

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BSc DEGREE EXAMINATIONS DECEMBER 2024
(Second Semester)**

Branch – PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS – I

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Histogram is useful to locate graphically the value of a) Arithmetic mean b) Median c) Mode d) Geometric mean	K1	CO1
	2	In discrete series, items having _____ frequency is taken as mode. a) Highest b) Lowest c) Medium d) Average	K2	CO1
2	3	Measure of variation of the items from some central value is referred to as a) Deviation b) Dispersion c) Difference d) Doth (a) and (c)	K1	CO2
	4	Which of the following is not a measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Quartile deviation c) Median d) Mean deviation	K2	CO2
3	5	The sum of squares of deviation is least when measured from a) Zero b) Mean c) Median d) Mode	K1	CO3
	6	_____ is a relative measure of variation based on standard deviation a) Quartile deviation b) Mean deviation c) Coefficient of variation d) Variance	K2	CO3
4	7	Which of the following is application of normal curve? a) Used to convert a raw score into standard score b) Useful in calculating percentile rank of scores c) For normalizing a given frequency distribution d) All of the above	K1	CO4
	8	The first man to write a book on probability is a) Galileo b) Pierre De-Fermat c) Demovire d) Girolamo Cardano	K2	CO4
5	9	Representation of data as portions of a circle of 3600 a) Bar diagram b) Pie diagram b) Pictogram d) None of the above	K1	CO5
	10	The representation of numerical data by using pictures in proportion to numbers a) Pie diagram b) Pictogram b) Line graph d) None of the above	K2	CO5

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SECTION - B (35 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the meaning and application of statistics in psychology	K1	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	How does a histogram differ from a frequency polygon?		
2	12.a.	Define mean discuss its uses and advantages.	K2	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	How to calculate Mean, Median and Mode for ungrouped data		
3	13.a.	Define quartile and quartile deviation	K3	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Explain the various method of deviation		
4	14.a.	Describe the properties of normal probability curve?	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Explain about percentile, standard score and Z-score.		
5	15.a.	Explain the various types of graphs.	K5	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Explain about the test of normality.		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Explain the meaning of inferential statistics. Describe hypothesis testing.	K1	CO1
2	17	Discuss how to calculate Mean and Median for grouped data with example.	K2	CO2
3	18	Explain the various method of deviation	K3	CO3
4	19	Discuss the properties and Application of Normal probability curve.	K3	CO4
5	20	Explain how to enter and edit data in SPSS and how to draw bar graph.	K5	CO5

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATIONS DECEMBER 2024
(First Semester)

Branch – PSYCHOLOGY

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY - I

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which psychological approach emphasizes the study of mental processes, including how people think, perceive, remember, and learn? a) Behavioral b) Cognitive c) Psychoanalytic d) Humanistic	K1	CO1
	2	In what ways do the methodological limitations of introspection impact its validity as a research method? a) It lacks subjective measures and relies on quantifiable data. b) It can produce consistent results across different subjects. c) It is highly objective, making it universally accepted. d) It is inherently subjective, leading to potential bias and inconsistency.	K2	CO1
2	3	Which part of the brain is primarily responsible for processing visual information? a) Frontal Lobe b) Parietal Lobe c) Temporal Lobe d) Occipital Lobe	K1	CO2
	4	How does the phenomenon of depth perception demonstrate the complexity of the human sensory and perceptual systems? a) Depth perception relies solely on monocular cues. b) It requires the integration of multiple sensory inputs and cognitive processing. c) It is only functional in daylight conditions. d) Depth perception is independent of any visual input.	K2	CO2
3	5	Which type of brain waves is associated with the deepest stages of sleep? a) Alpha Waves b) Beta Waves c) Delta Waves d) Theta Waves	K1	CO3
	6	In what ways do altered states of consciousness such as hypnosis and meditation differ from regular waking consciousness? a) They involve a higher level of mental clarity and alertness. b) They lead to a reduced state of awareness and control over cognitive functions. c) These states are marked by increased physical activity. d) They do not impact one's perceptual or cognitive processes.	K2	CO3
4	7	Which form of learning is associated with the concept of reinforcement and punishment? a) Classical Conditioning b) Operant Conditioning c) Observational Learning d) Cognitive Learning	K1	CO4
	8	How can the principles of operant conditioning be effectively applied in a real-world educational setting to enhance student engagement? a) By using continuous reinforcement only. b) Through the strategic use of variable-ratio reinforcement schedules to maintain high levels of interest. c) By avoiding any form of reinforcement or punishment. d) By focusing only on cognitive aspects of learning.	K2	CO4
5	9	What type of memory is characterized by the recall of specific facts and general knowledge? a) Episodic Memory b) Procedural Memory c) Semantic Memory d) Sensory Memory	K1	CO5

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5	10	How do memory distortions arise, and what implications do they have for the reliability of eyewitness testimony? a) Memory distortions occur only in long-term memory and have no impact on eyewitness testimony. b) Distortions can arise from suggestion, misinformation, and cognitive biases, significantly affecting the accuracy of eyewitness accounts. c) They are only relevant in cases of amnesia and have no broader implications. d) Memory distortions enhance the accuracy and reliability of testimonies.	K2	CO5
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SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Discuss the various contemporary perspectives in psychology and their relevance in understanding human behavior. Provide examples to support your discussion.	K3	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Examine the methodological approaches used in psychological research. How do these methods contribute to the validity and reliability of psychological studies?		
2	12.a.	Analyze the structure and function of the human eye. How do these components work together to facilitate vision?	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Evaluate the principles of perceptual constancy and their significance in everyday perception. Provide examples to illustrate your points.		
3	13.a.	Describe the different states of consciousness, including waking states, sleep, and altered states. How do these states impact cognitive and behavioral functions?	K3	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Discuss the theories of attention, including Deutsch's theory and Treisman's theory. How do these theories explain the process and importance of attention in cognitive functioning?		
4	14.a.	Evaluate the effectiveness of classical and operant conditioning in behavioral modification. Include relevant examples and applications in educational or therapeutic settings.	K4	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Examine Bandura's theory of observational learning. How can this theory be applied to enhance learning outcomes in educational settings.		
5	15.a.	Critically assess the factors that contribute to memory distortion and their implications for the reliability of eyewitness testimony.	K4	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Analyze the role of different types of memory (short-term, long-term, episodic, semantic, procedural) in cognitive processes. How do these memory systems interact and influence learning and recall.		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Analyze the historical development of psychology as a scientific discipline. How have key perspectives evolved over time, and what impact have they had on contemporary psychology?	K3	CO1
2	17	Evaluate the role of sensory thresholds in human perception. How do absolute and difference thresholds influence our sensory experiences, and what factors can alter these thresholds?	K3	CO2
3	18	Critically examine the concept of consciousness from a multidisciplinary perspective. How do biological, psychological, and social factors interplay to shape conscious experience?	K5	CO3
4	19	Analyze the impact of reinforcement schedules on behavior modification. How do different schedules of reinforcement affect the acquisition and maintenance of new behaviors? Provide examples from experimental and applied settings.	K4	CO4
5	20	Evaluate the various theories of forgetting and their implications for understanding memory processes. How do these theories explain the different patterns and causes of forgetting?	K5	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)
BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(First Semester)

