

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Psychology

PSG 4C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—IV

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Osmotic thirst.
2. Multiple sclerosis.
3. Neuroplasticity.
4. Testosterone.
5. Parkinson's disease.
6. Amino acid.
7. Ischemia.
8. Cholecystokinin.
9. Preoptic nucleus.
10. Cachexia.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Section B**

*Answer atleast five questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall ceiling 10.*

11. Inanition.
12. Huntington's disease.

**Turn over**

13. Frohlich's syndrome.
14. Wolffian ducts.
15. Obesity.
16. Neurotoxins.
17. Testosterone.
18. Hypovolemic thirst.
19. Amino acids.
20. Picca.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

### Section C

*Answer atleast **four** questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks.  
All questions can be attended.  
Overall ceiling 20.*

21. Role of amygdala in emotions.
22. Neural control of food intake.
23. Physiological basis of thirst.
24. Developmental aspects of sexual behaviour.
25. Role of hypothalamus in sexual behaviour.
26. Influence of hormone in puberty.
27. Role of frontal lobe in emotions.
28. Cerebrovascular disorders.

(4 × 5 = 20 marks)

**Section D**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Explain epilepsy and its types.
30. Discuss the physiological basis of hunger.
31. Elaborate on functioning of gonadal hormones
32. What are the causes of brain damage ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

CHMK LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2022**

Psychology

PSY 3C 06/PSY 4C 06—LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A (Short Answer)**

*Answer at least ten questions.*

*Each question carries 3 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Modelling.
2. Phonology.
3. Chronic illness.
4. Stress.
5. Sensory motor stage.
6. Defense mechanism.
7. Fertilization.
8. Zone of proximal development.
9. Motor skills.
10. Temperament.
11. Biomedical model.
12. Infancy.
13. Lifespan.
14. Health Psychology.
15. Teratogen.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

**Turn over**

**Section B**

*Answer at least five questions.*

*Each question carries 6 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Biopsychosocial model.
17. Period of fetus.
18. Prevention.
19. Conditioning.
20. Socio cultural theory.
21. Pragmatics.
22. Gross motor skills.
23. GAS.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

**Section C**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. What is Health Psychology ? Explain the concept of biomedical and biopsychosocial model.
25. Elucidate Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
26. Describe the stages of emotional development till adulthood.
27. Define stress. Explain the theoretical contributions to stress

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

## Psychology

PSY 3C 05—PSYCHOLOGY OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR AND

PSY 4C 05—SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

(2019 Admissions onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A***Answer atleast ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall ceiling 30.*

1. Trephining.
2. Diathesis stress model.
3. Abnormality.
4. PTSD.
5. Dissociative Disorders.
6. Amnesia.
7. Mania.
8. Social perception.
9. Inter channel discrepancy.
10. Empathy.
11. Ingratiation.
12. Availability Heuristics.
13. Type A behaviour.
14. Conformity.
15. Pluralistic ignorance.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

**Section B***Answer atleast five questions.**Each question carries 6 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall ceiling 30.*

16. Characteristics of stressors.
17. Socio-cultural causal factors of Abnormal behaviour.

**Turn over**

18. Characteristics of Adjustment disorder.
19. Clinical picture of Pain disorder.
20. Factors affecting social behaviour.
21. Situational specific errors of social cognition.
22. Tactics of impression management.
23. GAM model of aggression.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

### Section C

*Answer any two questions.  
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Explain the factors that predispose a person Abnormal behaviour.
25. Elucidate dissociative disorder and its types.
26. Describe the nonverbal cues which help us to understand others.
27. Give an account on the ways with which aggression can be controlled.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

## FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Psychology

PSY 4B 01—INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

## Section A

*Answer atleast eight questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall ceiling 24.*

1. Morality principle.
2. g factor.
3. Functional autonomy.
4. Self actualization.
5. Archetypes.
6. EPQ.
7. Aptitude.
8. Projection.
9. Eros and thanatos.
10. Unconditional positive regard.
11. Latency.
12. Wechsler scale.

(8 × 3 = 24 marks)

Turn over



**Section B**

*Answer atleast five questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall ceiling 25.*

13. Guilford's structure of intellect model.
14. Structure of personality by Jung.
15. Gardner's multiple intelligence theory.
16. Self report inventories its strength and weakness.
17. Maslow's approach to personality.
18. Extremes of intelligence.
19. Freud's view on structure of personality.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

**Section C**

*Answer any one question.*

*The question carries 11 marks.*

20. Discuss trait and type approaches to personality.
21. Explain the history of evolution of intelligence test.

(1 × 11 = 11 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2022

## Psychology

PSY 3C 06 AND PSY 4C 05—LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOLOGY OF  
SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

PART A (OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark.

