhood.
12. What are the problems old Age?
13. Write the criteria for successful marital adjustment.

PG-C-751

MCP-13

**P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION —
DECEMBER 2020**

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.

M.SC. DEGREE EXAMINATION**DECEMBER 2020****Counselling & Psychotherapy**

First Year

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND MENTAL HEALTH**Time: 3 hours****Maximum marks: 70****PART – A****(5x5=25 Marks)****Answer any five questions out of eight questions in 300 words****All questions carry equal marks**

1. Explain the causal factors quoted in psychopathology.
2. What is delirium? Explain.
3. What are Substance related disorders?
4. Write a note on Personality disorders
5. What is Dementia? Explain.
6. Write a note on Neurological examination
7. Explain the Ethical issues while treating a client.
8. List out the Factors that contribute to mental health.

PART – B**(3X15=45 marks)****Answer any Three questions out of five questions in 1000 words****All questions carry equal marks**

9. Describe the Classification of mental disorders.
10. Explain about the Schizophrenia and its different types.
11. What are Sexual and Gender Identity disorders? Explain.
12. Discuss the various Diagnostic Methods:
13. Discuss about the Mental health Model

**M.SC DEGREE EXAMINATION
DECEMBER 2020**

FIRST YEAR

**COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHEAPPHY
COUNSELLING AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART- A

(3X5=15 Marks)

Answer any THREE questions: Each answer not to exceed 1 page.

1. Explain counsellor-counselee relationship.
2. Write short notes on Electrical approach.
3. What is AIDS.
4. How do you give vocational and career counseling for the student?
5. Discuss about REBT.

PART - B

(4X15=60 Marks)

Answer any FOUR questions, each in 4 pages.

6. Explain in detail about the steps and purposes of counseling.
7. Describe stress related disorder.
8. Elaborate the psychoanalytic approach.
9. Discuss the common sense model of illness and their effects.
10. Mention the techniques of counseling in detail.
11. What is transactional analysis? Explain in detail.
12. What is pain? Discuss about the theory of pain.

M.SC. DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2020
COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY
FIRST YEAR
COUNSELLING AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A

(5x5=25 Marks)

Answer any five questions out of eight questions in 300 words
All questions carry equal marks

1. Write about the steps in counselling.
2. Write short notes on Eclectic approach in counseling.
3. What is family counselling?
4. Describe Super's theory of vocational development
5. Enlist the pain control techniques.
6. What is phobia? Write about the various types of phobia.
7. Discuss about REBT.
8. Write a short note on any two models of stress.

PART – B

(3X15=45 Marks)

Answer any three questions out of five questions in 1000 words
All questions carry equal marks

9. Describe the stages in the process of counselling.
10. What are the Psychological methods of counselling for cardiovascular patients?
11. Explain humanistic approach to counselling and the therapy that evolved from it.
12. What are lifestyle disorders? Write about the behavior modification techniques to modify this disorder?
13. Discuss counselling interview as a therapeutic process and the techniques employed in it.
- 14.

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER - 2020**COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY****First Year****Counseling Techniques and assessment**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART A (3 × 5 = 15 Marks)Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each answer should not exceed 1 page.

1. Write short note on group therapy.
2. What are the functions of the counselor?
3. Explain briefly on anecdotal records
4. Write short note on aptitude testing
5. What is a cultural fair test?

PART B (4 × 15 = 60 Marks)Answer any **FOUR** questions.

6. Write about the various areas needed for counseling settings.
7. Explain in detail about the theories of intelligence.
8. Elaborate in detail on the characteristics of counselor.
9. What is the purpose of psychological tests and how does psychological tools are standardized?

10. Elaborately explain the tests involved in career selection and screening candidates.
11. Discuss in detail about the characteristics of a good test.
12. Elaborate on the following: Report writing, Autobiography, interest inventories.

PG DIPLOMA EXAMINATION – DECEMBER - 2020
COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY
FIRST YEAR
COUNSELLING TECHNIQUES AND ASSESSMENTS

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A

(5x5=25 Marks)

Answer any five questions out of eight questions in 300 words
All questions carry equal marks

1. Mention the uses of psychological tests
2. Explain Egan's Model
3. Briefly explain interview schedules.
4. Give a brief account on the types of groups used in group counselling.
5. Autobiography and anecdotal reports – Explain.
6. Give the classification of intelligence tests.
7. Give a short note on Sociometry.
8. Explain the functions of counsellor.