Branch - **PSYCHOLOGY**

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY - I

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Developmental psychology is concerned with_ a) Changes across the lifespan b) Only childhood development c) Abnormal psychology d) Adult cognitive processes	K1	CO1
	2	Which of the following is NOT a major domain of development? a) Physical b) Cognitive c) Emotional d) Spiritual	K2	CO1
2	3	The sensory ability that is least developed at birth is_____ a) Vision b) Hearing c) Smell d) Taste	K1	CO2
	4	Which of the following factors has the greatest impact on the development of the fetus? a) Genetic predispositions b) Educational background of parents c) Teratogens such as drugs and alcohol d) Sibling relationships	K2	CO2
3	5	What is considered the most important developmental task during babyhood? a) Developing moral values b) Learning how to walk c) Establishing emotional bonds with caregivers d) Developing abstract thinking skills	K1	CO2
	6	What marks the beginning of babyhood? a) The development of walking b) Weaning from breastfeeding c) The formation of basic trust d) The end of infancy and the development of autonomy	K2	CO2
4	7	In early childhood, play primarily serves to_ a) Develop social, cognitive, and motor skills b) Enhance academic performance c) Improve language proficiency d) Encourage competition	K1	CO2
	8	In _____ type of discipline blind obedience is not expected even when children are very young. a) Authoritarian b) Permissive c) Democratic d) Fizzy	K2	CO2
5	9	Which of the following is the development task of late childhood? a) Getting ready to read b) Development of a conscience c) Learning to get along with age-mates d) None of these	K1	CO2
	10	In late childhood, the primary socializing agent is_____ a) Parents b) Siblings c) Peer group d) Teachers	K2	CO2

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SECTION - B (35 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Outline the significant facts about happiness during lifespan.	K2	CO2
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Explain the meaning of developmental changes, their goals and the incentives psychologists have to study them.		
2	12.a.	Analyze the conditions that affect parental attitudes towards the infant.	K4	CO3
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Analyze the common physical hazards during prenatal period and conditions influencing it.		
3	13.a.	Explain the characteristics of babyhood.	K2	CO2
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Outline the physical hazards during babyhood.		
4	14.a.	Examine the speech development during early childhood.	K4	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Examine the social and unsocial behavior patterns during early childhood.		
5	15.a.	Explain the hazards during late childhood.	K2	CO2
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Explain the emotional expressions during late childhood.		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Assess the developmental tasks during lifespan.	K5	CO3
2	17	Examine the hazards during prenatal period.	K4	CO5
3	18	Examine the development of interest in play during babyhood.	K4	CO3
4	19	Analyse the Kohlberg's stages of moral development.	K4	CO3
5	20	Inspect the development in speech during late childhood.	K4	CO4

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(First Semester)

Branch - PSYCHOLOGY
ELEMENTS OF SOCIOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Identify the natural trait of Sociology a) Physical science b) concrete science c) abstract science d) impure science.	K1	CO1
	2	Which school aims at holistic approach of a society a) Synthetic b) Specialistic c) Formalistic d) Digital	K2	CO1
2	3	Find the inherited and achieved social status of an individual. a) Age and gender b) Age and caste c) Caste and gender d) Age and sex	K1	CO2
	4	Choose an example for established and organised patterns of social behaviour for daily life. a) Association b) Institution c) Organization d) Modernization	K2	CO4
3	5	Identify the never ending process to internalise norms, attitude and actions. a) Social training b) Individual training c) Cultural training d) Professional training.	K1	CO3
	6	Identify the factor for mental health issue. a) Resocialization b) Primary socialisation c) Faulty socialisation d) Anticipatory socialisation	K2	CO5
4	7	Choose the social control to enforce social order through law. a) Informal b) Formal c) Casual d) Familiar	K1	CO3
	8	Find the appropriate example for informal social control. a) Customs b) Environmental protection c) Taxation d) Traffic control.	K2	CO2
5	9	Identify the factor for rapid change in social life. a) Political b) Social c) Environmental d) Technological	K1	CO5
	10	What to refer for inter connected cultural elements a) Cultural complex b) Cultural trait c) Cultural diffusion d) Culture	K2	CO2

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SECTION - B (35 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Examine the relationship between sociology and psychology.	K4	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Analyse the origin and development of sociology.		
2	12.a.	Distinguish society from community.	K4	CO1
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Discover the characteristics of association.		
3	13.a.	Analyse the agencies of socialization.	K4	CO2
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Categorise the types of socialization.		
4	14.a.	Organise the formal social control.	K4	CO3
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Examine the need for social control.		
5	15.a.	Infer the functions of culture.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Write a short note on culture complex, cultural diffusion and acculturation.		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Elucidate the nature and scope of sociology.	K5	CO1
2	17	Describe C.H.Cooley's classification of social groups.	K5	CO2
3	18	What is socialization? Analyse its importance and impact on individual life.	K4	CO5
4	19	Evaluate informal means of social control.	K5	CO3
5	20	Explicate factors of social change.	K5	CO4

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Second Semester)