1. The period of development which extends from birth to 18-24 months is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Vygotsky proposed the theory of human development called :
  - (a) Cognitive development.
  - (b) Sociocultural cognitive.
  - (c) Psychosocial.
  - (d) Psychoanalytic.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an agent that causes a birth defect.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ motor skills are those that involve large muscle activities such as running.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ stage is the second stage of Piaget's theory.
6. Choose the most appropriate answer. A close emotional bond between any two people is called as :
  - (a) Bonding.
  - (b) Attachment.
  - (c) Love.
  - (d) Self-sacrifice.

(6 ×  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 3 marks)

Turn over

## PART B (OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS)

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries ½ mark.*

7. Choose the most appropriate answer. The perspective in social psychology that takes into account the potential importance of gender, age, ethnicity and many other social and cultural dimensions is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Diversity. (b) Multiculturalism.  
(c) Societal. (d) Multidimensional.
8. Both schemas and heuristics serve the function of reducing cognitive overload. True or False ?
9. The process through which we seek to know and understand other people is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Social cognition. (b) Social awareness.  
(c) Social perception. (d) Intuitive thinking.
10. Identify the bias in this example. "If other people smoke they might get cancer, but I don't think it can happen to me."
- (a) Planning fallacy. (b) Optimistic bias.  
(c) Adjustment. (d) Self presentation.
11. Name one technique of compliance.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis states that some prosocial acts are motivated solely by the desire to help someone need.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

## Section B

## PART A

*Answer any five questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

*Write short notes on the following.*

13. Scaffolding.  
14. Fertilization.  
15. Difference between primary and secondary ageing.  
16. Semantics.

17. Selfesteem.
18. Any two types of temperament.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

**PART B**

*Answer any five questions.  
Each question carries 2 marks.  
Write short notes on the following.*

19. Priming.
20. Magical thinking with example.
21. Difference between personal and situational attribution.
22. Halo effect with example.
23. Compliance with example.
24. Any two situational causes of aggression.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

**Section C**

**PART A**

*Answer any three questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks.  
Write short essay on the following.*

25. Germinal period.
26. Post formal thought.
27. Any two health issues in middle adulthood.
28. Kubler-Ross stages of death.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

## PART B

*Answer any three questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

*Write short essay on the following.*

29. Any *one* theory of attribution with an example.
30. Impression formation.
31. Asch's experiment and any *two* factors leading to conformity.
32. Bystander effect.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

## Section D

## PART A

*Answer any one question which carries 12 marks.*

*Write an essay on the following.*

33. Explain Erikson's theory and Vygotsky's theory of human development.
34. Describe the various changes that take place during prenatal development.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

## PART B

*Answer any one question which carries 12 marks.*

*Write an essay on the following.*

35. Explain the internal and external influences on helping behaviour.
36. Define Obedience. Discuss Milgram's experiment and the factors that lead to obedience.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2022**

Psychology

PSY 3C 07 AND PSY 4C 07—ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR I AND ABNORMAL  
BEHAVIOUR II

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer all questions.  
Each question carries ½ mark.*

**PART I**

Fill in the blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to describe the presence of two or more disorders in the same person.
2. The religiously inspired treatment procedure designed to drive out evil spirits of forces from a 'possessed' person is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The defense mechanism which involves preventing painful or dangerous thoughts from entering consciousness is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Hysteria is presently known as \_\_\_\_\_ disorder.
5. False imaginary perceptions of sensory stimuli that are non-existent are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Personality disorder characterized by pervasive suspiciousness and distrust of others is \_\_\_\_\_ disorder.

**PART II**

Choose the correct answer :

7. Jumbled or incoherent use of words by people with schizophrenia and related disorders is :
  - (a) Neologisms.
  - (b) Word salad.
  - (c) Echolalia.
  - (d) Echopraxia.

**Turn over**

8. Multiple personality disorder is otherwise known as :
- (a) Depersonalization.
  - (b) Dissociative fugue.
  - (c) Dissociative amnesia.
  - (d) Dissociative identity disorder.
9. Marked anxiety or fear about one or more social situations in which the individual is exposed to possible scrutiny by others is referred to as :
- (a) Panic disorder.
  - (b) Phobic disorder.
  - (c) Social anxiety disorder.
  - (d) Generalized anxiety disorder.
10. Which of the following is characterized by the presence of full-blown mania and period of depression ?
- (a) Cyclothymia.
  - (b) Bipolar I disorder.
  - (c) Bipolar II disorder.
  - (d) Dysthymic disorder.
11. Double bind communication is associated with which of the following disorders ?
- (a) Schizophrenia.
  - (b) Unipolar mood disorders.
  - (c) Bipolar mood disorder.
  - (d) Social anxiety disorder.
12. Which of the following is not an anxiety disorder ?
- (a) Hypochondriasis.
  - (b) Phobic disorder.
  - (c) Panic disorder.
  - (d) Generalized anxiety disorder.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

**Section B**

*Answer any five questions from Part I and five questions from Part II.  
Each question carries 2 marks.*

**PART I**

13. Ego defense mechanisms.
14. Cognitive triad.
15. Panic attack.
16. Stress tolerance.
17. Dissociative amnesia.
18. Temperament and abnormal behaviour.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

