

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMEBR 2024
(Third Semester)

Branch - CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE -II : BEHAVIOURAL MEDICINE

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 system is primarily involved in the body's neuroendocrine response to stress? a) Immune system b) Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal (HPA) axis c) Cardiovascular system d) Digestive system	K1	CO1
	2	Which neurotransmitter is most associated with the "fight or flight" response? a) Dopamine b) Norepinephrine c) Serotonin d) Acetylcholine	K2	CO1
2	3	Which of the following is a common cognitive disturbance in CNS diseases like Alzheimer's? a) Memory loss b) Hypertension c) Heart palpitations d) Skin rashes	K1	CO2
	4	Which psychological intervention method is commonly used for rehabilitation in CNS disorders? a) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) b) Acupuncture c) Physical therapy d) Aromatherapy	K2	CO2
3	5	Which of the following emotional states is most likely to exacerbate symptoms in asthma patients? a) Joy b) Anxiety c) Relaxation d) Satisfaction	K1	CO3
	6	Which psychological strategy is commonly used to manage airway diseases like asthma? a) Acupuncture b) Biofeedback c) Medication d) Hypnosis	K2	CO4
4	7	Which of the following is a key psychological factor influencing the experience of pain? a) Blood pressure b) Emotional state c) Heart rate d) Body temperature	K1	CO4
	8	Which assessment tool is most commonly used for evaluating chronic pain? a) MRI scan b) Visual Analog Scale (VAS) c) Electrocardiogram (ECG) d) Blood tests	K2	CO5
5	9	Which psychological technique is most commonly used to help patients manage chronic conditions such as diabetes? a) Hypnosis b) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy c) Art therapy d) Group counseling	K1	CO5
	10	Which metabolic disorder is primarily associated with an inability to regulate blood glucose levels? a) Obesity b) Diabetes c) Hypertension d) Sleep apnea	K2	CO4

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.	Explain the role of the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal (HPA) axis in the body's neuroendocrine response to stress.	K2	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Outline the role of neurotransmitters, including serotonin and norepinephrine in body's response to stress.		
2	12.a.	Examine the cognitive, behavioral, and emotional disturbances that occur in major CNS diseases such as Parkinson's and Multiple Sclerosis.	K4	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Examine the role of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) in the rehabilitation of patients with CNS disorders. Provide examples of its effectiveness.		
3	13.a.	Examine how emotional arousal can act as a precipitant for respiratory diseases like asthma and describe the psychological effects on the patient.	K4	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Examine the role of anxiety and panic in exacerbating symptoms in airway diseases, and the concept of "secondary gain" in such conditions.		
4	14.a.	Analysis the physiological and psychological processes involved in the experience of chronic pain.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Examine the tools used in the assessment of acute and chronic pain.		
5	15.a.	Examine the application of psychological techniques in the clinical care of patients with metabolic disorders.	K4	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Simplify the importance of psychological preparation before and after surgery.		

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 psychophysiological and theoretical models of health behavior.	K2	CO1
2	17	Analyze the psychological interventions used in the rehabilitation of CNS diseases.	K4	CO2
3	18	Examine the psychological management strategies used in treating airway diseases like asthma, focusing on stress, coping styles, and biofeedback.	K4	CO3
4	19	Examine the psychological and physiological processes involved in pain experience.	K4	CO4
5	20	Examine the role of psychotherapy in managing metabolic disorders such as diabetes and obesity.	K4	CO5