Branch – PSYCHOLOGY

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY - II

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Name the situation in which there are contradictory motives, both (or all) of which can not be satisfied. a. Conflict b. Stress c. Anxiety d. Frustration	K1	CO1
	2	Which motives arise only in the presence of others? a. Physiological b. Biological c. Psychological d. Economic	K2	CO1
2	3	Which kind of stress occurs when we are lacking stimulation and as a result bored people may resort to sensation seeking behaviour? a. Distress b. Eustress c. Hyperstress d. Hypostress	K1	CO2
	4	What are stirred up condition of organisms involved in internal and external changes of the body? a. Motives b. Emotions c. Stressors d. Values	K2	CO2
3	5	Which in the following is the level of mental development or the degree of intellectual development of an individual? a. Chronological Age b. Social Age c. Mental Age d. Ice Age	K1	CO3
	6	Who introduced the simple formula for calculating IQ? a. Terman b. Binet c. Stern d. Galton	K2	CO3
4	7	Which are considered as the royal road to the unconscious mind? a. Values b. Emotions c. Dreams d. Thoughts	K1	CO4
	8	State the learned part of the personality that acts as the watchdog or the conscience. a. Ego b. Mind c. Id d. Super Ego	K2	CO4
5	9	Which is the individual capacity to learn easily, quickly and well? a. Attitude b. Aptitude c. Altitude c. Creativity	K1	CO5
	10	Which tests are designed to measure the degree of learning that has taken place as a result of exposure to a relatively defined learning experience? a. Attitude b. Aptitude c. Achievement d. Interest	K2	CO5

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the development of language.	K2	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Outline the various psychological motives.		

Cont...

2	12.a.	Explain the expression of emotion and its impact.	K5	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Assess the various effects of stress.		
3	13.a.	Assess the characteristics of emotional intelligence.	K5	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Explain the characteristics of creative people.		
4	14.a.	Examine the Big Five factors of personality.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Analyze the trait theories of personality.		
5	15.a.	Examine the Binet Kamath tests of intelligence.	K4	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Examine the Standard Progressive Matrices.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Analyze the components of problem solving and decision making.	K4	CO1
2	17	Examine the behavioural and psychological correlates of illness.	K4	CO2
3	18	Examine the main two obstacles of creativity.	K4	CO3
4	19	Evaluate the Humanistic theory of personality.	K5	CO4
5	20	Assess the various projective tests of personality.	K5	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Second Semester)

Branch : PSYCHOLOGY

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY II

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	_____ refer to the fastest and Intense increase in the rate of growth in height and weight occurs during the adolescent stage of human lifecycle is a. Growth spurt b. Cognitive Maturation c. Physical maturation d. None of the above	K1	CO1
	2	_____ increases the Pubertal Growth. a. Serotonin b. Dopamine c. Growth Hormone d. GABA	K2	CO1
2	3	The Shared community created by the elderly when they are excluded from the group is _____ a. Conflict theory b. biological theory c. age stratification theory d. Dependency theory	K1	CO5
	4	Who wrote the book "On Death and Dying"? a. Sigmund Freud b. Elisabeth Kubler Ross c. Judith d. David	K2	CO5
3	5	The primary hormone responsible for emotiona changes in human is _____ a. Serotonin b. Dopamine c. GABA d. Epinephrine	K1	CO2
	6	According to WHO which age group falls in Adolescence? a. 10 – 19 b. 10 – 24 c. 10 – 20 d. 10 – 25	K2	CO2
4	7	The general pattern of Behavior parent uses to raise their children is a. Permissive parenting b. Authoritative parenting c. Parenting styles d. Authoritarian Parenting	K1	CO3
	8	According to Whitbourne and Connolly (1999) _____ remains the central core of the self's development across all year of adults a. Intimacy b. Generativity c. Identity d. Integrity	K2	CO4
5	9	During the Middle age _____ love increases a. affectionate or compassionate b. romantic or passionate c. Intimate d committed	K1	CO4
	10	Satisfying relationships in early, Middle and late adulthood share all of the following expect a. emotional security b. Passion c. respect d. communication	K2	CO3

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SECTION - B (35 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the Hazards and Happiness in Puberty	K2	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Outline the Physical & Emotional Development in Adolescence		
2	12.a.	Explain the Adolescence's Sex interest and Behavior	K5	CO3
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Explain the Psychological changes of the Individuals to the varied patterns of Family Environment		
3	13.a.	Explain the Mental Abilities of Elderly people	K4	CO2
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Infer the Hazards in Parenthood		
4	14.a.	Explain the Effects of Puberty Changes	K2	CO1
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Explain the Loss of Spouse affect the Cognition of Older people		
5	15.a.	Explain the hazards faced by the Middle aged adults	K5	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Explain the marital and Vocational Adjustments in Parenthood		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Evaluate the Adjustment to the Physical and Mental Changes among the Middle Adults	K5	CO5
2	17	Classify the Developmental stages and describe its Characteristics	K4	CO3
3	18	Distinguish Social Mobility from Social hazards with suitable Examples	K4	CO3
4	19	Explain the Psychological changes in Older Adults with a Case study	K5	CO4
5	20	Discuss the Influence of adolescence characteristics on Personality changes	K6	CO5

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATIONS DECEMBER 2024
(Third Semester)