**PART II**

19. Paranoid personality disorder.
20. Delusions.
21. Monoamine hypothesis.
22. Oppositional defiant disorder.
23. Unipolar disorders.
24. Learning disorder.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

**Section C**

*Answer any three questions from Part I and three questions from Part II.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

**PART I**

25. Clinical picture of phobic disorder.
26. Treatment and prevention of stress disorders.
27. Cognitive perspective to abnormal behaviour.
28. Features of bipolar disorders.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

**PART II**

29. Clinical features of schizoid personality disorder.
30. Types of schizophrenia.

**Turn over**



31. Symptoms of Unipolar mood disorder.
32. Autism and its features.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

### Section D

*Answer any one question from Part I and one question from Part II.*

*The question carries 12 marks.*

#### PART I

33. Examine the historical views of abnormal behaviour.
34. Describe the clinical picture of Somatoform disorders.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

#### PART II

35. Discuss the disorders under the cluster C category of personality disorders.
36. Elaborate on the clinical picture of schizophrenia.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

## Psychology

## PSY 3C 06 AND PSY 4C 06—LIFE-SPAN DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

Choose the correct answer :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the progressive increase in the size of a child or parts of a child.
2. Substances that may produce physical or functional defects in the human embryo or fetus after the pregnant woman is exposed to it is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the learning that occurs through observing the behavior of others, which is form of social learning.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the second stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
5. Sigmund Freud divided human consciousness into three levels of awareness : the \_\_\_\_\_, preconscious, and unconscious.
6. Behavioral process whereby a response becomes more frequent or more predictable in a given environment as a result of reinforcement is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a teaching method that enables a student to solve a problem, carry out a task, or achieve a goal through a gradual shedding of outside assistance.
8. The time between conception and birth is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of physical changes through which a child's body matures into an adult body capable of sexual reproduction.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ are automatic, involuntary and nearly instantaneous movement in response to a stimulus.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of linguistics dealing with language in use and the contexts in which it is used.
12. Mind-body \_\_\_\_\_ is a view in the philosophy of mind that mental phenomena are non-physical, or that the mind and body are distinct and separable.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

**Turn over**

**Section B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Fertilization.
14. Pre-operational stage.
15. Chronic illness.
16. Developmental Psychology.
17. Defence mechanism.
18. Fight-flight.
19. Health behaviour.
20. ZPD.
21. Modeling.
22. Developmental tasks.
23. Psychological appraisal.
24. Embryonic period.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

**Section C**

*Answer any six questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

25. Effects of teratogens.
26. Stages of adjustment to dying.
27. Explain the process of birth.
28. Perceptual development in infancy.
29. Biological theories of aging.
30. Stages of language development.
31. Schaie's model of cognitive development.
32. Pre-natal diagnostic tests.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Section D**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 12 marks.*

33. Explain the Health Behaviours. Elucidate the cognitive behavioural approach to health behaviour modification.
34. Elucidate Vygotsky's theory of social development.
35. What is temperament ? How temperament can be classified ?
36. Explain the psychological appraisal of stress, coping and moderators of coping.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

CHMK LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Psychology

PSY3C05 AND PSY4C05—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL  
BEHAVIOUR

(2017—2018 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

**Time : 15 Minutes**

**Total No. of Questions : 20**

**Maximum : 20 Marks**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

PSY3C05 AND PSY4C05—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL  
BEHAVIOUR

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The type of delusional disorder in which the affected person is having a belief that he is a person of extraordinary status, power, ability etc. is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Grandiose. (B) Mixed.  
(C) Jealous. (D) Somatic.
2. The type of delusional disorder in which the affected person is having an unshakable belief about having some physical illness is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Erotomantic. (B) Persecutory.  
(C) Somatic. (D) Jealous.
3. Which of the following is not included in the symptoms of major depressive disorder ?  
(A) Mania. (B) Thought of death.  
(C) Inability to concentrate. (D) Insomnia.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is characterized by loss of contact with reality and including delusions or hallucinations some times accompany the symptoms of major depression.  
(A) Mood congruent.  
(B) Endogenous depression.  
(C) Sever major depression with psychotic features.  
(D) Mood incongruent depression.
5. Which of the following bio-chemical factors are not considered as the causal factor for mood disorder ?  
(A) Endorphins. (B) Serotonin.  
(C) Dopamine. (D) Horepinephrine.
6. According to Beck's theory \_\_\_\_\_ cognitions are central to depression.  
(A) Positive. (B) Negative.  
(C) Neutral. (D) Pessimistic.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as Briquet's syndrome.
- (A) Somatization disorder. (B) Hypochondriasis.  
(C) Pain disorder. (D) Conversion disorder.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ causes patients to suffer from neurological symptoms, such as numbness, blindness, paralysis, or fits without a definable organic cause.
- (A) Conversion disorder. (B) Somatization disorder.  
(C) Hypochondriasis. (D) Mainlining.
9. Dissociative fugue is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Barbiturates. (B) Psychogenic fugue.  
(C) Psychogenic amnesia. (D) None of the above.
10. An involuntary recurrence of perceptual distortions or hallucinations happens for weeks or even months after taking the drug :
- (A) Flashback. (B) Black hole.  
(C) Delirium. (D) Hallucination.
11. In a study at Penn State, what percentage of students said they would ignore sexist statements ?
- (A) 5 percent. (B) 12 percent.  
(C) 32 percent. (D) 51 percent.
12. The extent to which members of a group are bound together is :
- (A) Unity. (B) Harmony.  
(C) Cohesiveness. (D) Agreement.
13. A motive to protect or restore one's sense of freedom is :
- (A) Dissonance. (B) Pride.  
(C) Self-worth. (D) Reactance.
14. A testable proposition that describes a relationship that may exist between events is :
- (A) Hypothesis. (B) Theory.  
(C) Research topic. (D) Direction to research.