PART – B

(3X15=45 Marks)

Answer any three questions out of five questions in 1000 words
All questions carry equal marks

9. Write about counsellor preparation and professional issues.
10. Enlist the differential aptitude test battery.
11. Elaborate the important techniques of psychological assessment.
12. Explain projective tests as tools in assessment.
13. Describe case study preparation and report Writing.

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2020
COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY
SECOND YEAR
PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES OF PSYCHOTHERAPY

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART A (5 × 5 = 25 Marks)

Answer any FIVE questions. All questions carry equal marks

1. Write short notes on negative beliefs Vs self attitudes.
2. Explain neuro linguistic program.
3. Briefly explain cognitive restructuring.
4. Main features of psychotherapy.
5. Elucidate research methods.
6. What is Experiential Therapy?
7. Write a note on ethical issues in psychotherapy.
8. Explain the process of psychological research.

PART B (3 × 15 = 45 Marks)

Answer any THREE questions.
All questions carry equal marks

9. Explain the therapeutic process and its effectiveness of psychotherapy.
10. Describe the various forms of treatment.
11. List out the various characteristics of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy.
12. What are the various techniques used in psychotherapy and counselling.
13. Describe the current issues in psychotherapy.

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2020
COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY
SECOND YEAR
BEHAVIOUR THERAPIES**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART-A

(3 × 5 = 15 Marks)

Answer any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks

1. Describe behaviour therapy.
2. Explain skilled Vs performance deficit.
3. What are the uses of token economy with children?
4. Explain the principles of Operant Conditioning.
5. Describe exposure and response prevention with examples.

PART-B

(4 × 15 = 60 Marks)

Answer any FOUR questions All questions carry equal marks

6. What are the techniques used to treat mental illness?
7. Write about the effects of modeling on behaviour. What are the implications in mass media?
8. What is Token Economy? Explain the uses of Token Economy in Children.
9. Describe the Behavioral management of Obesity.
10. What is Assertive training? Write about its method and procedure.
11. How to treat mental illness with the help of CBT?
12. What is Aversive Therapy? Discuss the Clinical significance of Aversive therapy.

M.Sc Degree Examination - December 2020**Counselling and Psychotherapy**

Second Year

BEHAVIOUR THERAPIES

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART A

(5 × 5 = 25 Marks)

Answer any THREE questions.
All questions carry equal marks

1. Describe behaviour therapy.
2. Explain skilled Vs performance deficit.
3. What are the uses of token economy with children?
4. Explain the principles of Operant Conditioning.
5. Describe exposure and response prevention with examples.
6. What is assertiveness training?
7. What is Aversive Therapy?
8. Write a note on Modelling.

PART B—(3 × 15 = 45 Marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.
All questions carry equal marks

9. Write about the effects of modeling on behaviour. What are the implications in mass media?
10. What is Token Economy? Explain the uses of Token Economy in Children.
11. Describe the Behavioral management of Obesity.
12. What is Assertive training? Write about its method and procedure.
13. How to treat mental illness with the help of CBT?

**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2020
COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY
SECOND YEAR
PSYCHOTHERAPIES**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART-A

(3 × 5 = 15 Marks)

Answer any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks

1. Bring out the meaning of catharsis and its use in Gestalt therapy.
2. Write a short note on Cognitive restructuring.
3. Briefly explain strokes and script writing in transactional analysis.
4. Explain ABC model.
5. Discuss about group therapy.

PART-B

(4 × 15 = 60 Marks)

Answer any FOUR questions. All questions carry equal marks.

6. What is psychoanalysis? Explain the techniques of psychoanalytic psychotherapy.
7. Explain the basic concepts and conditions that bring about psychological changes in client centered therapy.
8. Discuss the concept and effectiveness of family therapy.
9. Explain the procedures and techniques of Yoga therapy.
10. Explain the theoretical basis of transactional analysis as a therapy.
11. What is Existential therapy? Discuss in detail about its basic concepts
12. Outline the basic assumptions and therapeutic techniques of rational emotive behaviour therapy.