Branch – PSYCHOLOGY

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Who is considered one of the founders of social psychology? a) Sigmund Freud b) William James c) Kurt Lewin d) B.F. Skinner	K1	CO1
	2	Which of the following events significantly contributed to the development of social psychology as a distinct field? a) The Industrial Revolution b) The World War II c) The Enlightenment d) The American Civil War	K2	CO1
2	3	What is implicit bias? a) A conscious preference for certain groups b) An unconscious attitude or stereotype that affects judgment c) A type of self-awareness d) A method for measuring intelligence	K1	CO2
	4	How does self-concept influence a person's behavior? a) It has no effect on behavior. b) It determines how much money a person will earn. c) It shapes how individuals perceive themselves and interact with others. d) It only affects a person's social media presence.	K2	CO2
3	5	What is conformity? a) The act of disagreeing with a group b) The tendency to change one's behavior to match the responses of others c) The process of making a persuasive argument d) The ability to influence others' opinions	K1	CO3
	6	Which of the following techniques is commonly used in persuasion? a) Groupthink b) Social loafing c) The foot-in-the-door technique d) Cognitive dissonance	K2	CO3
4	7	Which of the following is an example of altruism? a) Donating to charity without expecting recognition b) Helping a friend to gain favor for a future request c) Competing in a sports event to win a trophy d) Following trends to fit in with peers	K1	CO4
	8	How does cooperation benefit groups? a) It increases competition among members. b) It leads to more conflict and misunderstanding. c) It enhances resource sharing and achieves common goals. d) It discourages communication between members.	K2	CO4
5	9	According to Social Identity Theory, what is a key factor in determining an individual's self-concept? a) Personal achievements b) Membership in social groups c) Economic status d) Individual personality traits	K1	CO5
	10	How does Social Identity Theory explain in-group favoritism? a) Individuals prefer to spend time alone. b) People tend to favor those who are similar to themselves in various aspects. c) All group members are treated equally regardless of their identity. d) Individuals are indifferent to group membership.	K2	CO5

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SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the Experimental method in social psychology Research.	K2	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Explain the Ethical consideration in social psychology Research.		
2	12.a.	Demonstrate how social cognition influences individual interactions in a group setting, providing relevant examples.	K3	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Explain how social comparison impacts an individual's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors, with examples.		
3	13.a.	Demonstrate the Compliance Technique with appropriate examples.	K3	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Illustrate the Group decision making process based on any real life experience.		
4	14.a.	Analyze the components of Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love, explaining how each component contributes to different types of relationships.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Analyze how proximity and familiarity influence the formation and strength of interpersonal relationships, with relevant examples.		
5	15.a.	Examine the impact of different leadership styles on effectiveness in various organizational settings, providing examples to support your discussion.	K4	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Discuss the components of Social Identity Theory and explain how it influences group behavior and intergroup relations, with examples.		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Examine the various contemporary issues and applications in Social Psychology.	K4	CO1
2	17	Discuss the core theories of attribution.	K4	CO2
3	18	Examine the factors that contribute to the bystander effect and evaluate their influence on helping behavior in emergency situations, using relevant examples.	K4	CO3
4	19	Examine the key strategies used in conflict resolution and negotiation, and evaluate their effectiveness in different scenarios, providing relevant examples.	K4	CO4
5	20	Examine various techniques for reducing prejudice and evaluate their effectiveness in fostering intergroup harmony, using relevant examples to illustrate your points.	K4	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Third Semester)**

Branch: **PSYCHOLOGY**

ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY – I

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which of the following is a characteristic of abnormal behavior? a) Consistency b) Adaptability c) Maladaptive actions c) Predictability	K1	CO1
	2	The reform movement in the treatment of mental illness is a) Assessing intelligence b) Classifying mental disorders c) Providing therapy d) Evaluating stress	K2	CO1
2	3	The DSM is primarily used for: a) Assessing intelligence b) Evaluating stress c) Providing therapy d) Classifying mental disorders	K1	CO2
	4	A limitation of the DSM classification is a) Rigid criteria b) Cultural bias c) Lack of research d) Broad classification	K2	CO2
3	5	Which disorder is classified as a stress-related disorder? a) Adjustment Disorder b) Anorexia c) OCD d) Bipolar Disorder	K1	CO3
	6	A common cause of eating disorders is / are a) Genetic factors b) Peer pressure c) Psychological issues d) Medical issue	K2	CO3
4	7	Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) is characterized by: a) Panic attacks b) Persistent worry c) Specific phobias d) Obsessive thoughts	K1	CO4
	8	Which treatment approach is often used for phobias? a) Psychoanalysis b) Group therapy c) Medication d) Cognitive-behavioral therapy	K2	CO4
5	9	A paraphilia is defined as: a) An atypical sexual interest b) An anxiety disorder c) A mood disorder d) A personality disorder	K1	CO5
	10	Identify which personality disorder is characterized by a lack of empathy. a) Narcissistic Personality Disorder b) Antisocial Personality Disorder c) Borderline Personality Disorder d) Histrionic Personality Disorder	K2	CO5

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Describe the historical background of abnormal behavior.	K2	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Compare normal and abnormal behavior.		
2	12.a.	Discuss the biological perspective of abnormal behavior.	K3	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Evaluate the classification systems (DSM vs. ICD).		
3	13.a.	Explain the causes of sleep disorders.	K3	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Describe the types of dissociative disorders.		
4	14.a.	Discuss the treatment approaches for Anxiety Disorders.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Analyze the causes of somatoform disorders.		
5	15.a.	Criticize the impact of sexual dysfunction on relationships.	K5	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Compare the characteristics of different personality disorders.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Discuss the reform movement in the treatment of abnormal behavior.	K4	CO1
2	17	Examine the role of cognitive therapy in treating abnormal behavior.	K4	CO2
3	18	Analyze the psychological and physiological effects of stress.	K4	CO3
4	19	Evaluate the various types of anxiety disorders and their treatments.	K5	CO4
5	20	Justify the social and cultural influences on sexual behavior and dysfunction.	K5	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Third Semester)**

Branch: **PSYCHOLOGY**

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS II

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	Which of the following refers to a method of sampling in which a core group of participants who are initially sampled for a search study recruit or recommend other potential participants? a Simple random sampling c. Quota sampling b Snowball sampling d. Stratified random sampling	K1	CO1
2	Population value are labeled as. a Statistic b Parameter c. data d. variable	K2	CO1
3	Using a goodness of fit test, we can assess whether a set of obtained frequencies differ from a set of. a Actual frequency c. expected frequency b Normal frequency d. ideal frequency	K1	CO2
4	A statement that is accepted if the sample data provide sufficient evidence that the null hypothesis is false is called a Simple hypothesis c. statistical hypothesis b Composite hypothesis d. alternative hypothesis	K2	CO2
5	If the values of two variables move in the same direction. a The correlation is said to be linear b The correlation is said to be non-linear c The correlation is said to be negative d The correlation is said to be positive	K1	CO3
6	Find out, which of the following statement is true about the arithmetic mean of two regression coefficient a It is less than the correlation coefficient b It is equal to the correlation coefficient c It is greater than or equal to the correlation coefficient d It is grater than the correlation coefficient	K2	CO3
7	Which type of variable allows for meaningful intervals between measurements but does not have a true zero points? a Nominal b. ordinal c. interval d. ratio	K1	CO4
8	A researcher measured the same group of people's physiological reactions while watching horror films and compared them to when watching erotic films. The resulting data were skewed. What test should be used to analyse the data? a Independent t-test c. Wilcoxon signed ranked test b Dependent t-test d. Mann-Whitney test	K2	CO4
9	Face validity refers to a The degree to which an instrument can forecast an outcome b Statistical procedure establish the contribution of each important factor c How well an instrument compares with a second assessment concurrently done d A logic link between research instrument and objective	K1	CO5
10	A group of students took a cognitive development test on Monday and then took the same test again the following week. Most likely researchers were assessing the a Test retest b. split half c. odd-even d. inter-item	K2	CO5