15. The experimental factor that a researcher manipulates is  $a(n)$  :
- (A) Dependent variable. (B) Hypothesis.  
(C) Control. (D) Independent variable.
16. Mundane realism is :
- (A) Performing the experiment in the real world.  
(B) When the experiment is boring and repetitive.  
(C) The degree to which an experiment is similar to everyday conditions.  
(D) The experimenter's biases in the experiment.
17. Salespeople try to prevent customers from canceling their purchases by :
- (A) Calling everyday until the agreement is final.  
(B) Having the customer fill out the sales agreement.  
(C) Enlisting them as satisfied customers.  
(D) Giving them names and numbers of other satisfied customers.
18. The reduction of dissonance by internally justifying one's behavior when external rewards are lacking is :
- (A) Cognitive dissonance effect. (B) Insufficient justification effect.  
(C) Psychological reactance effect. (D) Self-monitoring effect.
19. The redirection of aggression to a target other than the source of the frustration is :
- (A) Disarticulation. (B) The redirection effect.  
(C) Displacement. (D) The frustration-aggression effect.
20. Which of the following is not conducive to aggression ?
- (A) Pain. (B) Heat.  
(C) Cool temperatures. (D) Crowding.



## FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

## Psychology

## PSY3C05 AND PSY4C05—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

## Part A

*Answer all twelve questions.  
Each question carries ½ mark.*

## I. Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following bio-chemical factors are not considered as the causal factor for mood disorder ?
  - a) Endorphins.
  - b) Serotonin.
  - c) Dopamine.
  - d) Norepinephrine.
2. Fear of animals is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Social phobia.
  - b) Agora phobia.
  - c) Claustrophobia.
  - d) Zoophobia.
3. A subjective manifestation of a pathological condition is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Syndrome.
  - b) Disorder.
  - c) Heredity.
  - d) Symptom.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ describes a pattern of thought or behavior that organizes categories of information and the relationships among them.
  - a) Heuristics.
  - b) Schema.
  - c) Attribution.
  - d) Illusion.
5. Co-variation model of attribution was developed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Jones.
  - b) Davis.
  - c) Kelley.
  - d) Heider.

Turn over



27. What are the characteristics of stressors ?
28. What are the features of Obsessive compulsive disorder ?
29. Which are the situation specific errors in social cognition ?
30. Examine the basic channels of nonverbal communication.
31. Explain Kelly's theory of causal attribution.
32. What is destructive obedience ? How can we resist that ?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

### Part D

*Answer any two questions.  
Each question carries 12 marks.*

33. Explain the biological and psychosocial causal factors of abnormal behavior.
34. How does stress affect physical health ? Explain
35. What are the ways of preventing and controlling aggression ?
36. Examine the different tactics of compliance.

(2 × 12 =24 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Psychology

PSY3C05 AND PSY4C05—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL  
BEHAVIOUR

(2014—2016 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

**Time : 15 Minutes**

**Total No. of Questions : 20**

**Maximum : 20 Marks**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

PSY3C05 AND PSY4C05—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL  
BEHAVIOUR

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The term schizophrenia is coined by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Eugen Bluler. (B) Emile Kreaplin.  
(C) Setin. (D) Seligman.
2. A feeling of hearing noise by schizophrenic person is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Visual hallucination. (B) Auditory hallucination.  
(C) Olfactory hallucination. (D) False perception.
3. The disorder in which person experience only depressive episodes is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Unipolar. (B) Bipolar.  
(C) Schizophrenia. (D) Paranoia.
4. Which of the following is not a symptom of dysthymia ?  
(A) Low energy level. (B) Low self esteem.  
(C) Flight of ideas. (D) Feeling of hopelessness.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is used with seriously depressed patients who may present immediate and serious suicidal risk.  
(A) CBT. (B) IPT.  
(C) Lithium therapy. (D) ECT.
6. The hormone secreted by adrenal glands found to be a causal factor of mood disorder is :  
(A) Serotonin. (B) Cortisol.  
(C) Epinephrine. (D) Thyroxine.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by new situations or changing events.  
(A) Prevalence. (B) Specific phobia.  
(C) Social phobia. (D) Situational anxiety.