**M.SC. DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2020
COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY
SECOND YEAR
CLINICAL ASSESSMENT**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART-A

(3 × 5 = 15 Marks)

Answer any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks

1. Explain the anecdotal records.
2. Give a brief account on Norms for a standardized test.
3. Write short note on Interest Inventories.
4. Write briefly on culture fair intelligence test.
5. Write the Phases of Data collection.

PART-B

(4 × 15 = 60 Marks)

Answer any FOUR questions. All questions carry equal marks

6. What is psychological testing? Write the principle characteristics and varieties of psychological tests.
7. Describe the uses of Psychological tests.
8. Describe the different views of intelligence.
9. Discuss the Wechsler Intelligence scales.
10. What is Ink Blot Test? Describe Rorschach Ink blot Test?
11. Mention some tests to diagnose the childhood Disorder
12. What is an attitude scale? Discuss major types of Attitude scales.

P.G DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

DECEMBER 2020

Counselling and Psychotherapy

BRIDGE COURSE

Time :2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Answer ALL questions.

(50x2=100)

1. E.B.Titchener (1867-1927) defined 'Psychology' as the science of _____.
 - (a) Conscious Experience (b) Science of Mind
 - (c) Science of Experience (d) Science of Soul
2. Who is the psychologist who constructed the first intelligence test?
 - (a) William James
 - (b) J. B. Watson
 - (c) William Mc Dougall
 - (d) Alfred Binet
3. Ebbinghaus had done the pioneering experiments on _____.
 - (a) Perception
 - (b) Emotion
 - (c) Memory
 - (d) Thinking
4. Clinical Psychology deals with practical aspect of _____.
 - (a) Abnormal Psychology
 - (b) Educational Psychology
 - (c) Child Psychology
 - (d) Experimental Psychology

5. Some of the most useful knowledge of human perception has borrowed from .
- (a) Chemistry
 - (b) Physics
 - (c) Sociology
 - (d) Zoology
6. Who is the founder of 'Individual Psychology'?
- (a) David Hull
 - (b) Thorndike
 - (c) Alfred Binet
 - (d) Alfred Adler
7. Archetype is a terminology associated with .
- (a) Jung
 - (b) Freud
 - (c) Adler
 - (d) Skinner
8. To study Abnormal Psychology means, to study mainly the nature of .
- (a) Normality of mind
 - (b) Unconscious level of mind
 - (c) Subconscious level of mind
 - (d) Abnormality of mind
9. Science is invariably characterised by.
- (a) Its methodology
 - (b) Its theory
 - (c) Its fact
 - (d) Its hypothesis

10. Who is the valuable contributor in insightful learning?
- (a) Thordike
 - (b) B.F. Skinner
 - (c) Evan Pavlov
 - (d) Kohler
11. A Provisional theory to explain observed facts is known as .
- (a) Construct
 - (b) Theory
 - (c) Hypothesis
 - (d) Event
12. Rudolf Goekle used the word 'Psychology' for the first time in the year .
- (a) 1590 AD
 - (b) 1095 AD
 - (c) 1950 AD
 - (d) 1509 AD
13. The system which still survives very nearly in its rigid forms is .
- (a) Cognitive Approach
 - (b) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach
 - (c) Holistic Approach
 - (d) Existential Approach
14. Emphasizing what comes to mind first or most readily/quickly is known as .
- (a) Heuristic
 - (b) Critical Thinking
 - (c) Intuitive Thought
 - (d) Confirmation Bias
15. Who is the first woman, awarded Ph. D in psychology?
- (a) Anna Freud
 - (b) Margaret Floy Washburn

(c) Melanie Klein

(d) Karen Horney

16. The _____ law of psychology deals with least noticeable difference in different stimuli.

(a) Getsalt Law

(b) Watson Law

(c) Binet –Simon Law

(d) Weber-Fechner Law

17. The first psychological laboratory was established in India at _____.

(a) Delhi University

(b) Bombay University

(c) Calcutta University

(d) Banaras Hindu University

18. In which year Sigmund Freud published the book 'The Ego' and 'The Id'?

(a) 1927

(b) 1972

(c) 1980

(d) 1908

19. Purposive theory of Learning was proposed by _____.

(a) Thondike

(b) Skinner

(c) Pavlov

(d) Tolman

20. The first rating scale was developed by:

(a) Starch (1910)