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Question No.	Question	K Level	CO																																	
11.a.	Explain and define population and sampling. Write a note of properties of sampling	K2	CO1																																	
(OR)																																				
11.b.	Explain sampling and non sampling errors.																																			
12.a.	Sketch out the types of error.	K3	CO2																																	
(OR)																																				
12.b.	Differentiate between t test and z test																																			
13.a.	Explain types of correlation.	K5	CO3																																	
(OR)																																				
13.b.	Calculate the rank correlation coefficient for the rank of 10 students assigned by two teachers. Students																																			
	<table><tr><td>Students</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Teacher 1</td><td>8</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Teacher 2</td><td>10</td><td>8</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>9</td><td>7</td><td>4</td></tr></table>			Students	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Teacher 1	8	7	6	3	2	1	4	9	10	5	Teacher 2	10	8	5	2	1	3	6	9	7	4
	Students			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10																							
	Teacher 1	8	7	6	3	2	1	4	9	10	5																									
Teacher 2	10	8	5	2	1	3	6	9	7	4																										
14.a.	Analyse scales of measurement.	K4	CO4																																	
(OR)																																				
14.b.	Calculate the median for the following frequency distribution.																																			
	<table><tr><td>Marks</td><td>45-50</td><td>40-45</td><td>35-40</td><td>30-35</td><td>25-30</td><td>20-25</td><td>15-20</td><td>10-15</td><td>5-10</td></tr><tr><td>f</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>26</td><td>30</td><td>42</td><td>31</td><td>24</td><td>15</td><td>7</td></tr></table>			Marks	45-50	40-45	35-40	30-35	25-30	20-25	15-20	10-15	5-10	f	10	15	26	30	42	31	24	15	7													
	Marks	45-50	40-45	35-40	30-35	25-30	20-25	15-20	10-15	5-10																										
f	10	15	26	30	42	31	24	15	7																											
15.a.	Illustrate content validity.	K3	CO5																																	
(OR)																																				
15.b.	Analyse the application of SPSS.																																			

SECTION -C (30 Marks)Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Questi on No.	Question	K Level	CO																						
16	Explain random sampling.	K5	CO1																						
17	The life time of electric bulbs for a random sample of 10 from a large consignment gave the following data. <table><tr><td>Item</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>X</td><td>4.2</td><td>4.6</td><td>3.9</td><td>4.1</td><td>5.2</td><td>3.8</td><td>3.9</td><td>4.3</td><td>4.4</td><td>5.6</td></tr></table> Can be accept the hypothesis that the average life time of bulbs is 4000 hours? $t=2.147$.	Item	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	X	4.2	4.6	3.9	4.1	5.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.4	5.6	K5	CO2
Item	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10															
X	4.2	4.6	3.9	4.1	5.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.4	5.6															
18	Illustrate the regression equation of Y on X and X on Y.	K4	CO3																						
19	Outline the Goodness of fitness using chi square and its the steps to compute with example.	K4	CO4																						
20	Determine the methods of reliability.	K4	CO5																						

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Fourth Semester)

Branch – PSYCHOLOGY

ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY - II

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 50 Marks

SECTION-A (5 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (5 x 1 = 5)

- 1 Which therapy approach focuses on exploring unconscious conflicts and childhood experiences?
(i) Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (ii) Psychoanalysis
(iii) Solution focused therapy (iv) Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
- 2 Which societal factor has been identified as a significant contributor to maladaptive behavior in individuals?
(i) Access to healthcare (ii) Social stigma
(iii) Genetic predisposition (iv) Physical environment
- 3 Delirium tremens is a severe form of delirium often associated with _____.
(i) Alcohol withdrawal. (ii) Cocaine use
(iii) Benzodiazepine overdose. (iv) Opioid addiction
- 4 Which of the following is NOT a positive symptom of schizophrenia?
(i) Apathy. (ii) Hallucinations
(iii) Delusions (iv) Disorganised speech
- 5 Dyslexia is primarily characterized by difficulties in _____.
(i) Reading (ii) Mathematics
(iii) Social Interaction (iv) Attention and focus

SECTION - B (15 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks (5 x 3 = 15)

- 6 a Describe the clinical picture of major depressive disorder.
OR
b Discuss the vulnerability factors in schizophrenia.
- 7 a Differentiate Alzheimer's disease and Pick's disease.
OR
b Describe gambling disorder.
- 8 a Evaluate the types and causes of specific learning disorder.
OR
b Differentiate internet gaming disorder and internet addiction .
- 9 a Evaluate the uses and ethical issues involved in electroconvulsive therapy.
OR
b Differentiate existential and cognitive therapy.

Cont...

- 10 a Discuss the role of community-based interventions in preventing and addressing mental health disorders.

OR

- b Comment on the principle of confidentiality in psychotherapeutic interventions.

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (5 x 6 = 30)

- 11 a Elaborate on bipolar disorders with special reference to its treatment.

OR

- b Explain risk factors for and prevention of suicide.

- 12 a Elaborate types of substance abuse disorders.

OR

- b Examine the causes and multifaceted nature of cognitive impairment disorders, including Alzheimer's disease, dementia, and other related conditions.

- 13 a Elaborate on unspecified neurodevelopmental disorders.

OR

- b Discuss the importance of early intervention programs, prenatal care, and maternal health initiatives in mitigating risk factors and promoting optimal cognitive development in children.