Z-Z-Z END

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

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

Branch – **CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

LAW AND ETHICS IN CLINICAL 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	Which ethical principle is primarily concerned with promoting the well-being of clients? a) Nonmaleficence b) Integrity c) Beneficence d) Justice	K1	CO1
	2	What is the main purpose of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI)? a) Regulating rehabilitation professionals b) Providing mental health therapy c) Conducting academic research d) Offering community services	K2	CO3
2	3	What is the critical component of a psychotherapy contract that ensures client autonomy? a) Confidentiality clauses b) Informed consent c) Payment agreements d) Session duration	K1	CO2
	4	Which of the following best describes boundary issues in therapeutic relationships? a) Ignoring client needs b) Overlapping personal and professional relationships c) Strictly professional interactions d) Open communication about feelings	K2	CO1
3	5	What is one of the primary objectives of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI)? a) To provide health insurance for all disabled individuals b) To promote and regulate education and training in rehabilitation and special education c) To ensure employment for all individuals with disabilities d) To provide medical facilities for people with mental illnesses	K1	CO3
	6	Which of the following professionals is NOT covered under the categories of rehabilitation professionals recognized by the RCI? a) Clinical psychologists b) Speech therapists c) Chartered accountants d) Special educators	K2	CO3
4	7	According to the Mental Health Care Act, what is an advance directive? a) A document that allows a person to choose a nominated representative for financial matters b) A document where a person specifies their preferred mental health treatment in case they are unable to make decisions in the future c) A legal document appointing a family member as a healthcare provider d) A directive issued by the Mental Health Review Board to hospitals for compliance	K1	CO4

Cont...

	8	Who can appoint a nominated representative under the Mental Health Care Act, 2017? a) The person's employer b) The Central Mental Health Authority c) The person with mental illness themselves d) The treating psychiatrist	K2	CO4
5	9	Person with disability act was framed in the year a) 2012 b) 2014 c) 2016 d) 2018	K1	CO5
	10	Right to information act was passed in the year a) 2003 b) 2005 c) 2007 d) 2009	K2	CO4

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.	Compile the principles of beneficence and nonmaleficence in the context of psychological practice.	K6	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Elaborate on the importance of privacy and confidentiality in therapy. How should the therapist maintain the ethical standards?		
2	12.a.	Discuss the significance of developing a personal model for ethical decision-making in psychotherapy.	K6	CO1
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Elaborate on the concept of multiple relationships in therapeutic settings. What are its effects and how can practitioners maintain professional boundaries?		
3	13.a.	Discuss the objectives of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) as per the RCI Act.	K6	CO4
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Elaborate how the various rehabilitation professionals are regulated by RCI?		
4	14.a.	Examine how the Mental Health Care Act, 2017 ensure that persons with mental illness can exercise their autonomy in decision-making?	K4	CO5
		(OR)		
	14.b.	List the rights of persons with mental illnesses.		
5	15.a.	Elaborate the roles and responsibilities of Allied and health care professionals.	K6	CO4
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Mark the importance of Person with disability act.		

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	Elaborate the ethical principle of respect for People's Rights and Dignity in the context of psychological practice.	K6	CO1
2	17	Discuss the importance of supervision, self-awareness, and professional boundaries in preventing misconduct. Use case studies to explain the above.	K6	CO2
3	18	Explain the rights of individuals possessing recognized qualifications, the process of withdrawal of recognition, and the appeal mechanism in case of removal of names from the RCI register.	K5	CO3
4	19	Elaborate the penalties and offenses framed by the Mental health review boards.	K6	CO4
5	20	Examine the issues faced while working with special populations.	K4	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)
MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Third Semester)

Branch – CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
PSYCHOSOCIAL REHABILITATION