(b) Diggory (1953)

(c) Ebbinghaus (1885)

(d) Galton (1883)

21. According to P. T. Young, a comprehensive study of a social unit be that a

person, a group, a social institution, a district or a community is called a:

- (a) Case study
- (b) Cultural study
- (c) Class study
- (d) Group Study

22. Ex-Post Facto Research is a systematic empirical enquiry in which the scientist does not have direct control of:

- (a) Independent Variables
- (b) Dependent Variables
- (c) Both Independent and Dependent Variables
- (d) Controlled Variables

23. A proposition which can be put to determine its validity is called:

- (a) Variable
- (b) Error
- (c) Hypothesis
- (d) Problem

24. In studying the public opinion:

- (a) Field Study method is applied
- (b) Action Research is applied
- (c) Survey Research is applied
- (d) Scaling method is applied

25. Some people are able to know and predict events long before others can. This process is popularly known as:

- (a) Telepathy
- (b) Precognition
- (c) Levitation
- (d) Psychokinesis

26. Suppose you have a glass of milk and with a measuring glass you continue to add

half a c.c. of plain tea at every step, till your friend reports a change in judgement in the colour of the milk. The quantity of tea added, has just crossed what is just termed as:

- (a) Illusion
- (b) Absolute Threshold
- (c) Colour Blindness
- (d) Just Noticeable Difference

27. Finding the causes of behaviour from a number of observations is called:

- (a) Inductive reasoning
- (b) Observational technique
- (c) Deductive reasoning
- (d) Introspection

28. According to the text, middle adulthood lasts until approximately:

- (a) Age 35
- (b) Age 45
- (c) Age 55
- (d) Age 65

29. Which of the following is one of Marcia's stages of identity development?

- (a) Foreclosure
- (b) Precipitant
- (c) Conventional
- (d) Operational

30. Which of the following has been put forward as a criticism of Piaget's theory?

- (a) He was not meticulous about his methods
- (b) He did not pay enough attention to the social environment
- (c) His findings apply to girls but not to boys
- (d) His findings apply to boys but not to girls

31. A baby is repeatedly shown a blue circle. Over time the baby shows less and less interest in the blue circle. This illustrates:
- (a) Sensory deprivation
 - (b) Habituation
 - (c) Dishabituation
 - (d) Reflexive adjustment
32. Which brain area is responsible for reasoning and planning?
- (a) Brain-stem
 - (b) Pre-frontal cortex
 - (c) Temporal lobe
 - (d) Parietal lobe
33. Kubler-Ross claimed that there are 5 phases of grief. Which of the following was NOT one of the phases she identified?
- (a) Denial
 - (b) Bargaining
 - (c) Anger
 - (d) Confusion
34. _____ is the ability to think and acquire information quickly and abstractly.
- (a) Meta cognition
 - (b) Fluid intelligence
 - (c) Crystallized intelligence
 - (d) Speed reading
35. Piaget believed that object permanence is typically attained during which stage?
- (a) Formal operations
 - (b) Concrete operations
 - (c) Pre-operational
 - (d) Sensorimotor
36. Alzheimer's disease is associated with a gradual loss of _____ producing neurons.
- (a) Dopamine
 - (b) Serotonin

- (c) Acetylcholine
- (d) GABA

37. Authoritarian parents are:

- (a) Demanding and responsive
- (b) Demanding but not responsive
- (c) Responsive but not demanding
- (d) Neither demanding nor responsive

38. Mary complains when her tall thin glass of juice is poured into a short but wider glass. She tells her father that she now has less juice. Mary has not yet grasped the principle of:

- (a) Assimilation
- (b) Integration
- (c) Attenuation
- (d) Conservation

39. At which stage of moral development did Kohlberg argue that people can make moral decisions that take account of principles such as justice and equality?