8. There is some debate whether \_\_\_\_\_ is a variant of schizophrenia or a form of mood disorder.
- (A) Residual type schizophrenia. (B) Schizoaffective disorder.  
(C) Schizophreniform disorder. (D) Undifferentiated type schizophrenia.
9. People with this type are preoccupied with concern they have a serious disease :
- (A) Somatization disorder. (B) Hypochondriasis.  
(C) Pain disorder. (D) Conversion disorder.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ causes patients to suffer from neurological symptoms, such as numbness, blindness, paralysis, or fits without a definable organic cause.
- (A) Conversion disorder. (B) Somatization disorder.  
(C) Hypochondriasis. (D) Mainlining.
11. An accomplice of the experimenter is :
- (A) Confederate. (B) Partner.  
(C) Colleague. (D) Associate.
12. According to the text, the most famous and controversial experiments of social psychology are :
- (A) Asch's conformity experiments.  
(B) Milgram's obedience experiments.  
(C) Smith and Dunn's reactance experiments.  
(D) Berg's compliance experiments.
13. Social psychology \_\_\_\_\_ than personality psychology.
- (A) Has more famous theorists.  
(B) Focuses on the differences between individuals more.  
(C) Has a shorter history.  
(D) Focuses on the private internal functioning between individuals more.
14. The text states that values :
- (A) Enter the picture with our choice of research topics.  
(B) Are unimportant in the study of social psychology.  
(C) Do not influence the type of people attracted to various academic disciplines.  
(D) Tell us which ones are right.

15. An experimenter manipulates what variable ?
- (A) Control. (B) Independent.  
(C) Dependent. (D) Experimental.
16. In response to external circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ people adjust their behavior.
- (A) Intelligent. (B) Depressed.  
(C) Self-conscious. (D) Unintelligent.
17. According to the text, which of the following are true of self-perception and cognitive dissonance theories ?
- (A) Self-perception theory has more support and evidence.  
(B) Evidence exists to support both theories.  
(C) Cognitive dissonance theory has more support and evidence.  
(D) They are mutually exclusive; therefore one has to be correct.
18. Killings done by armies is an example of :
- (A) Emotional aggression. (B) Instinctive aggression.  
(C) Instrumental aggression. (D) Calculated aggression.
19. The blocking of goal-directed behavior is :
- (A) Frustration. (B) Displacement.  
(C) Disarticulation. (D) Aggravation.
20. The theory that we learn social behavior by observing and imitating is the :
- (A) Social learning theory. (B) Instrumental learning theory.  
(C) Behavioral learning theory. (D) Group learning theory.

## FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

## Psychology

## PSY3C05 AND PSY4C05—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

(2014—2016 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

## Section A

*Answer all questions.**Each carries ½ mark.*

## PART I

Choose the correct answer :

1. Conversion disorder is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Motor symptoms.
  - b) Seizures.
  - c) Sensory symptoms.
  - d) All the above.
2. Sudden, unplanned travel and difficulty remembering the past are the characteristics of :
  - a) Amnesia.
  - b) Fugue.
  - c) DID.
  - d) PTSD.
- 3.A temporary but relatively sustained and pervasive affective state with a more specific and short term emotion is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Mania.
  - b) Euphoria.
  - c) Mood.
  - d) None of the above.
4. The different factors that affect conformity are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Group size.
  - b) Group norms.
  - c) Group cohesiveness.
  - d) All the above.
5. Conformity experiments were conducted by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Asch.
  - b) Milgram.
  - c) Sherif.
  - d) Kurt Lewin.

**Turn over**





**Part C**

*Answer any **three** Questions from Part I and **three** questions from Part II.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

## PART I

25. Criteria of Abnormality.
26. Causes of Phobia.
27. Clinical picture of Unipolar disorders.
28. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia.

## PART II

29. Principles of Attribution.
30. Types of Heuristics.
31. Elaboration likelihood model of persuasion.
32. Controlling Aggression.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Part D**

*Answer any **one** question from Part I and **one** question from Part II.  
Each question carries 12 marks.*

## PART I

33. Explain the types of dissociative disorders.
34. Examine cluster B personality disorders .

## PART II

35. What are impressions? How do we manage impressions ?
36. Examine the tactics of compliance.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2022**

Psychology

PSY 4C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS—IV

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer all questions in a word.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Chi square test can be used as a test of ————
  - (a) Goodness of fit.
  - (b) Independence of attributes.
  - (c) Homogeneity of proportions.
  - (d) All the above.
2. Inferential statistics is the branch of statistics which helps in inferring ————.
  - (a) Sample value.
  - (b) Population value.
  - (c) Both (a) and (b).
  - (d) None of these.
3. ANOVA is a test for finding statistical difference in ————.
  - (a) More than 2 independent means.
  - (b) Two independent means.
  - (c) Relationship between variables.
  - (d) None of these.
4. ———— is the nonparametric test for finding difference between means which are not normally distributed.
  - (a) Run test.
  - (b) Wilcoxon sign rank test.
  - (c) Kruskal wallis test.
  - (d) 't' test.
5. ———— Scale possess the property of moreness.
  - (a) Nominal.
  - (b) Ordinal.
  - (c) Interval.
  - (d) Ratio .