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.	Rehabilitation psychology involves a) Applying psychological principles b) dealing with disability people c) working in teams d) all the above	K1	CO1
2.	Rehabilitation psychology does not assess a) Cognitive function b) Behavioural function c) Emotional function d) Motor function	K2	CO1
3.	Which of the following is not a disability assessment tool? a) Binet kamat test b) Rorschach inkblot test c) Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children d) Vineland Social Maturity Scale	K1	CO2
4.	Rehabilitation psychology does not focus on a) Normal people who have minor level problems b) Injury c) Disability d) Illness	K2	CO3
5.	Which of the following characteristic is not includes of alcohol dependents syndrome (ADS)? a) Withdrawal state b) Difficulty in controlling c) Social drinking d) Evidence of Tolerance	K1	CO4
6.	Psychiatric rehabilitation practices not includes a) Primary prevention b) Promote self-determination and empowerment c) Build on the strengths and capabilities of individuals d) Person-centered	K2	CO4
7.	TBI stands for a) Traumatic brain injury b) Treatment based injury c) Trauma based injury d) None of the above	K1	CO4
8.	Which of the following condition not benefit from cognitive remedial training? a) Psychiatric patient b) Neurosurgery patients c) psychosomatic disorders d) Neurology patients	K2	CO4
9.	Ability to express true thoughts and feeling and respecting others thoughts and feeling is called a) Assertiveness b) Empathy c) Sympathy d) All the above	K1	CO5
10.	Social skills includes a) Communication skills b) Conversation skills c) Assertiveness skills d) All the above	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.	Write about the principles of rehabilitation psychology.	K3	CO4
	(OR)		
11.b	Discuss about the methods of rehabilitation psychology.		
12.a.	Explain about disability assessment.	K5	CO3
	(OR)		
12.b	Elaborate on assessment of symptoms.		
13.a.	Explain about the ethics of psychiatric rehabilitation.	K4	CO3
	(OR)		
13.b	Discuss in detail about the psychiatric rehabilitation.		
14.a.	Explain about cognitive remediation.	K4	CO4
	(OR)		
14.b.	Write about the theories of neuropsychological rehabilitation.		
15.a.	Discuss in detail about bibliotherapy and internet resource.	K6	CO5
	(OR)		
15.b.	Discuss in detail about the client variables.		

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

(3 × 10 = 30)

Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
16.	Explain about the functions and methods of rehabilitation psychology.	K5	CO1
17.	Discuss in detail about symptom assessment tools and cognitive assessment tools.	K5	CO2
18.	Elaborate the process and progress of psychosocial rehabilitation.	K5	CO3
19.	Give definition of neuropsychological rehabilitation and explain about theoretical and practical issues in neuropsychological rehabilitation.	K4	CO4
20.	Explain about social skills, healthy lifestyle, and living skills.	K5	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Third Semester)

Branch – CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOTHERAPY - 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	Who developed the MBSR program? a) Carl Rogers b) Jon Kabat-Zinn c) Aaron Beck d) Albert Ellis	K1	CO1
	2	Which of the following is a core component of ACT? a) Cognitive restructuring b) Exposure therapy c) Acceptance of thoughts and feelings d) Behavioral activation	K2	CO1
2	3	What is the main focus of Structural Family Therapy? a) Individual psychological issues b) The family's structure and dynamics c) Behavioral modification techniques d) Cognitive distortions	K1	CO1
	4	How many stages in Duvall's theory? a) 5 b) 6 c) 8 d) 7	K2	CO1
3	5	What is the first stage of group therapy often referred to as? a) Working stage b) Initial stage c) Termination stage d) Transition stage	K1	CO1
	6	How many principles in AA? a) 5 b) 12 c) 11 d) 10	K2	CO1
4	7	Which of the following strategies is often recommended to support students with learning disorders? a) Traditional lecture-based instruction b) Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) c) Group assessments d) Standardized testing only	K1	CO1
	8	Which type of trauma is often associated with sudden, unexpected events such as accidents or natural disasters? a) Chronic trauma b) Complex trauma c) Acute trauma d) Secondary trauma	K2	CO1
5	9	In clinical trials, what is the purpose of a placebo group? a) To provide a baseline for comparison with the treatment group b) To test the efficacy of the drug c) To eliminate any side effects d) To ensure participants receive a real treatment	K1	CO1
	10	Which of the following conditions is often cited as an example of spontaneous cure? a) Diabetes b) Certain cancers c) Hypertension d) Chronic heart disease	K2	CO1