- (a) Post-conventional
- (b) Post-operational
- (c) Pre-conventional
- (d) Conventional

40. Phonemic restoration as we perceive speech in a noisy party is an example of—

- (a) Top-down processing
- (b) Bottom-up processing
- (c) Subliminal Perception
- (d) Supraliminal perception

41. Because it has the external features associated with the concept of dog, a wolf is perceived as a dog. This is an example of

- (a) Centration
- (b) Equilibration
- (c) Object Permanence
- (d) Prototype

42. Brief stress enhances the activity of immune system as evidenced by the action of

- (a) macro phages
- (b) T cells
- (c) B cells
- (d) All these

43. Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (TTCT) are mainly indexing–

- (a) Creative Products
- (b) Creative Processes
- (c) Creative Personality
- (d) Creative Persuasion

44. When is aspiration a method of choice to make a lesion?

- (a) in a deeper brain area
- (b) in an area of cerebral cortex
- (c) and irreversible lesion
- (d) in underlying white matter

45. The growth needs of ERG theory are represented by various needs in Maslow's model

- (a) Physiological and social needs
- (b) Safety needs and esteem needs
- (c) Social needs and esteem needs
- (d) Esteem needs and self-actualization needs

46. Helpers respond to the needs of a victim because they want to accomplish something rewarding; this may be referred as–

- (a) Negative state – relief model
- (b) Empathic – joy hypothesis
- (c) Empathy – altruism hypothesis
- (d) Pluralistic empathy

47. Detecting movement in spite of camouflage is easier for people who are–

- (a) field dependent
- (b) field independent
- (c) both field dependent and field independent
- (d) neither field dependent nor field independent

48. People with moderate mental retardation would have an IQ in the range of–

(a) 10 to 19 (b) 35 to 54

(c) 55 to 70 (d) 20 to 34

49. The following is not typically found in a school in a school guidance counsellor's office–

(a) Sand pit (b) Lie detector

(c) Psychometric tests (d) Puppets and play dough

50. Institute of Mental health (Lunatic asylum) was started in Chennai (Madras) in the year of

(a) 1745 (b) 1794

(c) 1784 (d) 1888

P.G DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

DECEMBER 2020

Counselling and Psychotherapy

BRIDGE COURSE

Time :2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Answer ALL questions.

(50x2=100)

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15. Who is the first woman, awarded Ph. D in psychology?
- (a) Anna Freud
 - (b) Margaret Floy Washburn

(c) Melanie Klein

(d) Karen Horney

16. The _____ law of psychology deals with least noticeable difference in different stimuli.

(a) Getsalt Law

(b) Watson Law

(c) Binet –Simon Law

(d) Weber-Fechner Law

17. The first psychological laboratory was established in India at _____.

(a) Delhi University

(b) Bombay University

(c) Calcutta University

(d) Banaras Hindu University

18. In which year Sigmund Freud published the book 'The Ego' and 'The Id'?

(a) 1927

(b) 1972

(c) 1980

(d) 1908

19. Purposive theory of Learning was proposed by _____.

(a) Thondike

(b) Skinner

(c) Pavlov

(d) Tolman

20. The first rating scale was developed by:

(a) Starch (1910)

(b) Diggory (1953)

(c) Ebbinghaus (1885)

(d) Galton (1883)

21. According to P. T. Young, a comprehensive study of a social unit be that a

person, a group, a social institution, a district or a community is called a:

- (a) Case study
- (b) Cultural study
- (c) Class study
- (d) Group Study

22. Ex-Post Facto Research is a systematic empirical enquiry in which the scientist does not have direct control of:

- (a) Independent Variables
- (b) Dependent Variables
- (c) Both Independent and Dependent Variables
- (d) Controlled Variables

23. A proposition which can be put to determine its validity is called:

- (a) Variable
- (b) Error
- (c) Hypothesis
- (d) Problem

24. In studying the public opinion:

- (a) Field Study method is applied
- (b) Action Research is applied
- (c) Survey Research is applied
- (d) Scaling method is applied

25. Some people are able to know and predict events long before others can. This process is popularly known as:

- (a) Telepathy
- (b) Precognition
- (c) Levitation
- (d) Psychokinesis

26. Suppose you have a glass of milk and with a measuring glass you continue to add

half a c.c. of plain tea at every step, till your friend reports a change in judgement in the colour of the milk. The quantity of tea added, has just crossed what is just termed as:

- (a) Illusion
- (b) Absolute Threshold
- (c) Colour Blindness
- (d) Just Noticeable Difference

27. Finding the causes of behaviour from a number of observations is called:

- (a) Inductive reasoning
- (b) Observational technique
- (c) Deductive reasoning
- (d) Introspection