**Turn over**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ are called distribution free tests.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the extent to which a test measures what it intends to measure.
8. When the Scale units along the scale are equal to one another, it has the property of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ statistics can be used to predict the dependent variable when the independent variable is known.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ tests are used to test non directional hypothesis.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

### Part B

*Answer all questions.*

*Write short notes.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Skewness.
12. Sign test.
13. Degrees of freedom.
14. Test-retest reliability.
15. Item.
16. Construct validity.
17. Scale.
18. Chi square test.
19. Parameter.
20. Questionnaire.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any six questions in a paragraph.*

*Each answer carries 5 marks.*

21. Compare ordinal scale with interval scale.
22. Explain the assumptions of ANOVA.
23. Which are the different types of reliability ?
24. Explain the characteristics of a good test.

25. When do we use nonparametric test ?
26. Explain critical difference.
27. Differentiate sign test from run test.
28. Explain item analysis.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

#### Part D

*Essay Question.*

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each answer carries 10 marks.*

29. Explain the steps in constructing a questionnaire.
30. Explain any *four* nonparametric tests.
31. Examine the uses of Chi square test.
32. Explain the properties of scales of measurement.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)



5 ANOVA is used when \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) There are more than two groups.
- b) There is only two groups to be compared.
- c) Significant difference between two means is to be found.
- d) None of these.

II. Fill in the blanks :

6 \_\_\_\_\_ test is used to test homogeneity of proportions.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers, devised for the purposes of a survey.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ is the extent to which a test shows consistency of scores.

9 \_\_\_\_\_ test is used to find trends in data.

10 \_\_\_\_\_ is a scale where variables are simply labeled.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

### Part B

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

11 Validity.

12 Homogeneity.

13 Non-parametric test.

14 Ordinal data.

15 Parameter.

16 Asymptote.

17 Measurement scale.

18 Cronbach's Alpha.

19 Equal interval.

20 Null hypothesis.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any six questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

21 Basic assumptions of hypothesis testing.

22 What are the uses of sign test ?

23 Explain the steps in Two-way analysis of Variance.

- 24 What are the characteristics of a good questionnaire?
- 25 Why is reliability and validity important for a test?
- 26 Compare interval scale with ratio scale.
- 27 Why are non-parametric tests called distribution free tests?
- 28 What are the assumptions of Fisher's test?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

#### Part D

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

- 29 Examine the applications of Chi-square test in social sciences.
- 30 What is a Scale? What are the properties of a scale? Explain.
- 31 Explain the different types of reliability.
- 32 Examine the steps in constructing a questionnaire.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)



**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2022**

Psychology

PSY 4C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—IV

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer all questions in a word.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Obesity resulting from tumors in pituitary gland leads to a condition known as \_\_\_\_\_ syndrome.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Hypothalamus plays a major role in eating behaviour
3. Reduction of blood supply to neuronal cells is termed \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ theory of feeding maintains that eating is controlled by level of blood glucose in the body.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the eating receptor that lie outside the brain.
6. Bleeding within the cerebral cavity is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Sexual receptivity in females is determined by \_\_\_\_\_ hormone.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the brain centre of emotional output.
9. In \_\_\_\_\_ the immune system attacks the myelin and causes communication problems between brain and rest of body
10. \_\_\_\_\_ amnesia refers to loss of memory for events occurring after the brain injury.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer all questions.*

*Write short notes.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Osmotic thirst.
12. Peptide YY.

**Turn over**

13. Cerebral hemorrhage.
14. Gonadal hormones.
15. Neurotoxins.
16. Limbic system.
17. Hormones.
18. Hypothalamus.
19. Cerebral ischemia.
20. Brain tumours.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any six questions in a paragraph.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Explain the physiology of aggressive behaviour.
22. Discuss about the feeding centers in the brain.
23. Explain the dynamics of sexual behaviour.
24. Write notes on epilepsy and its types.
25. What are the infections affecting brain ?
26. Discuss role of hormones in food intake.
27. Which are the thirst receptors ?
28. Explain the short term, intermediate and long term regulation of food intake.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

### Part D

*Essay Question.*

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Explain the neural basis of emotion.
30. Discuss on neuropsychological disorders
31. Give an account of eating disorders.
32. Describe the neural mechanism of sexual behaviour

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

## FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

## Psychology

## PSY4B01—INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A***Answer all questions.*

Choose the correct answer :

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ theory, a defense mechanism is an unconscious psychological process that reduces anxiety arising from unacceptable or potentially harmful stimuli.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a defense mechanism that involves taking our own unacceptable qualities or feelings and ascribing them to other people.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to apply knowledge to manipulate one's environment or to think abstractly as measured by objective criteria.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ divided intelligence into seven abilities are intrinsically equally important, their value in a particular culture may vary.
5. Researchers generally agree that \_\_\_\_\_ and environment have an interactive influence on intelligence.