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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.	Identify the ways in which MBCT promote greater self-awareness and emotional regulation in clients?	K3	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Plan the overall structure of an MBSR program, and how is it designed to facilitate stress reduction?		
2	12.a.	Classify the components of Expressed emotions.	K3	CO1
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Elaborate on Duvall's eight stage therapy.		
3	13.a.	List out the types of groups in group therapy.	K4	CO4
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Simplify the techniques used in group therapy.		
4	14.a.	Examine the characteristics of externalizing disorders.	K4	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Categorize the various factors that contribute to deliberate self-harm among adolescents, including psychological, social, and environmental influences. Provide examples to illustrate your points.		
5	15.a.	Infer the role of placebo effect in treating disorders.	K4	CO4
		(OR)		
	15.b.	List out the impact on social and environmental variable in psychotherapy.		

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 techniques used in mindfulness stress reduction therapy.	K4	CO4
2	17	Assess the importance of Structural family therapy.	K5	CO3
3	18	Classify the principles of Alcoholics Anonymous.	K5	CO3
4	19	List out the significance of training and professional development for school counselors in implementing changes.	K5	CO3
5	20	Interpret the role of client's readiness for change play in the success of therapeutic outcomes.	K5	CO3

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(First Semester)

Branch – CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

RESEARCH METHODS – I (QUANTITATIVE)

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 knowledge is gained from repeated ideas that are stubbornly clung to despite evidence to the contrary? a. Cognition b. Intuition c. Research d. Tenacity	K1	CO1
	2	A relationship between two variables in which an increase in one variable is accompanied by an increase in the other variable is _____. a. Association b. Positive relationship c. Cause and effect relationships d. Relationship	K2	CO1
2	3	_____ are fundamental components of research that can take on different values. a. Variables b. Test scores c. Research d. Assessment	K1	CO1
	4	What hypothesis indicates that statistically significant differences occur between two or more experimental or control groups? a. Hypothesis testing b. Null c. Alternative d. Categorical	K2	CO1
3	5	Name the sampling technique designed to ensure that subgroups or strata are fairly represented. a. Population b. Stratified random sampling c. Quota sampling d. Random selection	K1	CO1
	6	_____ is a detailed study of a specific subject, such as a person, group, place, event, organization, or phenomenon. a. Survey b. Observation c. Case study d. Interview	K2	CO1
4	7	Independent measures design is also known as _____. a. single subject design b. within groups c. between-groups d. Both b & c	K1	CO1
	8	Which research used to examine the progress and well-being of children at critical age periods from birth to adulthood? a. Health research b. Experimental study c. Longitudinal design d. Mixed design	K2	CO1
5	9	Which word is derived from the Latin word 'testum' which means a small earthen pot? a. Scale b. Measure c. Questionnaire d. Test	K1	CO1
	10	Which reliability of a test can also be judged by dividing the components of the test into even and odd times? a. Inter item consistency b. Parallel form method c. Split half method d. Test retest method	K2	CO1

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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 need of psychological research.	K4	CO2
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Analyze the descriptive research methods.		
2	12.a.	Outline the steps in research process.	K2	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Explain the criteria for good hypothesis.		
3	13.a.	Examine the probability sampling methods.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Analyze the interviewing methods.		
4	14.a.	Evaluate the longitudinal research design.	K5	CO5
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Explain the merit and demits of within subjects design.		
5	15.a.	Discuss the item evaluation procedure.	K6	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Elaborate the types of validity.		

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 methods of acquiring knowledge.	K4	CO5
2	17	Explain the steps of scientific methods.	K5	CO5
3	18	Discuss the observational method.	K6	CO5
4	19	Examine the single subject research design.	K4	CO3
5	20	Elaborate the test construction steps with appropriate example.	K6	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(First Semester)