- 14 a Discuss the significance and application of the three levels of prevention in promoting population health and mitigating the burden of diseases.

OR

- b Describe the concept of institutionalization in mental health care, including the historical context and evolution of psychiatric institutions.

- 15 a Discuss the role of psychosocial factors, in shaping recovery trajectories and relapse prevention strategies.

OR

- b Discuss the evidence-based research supporting the effectiveness of psychotherapy in managing mental health disorders.

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Fourth Semester)

Branch – PSYCHOLOGY

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 50 Marks

SECTION-A (5 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(5 x 1 = 5)

- 1 What does introspection involve in psychology research?
(i) Observing and analyzing one's thoughts and feelings.
(ii) Studying external behaviors in social settings.
(iii) Exploring unconscious mental processes.
(iv) Investigating inherited traits and genetics.
- 2 What are criterion variables in psychology research?
(i) Manipulated variables. (ii) Outcome-predicting or explaining variables.
(iii) Controlled for validity. (iv) Standard-establishing variables.
- 3 What's randomization in research?
(i) Selecting participants based on criteria.
(ii) Allocating participants to groups by characteristics.
(iii) Assigning participants to conditions by chance.
(iv) Measuring variables with a standard scale.
- 4 Temporal consistency refers to the _____ of a measurement over time.
(i) reliability (ii) validity
(iii) accuracy (iv) precision
- 5 The APA format is commonly used for _____ in academic writing.
(i) citing sources (ii) formatting papers
(iii) conducting experiments (iv) analyzing data

SECTION - B (15 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks

(5 x 3 = 15)

- 6 a Highlight the key characteristics of operational research.
OR
b Explore the applications of projective tests.
- 7 a Explore the purpose of reviewing literature during research.
OR
b Differentiate between the independent and dependent variables.
- 8 a Examine the concept of double blind in a research design.
OR
b When will you use Interpretative Phenomenological Approach in research?

Cont...

- 9 a How will you do Quata Sampling Method?
OR
b Discuss the use of standardization in the psychological testing scales.
- 10 a Illustrate the title page with an example.
OR
b How will you prepare the points to report the limitations of the study?

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 x 6 = 30)

- 11 a Examine the attributes of quantitative research in the field of Psychology.
OR
b Apply research process features in psychology to investigate a specific phenomenon.
- 12 a Examine key considerations when selecting variables.
OR
b Explore the various kinds of hypotheses.
- 13 a Explain the necessity of research designs in psychology.
OR
b Describe situations in which you would employ a 2 X 2 factorial research design.
- 14 a Explore the steps in developing Thurstone's Attitude scale.
OR
b Under what circumstances and for what purposes would you utilize criterion-related validity methods?
- 15 a Explore the contents of the introduction section in a research report.
OR
b Analyze the list of contents to include in the appendices of a research report.

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Fourth Semester)

Branch – **PSYCHOLOGY**

LEGAL ASPECTS OF PSYCHOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 50 Marks

SECTION-A (5 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks

(5 x 1 = 5)

1. Psycholegal assessments are used to _____
 - a) Diagnose mental disorders.
 - b) Evaluate an individual's mental state in the legal context.
 - c) Provide psychotherapy for mental health concerns.
 - d) Conduct research on psychological phenomena.
2. The insanity defense is based on the concept that a defendant _____
 - a) Committed the crime out of passion
 - b) Lacks the mental capacity to understand the wrongfulness of the act
 - c) Comes from a disadvantaged background
 - d) Was influenced by peer pressure
3. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes the importance of _____
 - a) Strict academic performance standards.
 - b) Holistic development of students, including mental well-being.
 - c) Focus on rote learning and memorization.
 - d) Competitive examinations for higher education.
4. The maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens act allows senior citizens to _____
 - a) Claim a share in their children's property.
 - b) File a maintenance petition against negligent children.
 - c) Force their children to live with them.
 - d) Retire from work at any age.
5. Psychologists can advocate for better mental health services in the legal system by _____
 - a) Lobbying for harsher punishments for criminals with mental illness.
 - b) Providing expert testimony on the impact of mental illness on behavior.
 - c) Offering legal advice to clients facing mental health challenges.
 - d) Protesting against the use of involuntary hospitalization.

SECTION - B (15 Marks)

Answer **ALL** Questions

ALL Questions Carry **EQUAL** Marks (5 x 3 = 15)

6. a) Explain the role of psychologists in crimes against children.
OR
b) Explain the role of psychologists in matrimonial disputes

Cont...

7. a) Explore how legislation can be used to combat discrimination against students with mental health conditions within the educational system.
OR
b) Explain the main propositions by Kothari commission on education system.
8. a) Analyze Gurupadasamy Committee's findings on the socio-economic factors contributing to child labour in India.
OR
b) Discuss the existing challenges related to rehabilitation infrastructure for juvenile offenders in India.
9. a) Explain the role and mandate of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) as established by the Government of India.
OR
b) Explain the specific benefits and schemes available under the RPWD Act, 2016.
10. a) Explain the primary goals of an Amicus Curie.
OR
b) Describe the significance of Wide Range Achievement Test in forensic assessment.

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 x 6 = 30)

11. a) Differentiate between statutory and administrative law.
OR
b) Analyze how ethics, morality and justice interplay in courts.
12. a) Critically analyse the significance of amendments made in Mental Health Care Act 2017.
OR
b) Critically evaluate the role of NEP, 2020 in improving India's education system.
13. a) Discuss how juvenile Justice Act can ensure both the safety and the potential for rehabilitation of children are addressed effectively.
OR
b) Analyse the provisions of the National Child Labour Project Scheme.
14. a) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016) (RPWD Act) provides a legal definition of disability in India. Analyze the strengths and limitations of this definition in ensuring comprehensive protection for people with disabilities.
OR
b) Analyze potential challenges in implementing senior citizen rights legislation in India and suggest strategies for improvement.
15. a) Evaluate the significance of criminal profiling and psychological autopsies.
OR
b) Discuss the merits and demerits of insanity defence.