Fill in the blanks :

6. Psychologists seek to understand personality through his thoughts, beliefs and their impact on his behavior in certain situations. This is known as
  - a) Trait approach.
  - b) Humanistic approach.
  - c) Cognitive approach.
  - d) Psychoanalytic approach.
7. Which of the following psychologists developed psychometric tests based on the Five Factor Model of personality ?
  - a) Cattell.
  - b) Eysenck.
  - c) Freud.
  - d) Me Crae.

**Turn over**

8. Eysenck's theory of personality is not based on which of these dimensions :
- a) Introversion.
  - b) Neuroticism.
  - c) Psychoticism.
  - d) Openness.
9. According to Sternberg, the ability to analyze and evaluate ideas, solve problems, and make decisions is best described as :
- a) Logical intelligence.
  - b) Analytical.
  - c) Practical.
  - d) Essential.
10. Which of Gardner's seven intelligences is essential for a successful navigator ?
- a) Specific.
  - b) Spatial.
  - c) Objective.
  - d) Kinesthetic.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

### Part B

Answer **all** questions.

Write short answers.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- 11. Projection.
- 12. Fluid Intelligence.
- 13. IQ.
- 14. Defense mechanisms.
- 15. Archetypes.
- 16. Traits.
- 17. Personality tests.
- 18. 16PF.
- 19. Super ego.
- 20. Source traits.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

**Part C**

*Write paragraph answers on any six of the following.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Humanistic perspective.
22. Structure of Personality by Freud.
23. Bhatia's test of intelligence.
24. Projective tests.
25. Role of heredity and environment.
26. Five factor model of personality.
27. Eyesenck's dimensions of personality.
28. Cattell's theory of Intelligence.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Part D**

*Write essays on any two of the following.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Define the nature and determinants of intelligence. Explain the theories intelligence by Goleman.
30. Explain Jung's theory of personality.
31. Describe the meaning, purpose and tools of personality assessment.
21. Define Aptitude. What are the major aptitude tests.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2022**

Psychology

PSY 4C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY IV

(2014—2016 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer all questions in a word.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Hypothalamus plays a major role in eating behaviour.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition that causes extreme weight loss and muscle wasting.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ theory of feeding maintains that eating is controlled by level of blood glucose in the body
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a hormone which is secreted by cells in the duodenum and stimulates the release of bile into the intestine.
5. Bleeding within the cerebral cavity is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is termed the hunger hormone.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the brain centre of emotional output.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ hormone stimulates sperm production.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ amnesia refers to loss of memory for events occurring after the brain injury.
10. Male and female reproductive organs as known as \_\_\_\_\_.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer all questions.*

*Write short notes.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Peptide YY.
12. Picca.
13. Gonadal hormones.
14. Hypovolemic thirst.

**Turn over**

15. Limbic system.
16. Neurotoxins.
17. Hypothalamus.
18. Wolffian ducts.
19. Brain tumours.
20. Huntington's disease.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any six questions in a paragraph.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Discuss about the feeding centers in the brain.
22. Explain the importance of endocrine glands.
23. Write notes on epilepsy and its types.
24. What is the influence of hormone in puberty ?
25. Discuss role of hormones in food intake.
26. Write notes on developmental aspects of sexual behaviour.
27. Explain the short term, intermediate and long term regulation of food intake.
28. Explain the neural control of food intake.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

### Part D

*Essay Question.  
Answer any two questions.  
Each answer carries 10 marks.*

29. Explain the neural basis of emotion.
30. Elaborate on functioning of gonadal hormones.
31. Give an account of eating disorders.
32. Discuss the physiological basis of hunger.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2022**

Psychology

PSY 4B 01—ADULT DEVELOPMENT

(2014—2016 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer all questions in a word.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the seventh of eight stages of Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the virtue developed during the last stage of Erikson's theory.
3. According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory of aging, biological clocks act through hormones to control the pace of aging.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a gradual, continuous process of natural change that begins in early adulthood.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a period of rapid personal development when individuals experience major life transitions.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ or child rearing promotes and supports the physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the interests, opinions, behaviours, and behavioural orientations of an individual, group, or culture.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a field of study focusing on a child's development in terms of information processing, conceptual resources, perceptual skill, language learning, etc.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the amount of adjustment to different tools, skills, and job situations which the Social Security Disability system deems reasonable based on your age, education, and work experience.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity".