Branch – CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

COGNITIVE 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	_____ psychology assumes that different mental abilities, such as reading or computation, were independent and autonomous functions, which are carried out in different parts of the brain. a. Cognitive b. Evolutionary c. Contemporary d. Faculty	K1	CO1
	2	The _____ observation consists of an observer watching people in familiar, everyday contexts going about their cognitive business. a. naturalistic b. participant c. controlled d. structured	K2	CO1
2	3	_____ theory of attention states that there are limits on how much information a person can attend to at any given time. a. Filter b. Attenuation c. Late selection d. sample selection	K1	CO2
	4	_____ is a very specific visual agnosia for faces. a. Associative aphasia b. Apperceptive aphasia c. Prosopagnosia d. Tactile agnosia	K2	CO2
3	5	The brain part responsible for speech production is _____. a. Broca's area b. Wernicke's area c. Angular gyrus d. Central sulcus	K1	CO3
	6	The brain part responsible for speech comprehension is _____. a. Broca's area b. Wernicke's area c. Angular gyrus d. Central sulcus	K2	CO3
4	7	The two factor theory of intelligence was proposed by _____. a. James Spearman b. James Watson c. Charles Spearman d. Louis Thurstone	K1	CO4
	8	The theory of primary mental abilities was proposed by _____. a. James Spearman b. James Watson b. Charles Spearman d. Louis Thurstone	K2	CO4
5	9	The problem space hypothesis is proposed by _____. a. Spearman and watson b. Spearman and Thomson c. Newell and Simon d. Newell and Spearman	K1	CO5
	10	_____ is the fourth phase of decision making. a. Setting goals b. Gathering information c. Structuring the decision d. Making the final choice	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.	Examine the information processing theory.	K4	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Contrast serial and parallel processing with example.		
2	12.a.	Examine the disruptions of perception.	K4	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Analyze attenuation theory		
3	13.a.	Discriminate between proactive and retroactive interference with appropriate example.	K5	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Explain anterograde amnesia and retrograde amnesia with examples.		
4	14.a.	Criticize the four C model of creativity.	K5	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Evaluate the investment theory of creativity.		
5	15.a.	Discuss the blocks to problem solving.	K6	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Elaborate the phases of decision making.		

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	List the use of various imaging techniques in studying the brain.	K4	CO1
2	17	Contrast between the top down and bottom up processes of information processing.	K4	CO2
3	18	Compare the Modularity and Whorfian hypotheses of language cognition.	K5	CO3
4	19	Compare the PASS Model and three stratum models of intelligence.	K5	CO4
5	20	Compile the componential, heuristics and mental models approaches to reasoning.	K6	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(First Semester)

Branch - CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY

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	The study of the statistical differences among large groups of research participants is _____ research. a) Idiographic research b) nomothetic research c) hypothetical research d) polygraphic research	K1	CO1
	2	The application of Erikson's life-span theory, along with psychoanalytic principles, to the study of historical figures is _____. a) Psychohistorical analysis b) Historical analysis c) Psycho analysis d) Retro analysis	K2	CO1
2	3	Traits that are peculiar to an individual, as opposed to traits shared by a number of people are called _____. a) personal dispositions b) cardinal traits c) central traits d) secondary traits	K1	CO2
	4	The handful of outstanding traits that describe a person's behavior are called _____. a) Personal dispositions b) Cardinal traits c) Central traits d) Secondary traits	K2	CO2
3	5	_____ is not a deficit need. a) sleep b) food c) water d) power	K1	CO3
	6	_____ is not a growth need. a) Affiliation b) Esteem c) Food d) Love	K2	CO3
4	7	_____ is the second stage in Skinner's single-subject experiments. a) Baseline b) Conditioning c) Reversal d) Reconditioning	K1	CO4
	8	_____ is the third stage in reversal experimental design. a) Baseline b) Conditioning c) Reversal d) Reconditioning	K2	CO4
5	9	Learning or strengthening a behavior by observing the behavior of others, and the consequences of that behavior, rather than experiencing the reinforcement or consequences directly is _____. a) Modeling b) Vicarious reinforcement c) Positive reinforcement d) Negative reinforcement	K1	CO5
	10	A behavior modification technique that involves observing the behavior of others and participating with them in performing the desired behavior is _____. a) Modeling b) Vicarious reinforcement c) Positive reinforcement d) Negative reinforcement	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.	Analyze the effectiveness of thought sampling in personality assessment.	K4	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Examine psychosocial stages of development.		
2	12.a.	Contrast between habits and attitudes.	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Contrast between perseverative functional autonomy and propiate functional autonomy.		
3	13.a.	Explain the metaneeds.	K5	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Deduct the meta pathologies.		
4	14.a.	Explain the usefulness of token economy programs.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Evaluate the reversal experimental design.		
5	15.a.	Elaborate the characteristics of high sensation seekers.	K6	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Compile the characteristics of Low sensation seekers.		