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Fifth Semester)

Branch – PSYCHOLOGY

FUNDAMENTALS OF COUNSELLING

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 50 Marks

SECTION-A (5 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(5 x 1 = 5)

1. Why is it important to build a good relationship in counseling?
 - a) To help the client feel safe and share their problems
 - b) To know the client's financial status
 - c) To plan the client's daily routine
 - d) To choose hobbies for the client
2. What is Eclectic Counseling?
 - a) A type of counseling that only uses one method
 - b) A combined counseling method
 - c) Counseling that involves large groups
 - d) Counseling that always follows strict rules
3. What is the goal of Cognitive Counseling?
 - a) To change negative thoughts and beliefs
 - b) To understand the client's unconscious thoughts
 - c) To assess the client's intelligence
 - d) To focus on the client's behaviors only
4. What is a cumulative record card used for in counseling?
 - a) To see how social the client is
 - b) To measure the client's daily performance
 - c) To keep track of the client's testing results
 - d) To test the client's emotional responses
5. What is a sign of a good counselor?
 - a) Asking many questions quickly
 - b) Talking most of the time during sessions
 - c) Avoiding giving feedback
 - d) Helping the client challenge negative thoughts

SECTION - B (15 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks

(5 x 3 = 15)

6. a) Describe the process of group formation in group counseling.
OR
b) Explain the aims of pre-marital counseling.

Cont...

7. a) Analyze how psychoanalytic therapy influences counselling outcomes.

OR

- b) Discuss the benefits of Logo therapy.

8. a) Compare the use of anecdotes and cumulative records in appraisal.

OR

- b) Outline how sociometry is used in group assessment.

9. a) Define Social Distance Scales and their use in counseling.

OR

- b) Discuss how autobiography assessment technique in counseling.

10. a) Discuss how a counselor offers challenges and feedback to clients.

OR

- b) Explain the process of improving a client's perception in counseling.

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 x 6 = 30)

11. a) Discuss the ethical considerations in maintaining client's records.

OR

- b) Justify the use of intelligence tests in educational counselling.

12. a) Differentiate between Cognitive and Behavioural therapy techniques.

OR

- b) Elucidate the role of humanistic approaches in modern counselling practices.

13. a) Survey the types of problems addressed in problem-solving activities in counselling.

OR

- b) Enumerate the steps involved in the problem-solving cycle.

14. a) Explain the role of psychological testing in counseling. Discuss how intelligence and aptitude tests helps in effective counseling plan.

OR

- b) Critically evaluate the uses of appraisal techniques such as rating scales and anecdotal records in understanding a client's background and progress during counselling?

15. a) Identify and explain five essential counsellor skills for effective counseling. How do these skills impact the counselor-client relationship?

OR

- b) Discuss the importance of understanding a client's internal frame of reference. How can this understanding enhance the effectiveness of counseling sessions?

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Fifth Semester)

Branch – PSYCHOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 50 Marks

SECTION-A (5 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(5 x 1 = 5)

- 1 Who conducted the famous Hawthorne studies ?
(i) Elton Mayo. (ii) Frederick Winslow Taylor
(iii) Henry Ford (iv) Abraham Maslow
- 2 Which of the following is a primary objective of job analysis?
(i) To identify training needs
(ii) To develop performance appraisal criteria
(iii) To determine job responsibilities and requirements
(iv) To select candidates
- 3 Which type of selection test measures cognitive abilities
(i) Personality test (ii) Integrity test
(iii) Aptitude test (iv) None of the above
- 4 What is the primary purpose of performance appraisal?
(i) To identify training needs
(ii) To determine employee compensation
(iii) To evaluate employee performance
(iv) To select candidates
- 5 Which of the following is a psychosocial hazard?
(i) Physical harm (ii) Emotional distress
(iii) Ergonomic risk (iv) Safety risk

SECTION - B (15 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks

(5 x 3 = 15)

- 6 a Define industrial psychology and explain its scope.
OR
b Distinguish between scientific management and human relations approach based on the contributions of Taylor and Mayo.
- 7 a Define job analysis and outline its primary objectives.
OR
b Distinguish between job description and job specification with an example of each.
- 8 a Distinguish between recruitment and selection.
OR
b Identify and briefly describe two types of selection interviews and their characteristics.

Cont...

- 9 a Define performance appraisal and outline its primary objectives.
OR
b Identify and explain any two performance appraisal methods.
- 10 a Define engineering psychology and outline its primary objectives.
OR
b Identify any two strategies of behaviour based safety approaches to accident prevention.

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 x 6 = 30)

- 11 a Explain the significance of the Hawthorne studies in understanding employee behaviour and motivation.
OR
b Analyze the scope of industrial psychology in India.
- 12 a Compare and contrast job description and job specification.
OR
b Evaluate the importance of internal and external pay equity in organizational settings .
- 13 a Evaluate the effectiveness of different recruitment sources (internal and external) in attracting talent.
OR
b Analyze the various types of selection tests used in recruitment process.
- 14 a Evaluate the effectiveness of 360-degree feedback in performance appraisal.
OR
b Analyze the role of training needs assessment in organizational development.
- 15 a Evaluate the importance of workplace ergonomics on employee productivity and well-being.
OR
b Analyze the relationship between work-life balance and employee mental health.

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

Branch – **PSYCHOLOGY**

BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 50 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks

 $(5 \times 1 = 5)$

- Which of the following concepts is central to Darwin's Theory of Natural Selection?
 - a) Transmutation
 - b) Genetic drift
 - c) Gene flow
 - d) Mutation
- What type of neuron carries signals away from the central nervous system to muscles?
 - a) Afferent neurons
 - b) Interneurons
 - c) Efferent neurons
 - d) Glial cells
- Which of the following neurotransmitters is primarily associated with mood regulation?
 - a) Dopamine
 - b) Serotonin
 - c) Acetylcholine
 - d) Norepinephrine
- What is the primary function of hormones in the neuroendocrine system?
 - a) To transmit electrical impulses
 - b) To protect neurons from damage
 - c) To regulate bodily functions and behaviors
 - d) To facilitate muscle contraction
- What is the process called that strengthens synaptic connections based on activity levels?
 - a) Long-term depression (LTD)
 - b) Long-term potentiation (LTP)
 - c) Neuroplasticity
 - d) Synaptic pruning

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks

(5 x 3 = 15)

6. a. Discuss Mendelian genetics in understanding genetic disorders.
OR
b. Illustrate the concept of genetic imprinting with examples.
7. a. Describe the central nervous system and its major components.
OR
b. Explain the processes involved in neural development.