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Turn over**



**Part B**

*Answer all questions.*

*Write short notes.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Facing death.
12. Kinship.
13. Marriage.
14. Retirement.
15. Late adulthood.
16. Divorce.
17. Vocational adjustment.
18. Parenthood.
19. Middle adult.
20. Analytical intelligence.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

**Part C**

*Answer any six questions in a paragraph.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Sixth stage of Erikson's theory.
22. Cognitive development of middle adulthood.
23. Explain Sternberg's model of cognitive development.
24. Challenges of middle adulthood.
25. Adjustment in retirement.
26. Reintegration period.
27. Health in middle adulthood.
28. Kinship ties in middle adulthood.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Part D (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Explain the physical conditions and health in Adulthood.
30. Explain Sternberg's theory of cognitive development in adulthood.
31. Discuss the nature of vocational adjustment in adulthood.
32. Explain the relevance of Erikson's theory in adulthood.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

CHMK LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT



**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSY 3C 06/PSY 4C 05—LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL  
BEHAVIOUR

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer at least ten questions.*

*Each question carries 3 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Developmental tasks.
2. Rooting reflex.
3. Fetal period.
4. Semantics.
5. Marriage.
6. Define Social Psychology.
7. Retrieval.
8. Automatic processing.
9. Optimistic bias.
10. Inter channel discrepancy.
11. Impression formation.
12. Descriptive Norms.
13. Aggression.
14. Destructive obedience.
15. Empathy altruism hypothesis.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

**Turn over**

**Section B**

*Answer at least five questions.*

*Each question carries 6 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Which are the factors that affect conformity ?
17. How does heuristics reduce our effort in social cognition ?
18. Kelly's theory of causal attribution.
19. How can we control aggression ?
20. Kubler-Ross model of facing death.
21. Erikson's theory of psycho social development.
22. Birth process.
23. Biological theories of ageing.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

**Section C**

*Answer any two question.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Explain Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
25. Examine the Psychosocial and biological causes of aggression.
26. Explain the tactics used to gain compliant behaviour.
27. Which are the different birth complications ? Explain.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

**Psychology**

**PSY 3C 06 AND PSY 4C 05—LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOLOGY OF  
SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

I. Objective Type Questions. Each question carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark :

Choose the correct answer :

- 1 The recognition that an object remains the same even though the retinal image of the object changes :
  - (a) Depth perception.
  - (b) Perceptual Constancy.
  - (c) Perceptual vigilance.
  - (d) Subliminal perception.
- 2 Which theory of development holds that behavior is strongly influenced by biology and evolution ?
  - (a) Ecological.
  - (b) Ethological.
  - (c) Cognitive.
  - (d) Behavioural.
- 3 Erikson's psychosocial theory of development consists of how many stages ?
  - (a) 4.
  - (b) 5.
  - (c) 7.
  - (d) 8.

Fill in the blanks :

- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is the time in middle age, usually in the late forties or early fifties, when a woman's menstrual period ceases.
- 5 The psychosexual stages were proposed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ are the main class of male hormones.

(6 ×  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 3 marks)

**Turn over**

II. Choose the correct answer :

7 Reduction in effort and work done due to presence of others :

- (a) Social facilitation. (b) Social loafing.  
(c) Group think. (d) Group shift.

8 Aggression intended to cause extreme physical harm :

- (a) Harm. (b) Discrimination.  
(c) Violence. (d) Assertion.

9 Who is popular for his experiment on obedience ?

- (a) Solomon Asch. (b) Stanley Milgram.  
(c) Leon Festinger. (d) Albert Bandura.

Fill in the blanks :

10 \_\_\_\_\_ is the compliance with the commands given by an authority figure.

11 \_\_\_\_\_ is a predisposition or a tendency to respond positively or negatively towards a certain idea, object, person or situation.

12 \_\_\_\_\_ is known mainly for his experiments on impression formation and conformity.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

### Section B

I. Write short notes on any *five* questions. Each question carries 2 marks :

- 13 Teratogen.  
14 Attachment  
15 Implantation.  
16 Puberty.  
17 Development.  
18 Temperament.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

II. Write short notes on any *five* questions. Each question carries 2 marks :

- 19 Schemas.  
20 Social perception.

- 21 Optimistic bias.
- 22 Norms.
- 23 Compliance.
- 24 Deindividuation.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

### Section C

I. Answer any *three* in short sections. Each question carries 5 marks :

- 25 Study by Harry Harlow on attachment.
- 26 Patterns of growth.
- 27 Information-Processing approach.
- 28 Methods in developmental psychology.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

II. Answer any *three* in short sections. Each question carries 5 marks :

- 29 Group functions.
- 30 Components of Attitude.
- 31 Pro-social behavior.
- 32 Impression management.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

### Section D

I. Answer any *one* of the following in an essay. Each question carries 12 marks :

- 33 Give an account on the different theories of moral development.
- 34 What is life span development ? Bring out its characteristics and stages.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

II. Answer any *one* of the following in an essay. Each question carries 12 marks :

- 35 What is Aggression ? Explain its causes and prevention techniques.
- 36 What are the potential sources of error in social cognition ? Explain.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)