28. According to the text, middle adulthood lasts until approximately:

- (a) Age 35
- (b) Age 45
- (c) Age 55
- (d) Age 65

29. Which of the following is one of Marcia's stages of identity development?

- (a) Foreclosure
- (b) Precipitant
- (c) Conventional
- (d) Operational

30. Which of the following has been put forward as a criticism of Piaget's theory?

- (a) He was not meticulous about his methods
- (b) He did not pay enough attention to the social environment
- (c) His findings apply to girls but not to boys
- (d) His findings apply to boys but not to girls

31. A baby is repeatedly shown a blue circle. Over time the baby shows less and less interest in the blue circle. This illustrates:
- (a) Sensory deprivation
 - (b) Habituation
 - (c) Dishabituation
 - (d) Reflexive adjustment
32. Which brain area is responsible for reasoning and planning?
- (a) Brain-stem
 - (b) Pre-frontal cortex
 - (c) Temporal lobe
 - (d) Parietal lobe
33. Kubler-Ross claimed that there are 5 phases of grief. Which of the following was NOT one of the phases she identified?
- (a) Denial
 - (b) Bargaining
 - (c) Anger
 - (d) Confusion
34. _____ is the ability to think and acquire information quickly and abstractly.
- (a) Meta cognition
 - (b) Fluid intelligence
 - (c) Crystallized intelligence
 - (d) Speed reading
35. Piaget believed that object permanence is typically attained during which stage?
- (a) Formal operations
 - (b) Concrete operations
 - (c) Pre-operational
 - (d) Sensorimotor
36. Alzheimer's disease is associated with a gradual loss of _____ producing neurons.
- (a) Dopamine
 - (b) Serotonin

- (c) Acetylcholine
- (d) GABA

37. Authoritarian parents are:

- (a) Demanding and responsive
- (b) Demanding but not responsive
- (c) Responsive but not demanding
- (d) Neither demanding nor responsive

38. Mary complains when her tall thin glass of juice is poured into a short but wider glass. She tells her father that she now has less juice. Mary has not yet grasped the principle of:

- (a) Assimilation
- (b) Integration
- (c) Attenuation
- (d) Conservation

39. At which stage of moral development did Kohlberg argue that people can make moral decisions that take account of principles such as justice and equality?

- (a) Post-conventional
- (b) Post-operational
- (c) Pre-conventional
- (d) Conventional

40. Phonemic restoration as we perceive speech in a noisy party is an example of—

- (a) Top-down processing
- (b) Bottom-up processing
- (c) Subliminal Perception
- (d) Supraliminal perception

41. Because it has the external features associated with the concept of dog, a wolf is perceived as a dog. This is an example of

- (a) Centration
- (b) Equilibration
- (c) Object Permanence
- (d) Prototype

42. Brief stress enhances the activity of immune system as evidenced by the action of

- (a) macro phages
- (b) T cells
- (c) B cells
- (d) All these

43. Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (TTCT) are mainly indexing–

- (a) Creative Products
- (b) Creative Processes
- (c) Creative Personality
- (d) Creative Persuasion

44. When is aspiration a method of choice to make a lesion?

- (a) in a deeper brain area
- (b) in an area of cerebral cortex
- (c) and irreversible lesion
- (d) in underlying white matter

45. The growth needs of ERG theory are represented by various needs in Maslow's model

- (a) Physiological and social needs
- (b) Safety needs and esteem needs
- (c) Social needs and esteem needs
- (d) Esteem needs and self-actualization needs

46. Helpers respond to the needs of a victim because they want to accomplish something rewarding; this may be referred as–

- (a) Negative state – relief model
- (b) Empathic – joy hypothesis
- (c) Empathy – altruism hypothesis
- (d) Pluralistic empathy

47. Detecting movement in spite of camouflage is easier for people who are–

- (a) field dependent
- (b) field independent
- (c) both field dependent and field independent
- (d) neither field dependent nor field independent

48. People with moderate mental retardation would have an IQ in the range of–

(a) 10 to 19 (b) 35 to 54

(c) 55 to 70 (d) 20 to 34

49. The following is not typically found in a school in a school guidance counsellor's office–

(a) Sand pit (b) Lie detector

(c) Psychometric tests (d) Puppets and play dough

50. Institute of Mental health (Lunatic asylum) was started in Chennai (Madras) in the year of

(a) 1745 (b) 1794

(c) 1784 (d) 1888