Cont...

8. a. What are neurotransmitters? Discuss their types.
OR
b. Explain the effects of drugs on neurotransmission.
9. a. Discuss neuroendocrine system and their functions.
OR
b. Explain how hormones influence stress reactions.
10. a. Describe long-term potentiation and its role in synaptic plasticity.
OR
b. Explain various neuroimaging techniques.

SECTION - C (30 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks

(5 X 6 = 30)

11. a. Analyze the implications of Darwin's Theory of Evolution on psychological traits in humans
OR
b. Discuss socio-biology and its significance in understanding human behavior.
12. a. Explain lateralization and specialization of brain functions with examples from cognitive psychology.
OR
b. Discuss the role of glial cells in supporting neuronal functioning.
13. a. Elaborate on excitatory and inhibitory postsynaptic potentials and their significance in neural signaling.
OR
b. Analyze the cellular basis of addiction focusing on neurotransmitter systems.
- 14.a. Discuss how hormones affect personality expressions from a biological psychology perspective.
OR
b. Explain the relationship between stress hormones and immune system functioning.
- 15.a. Evaluate the significance of electrophysiological methods like EEG in understanding brain activity.
OR
b. Discuss how artificial neural networks relate to biological learning processes.

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Fifth Semester)

Branch – PSYCHOLOGY

MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE – I:
FORENSIC AND CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 50 Marks

SECTION-A (5 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (5 x 1 = 5)

- 1 What is the primary role of a forensic psychologist in a court of law?
(i) To provide expert testimony (ii) To conduct psychological assessments
(iii) To evaluate witness credibility (iv) To determine guilt or innocence
- 2 Which theory suggests that criminal behavior is a result of social learning?
(i) Classical Theory (ii) Positivist Theory
(iii) Social Learning Theory (iv) Biological Theory
- 3 Which of the following is a characteristic commonly associated with violent offenders?
(i) Impulsivity (ii) Empathy
(iii) Low IQ (iv) All of the above
- 4 What is the primary purpose of a polygraph test?
(i) To detect deception (ii) To verify truthfulness
(iii) To assess emotional state (iv) To evaluate credibility
- 5 What is the primary goal of risk assessment in criminal justice?
(i) To predict recidivism (ii) To determine guilt
(iii) To evaluate treatment effectiveness (iv) To identify criminogenic needs

SECTION - B (15 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks (5 x 3 = 15)

- 6 a Narrate the definition and development of forensic science.
OR
b Explain the legal issues in forensic psychology.
- 7 a Bring out the extent of criminality.
OR
b State the social construction of crime.
- 8 a Organize the concept of honour killing.
OR
b Outline the concept of homicide.
- 9 a Elaborate about questioning in court.
OR
b Discuss about polygraph test.
- 10 a Explain the criminal justice process.
OR
b Narrate the concept of police and policing.

Cont...

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 x 6 = 30)

- 11 a Analyze the roles and responsibilities of a forensic Psychologist.
OR
b Examine history and development of Forensic Psychology.
- 12 a Elucidate Eysenck's Biosocial Theory
OR
b Highlight the various theories of crime.
- 13 a Infer the criminogenic factors of juvenile offenders.
OR
b Outline the various theories of rape.
- 14 a Summarize the forensic interview with Children as witness.
OR
b Analyse the significance of confession while interviewing suspects and witnesses.
- 15 a Enumerate the mental, personality and intellectual problems in court.
OR
b Discuss about prison, imprisonment and effective prison.

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)
BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Fifth Semester)

Branch – PSYCHOLOGY

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 50 Marks

SECTION-A (5 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(5 x 1 = 5)

1. Which of the following best describes the nature of educational psychology?
 - (i) It integrates principles from psychology and education to enhance learning.
 - (ii) It is purely theoretical and not applicable to real-life situations.
 - (iii) It only focuses on the development of curriculum.
 - (iv) It is limited to the study of cognitive processes.
2. Identify the Principle that states development occurs in stages?
 - (i) Individual differences
 - (ii) Sequence of development
 - (iii) Continuity
 - (iv) Cultural influences
3. Name the law which emphasizes the importance of feedback in the learning process?
 - (i) Law of Readiness
 - (ii) Law of Primacy
 - (iii) Law of Effect
 - (iv) Law of Exercise
4. Choose the seating arrangement that is least effective for fostering discussion?
 - (i) Clustered groups
 - (ii) Circular seating
 - (iii) U-shape
 - (iv) Traditional rows
5. Find which of these strategies is beneficial for teaching backward children?
 - (i) Strictly adhering to grade-level expectations
 - (ii) Ignoring their specific learning needs
 - (iii) Providing individualized support and interventions
 - (iv) Grouping them only with gifted peers

SECTION - B (15 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks

(5 x 3 = 15)

- 6 a. Outline the Scope of Educational Psychology.
OR
b. Explain the stages in professional Development.
- 7 a. Describe the general manifestation of growth in children
OR
b. Highlight the factors influencing social development.
- 8 a. Sketch Learning curve and its stages.
OR
b. Discuss about the types of goals.
- 9 a. Assess the need for classroom management.
OR
b. Examine the ways for creating a positive environment for learning.
- 10 a. Compare Educational, vocational and personal guidance.
OR
b. Discuss- Gifted children.

Cont...

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 x 6 = 30)

- 11 a. Elucidate the historical background of Educational Psychology.
OR
b. Summarize the uses of web resources in enhancing Professional Development.
- 12 a. Describe the characteristics of Growth and Development.
OR
b. Analyze the principles of growth and development.
- 13 a. Enumerate the Laws of learning.
OR
b. Outline the methods for encouraging behaviors.
- 14 a. Explain the principles of class room arrangement .
OR
b. Discuss the effective strategies for becoming an effective communicator.
- 15 a. Differentiate types of counselling with its merits and demerits .
OR
b. Examine the guidance services for backward and delinquent children.

Z-Z-Z

END