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	Contrast the three major methods used in personality research.	K4	CO1
2	17	Inspect the three primary techniques used in Cattell's objective measurements of personality.	K4	CO2
3	18	Assess the characteristics of self actualizers.	K5	CO3
4	19	Appraise the various schedules of reinforcement.	K5	CO4
5	20	Discuss the sources of information about self-efficacy.	K6	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END

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

Branch – CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
ADVANCED 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	A variable that is affected by an independent variable and then influences a dependent variable is ____ variable. a. Dependant b. Independant c. Confounding d. Mediating	K1	CO1
	2	A strategy for making judgments based on the extent to which current stimuli or events resemble other stimuli or categories is ____ heuristics. a. Availability b. representativeness c. anchoring and adjustment d. Status Quo	K2	CO1
2	3	Putting ourselves down or implying that we are not as good as someone else is ____ a. Self promotion b. Self verification c. Ingratiation d. Self deprecating	K1	CO2
	4	Feelings about the self of which we are not consciously aware is ____ a. High Self esteem b. Implicit self esteem c. Explicit self esteem d. Low self esteem	K2	CO2
3	5	An internal state that results when individuals notice inconsistency between two or more attitudes or between their attitudes and their behavior is ____ a. Cognitive dissonance b. Ego depletion c. Reactance d. Selective avoidance	K1	CO3
	6	____ is a basic form of learning in which responses that lead to positive outcomes or which permit avoidance of negative outcomes are strengthened. a. Instrumental conditioning b. Insight learning c. Classical conditioning d. Trial and error learning	K2	CO3
4	7	The extent to which groups are perceived as coherent whole is ____ a. Ethnicity b. Elusivity c. Entitativity d. Inclusivity	K1	CO4
	8	Judgments concerning the fairness of the procedures used to distribute available rewards among group members is ____ a. distributive justice b. procedural justice c. transactional justice d. fairness justice	K2	CO4
5	9	A theory suggesting that arousal produced in one situation can persist and intensify emotional reactions occurring in later situations is ____ a. Emotion transfer theory b. Excitation transfer theory c. Learning transfer theory d. Temperament transfer theory	K1	CO5

Cont...

5	10	A form of aggression in which the primary goal is not to harm the victim but rather attainment of some other goal is _____ aggression. a. Instrumental b. Hostile c. Induced d. Innate	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.	Contrast the self enhancement from others enhancement tactics to impress people.	K4	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Analyze the ways of identifying deception through nonverbal cues.		
2	12.a.	Categorize the self presentation tactics.	K4	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Examine do we evaluate ourselves in a social comparison?		
3	13.a.	Appraise how attitudes guide behavior.	K5	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Evaluate the strategies to manage cognitive dissonance.		
4	14.a.	Explain the techniques to decrease social loafing.	K5	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Interpret the ill effects of being in a crowd.		
5	15.a.	Compile the five crucial steps in understanding bystander effect.	K6	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Elaborate the factors that increase or decrease our tendency to help.		

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 influence of heuristics in social cognition.	K4	CO1
2	17	Analyze how we assume personal versus social identities?	K4	CO2
3	18	Appraise the attempts to resist persuasion.	K5	CO3
4	19	Explain the key components of groups.	K5	CO4
5	20	Propose the motives for prosocial behavior.	K6	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END

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

Branch – CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

CLINICAL 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	Identify the initial stage of a psychiatric illness: a) Onset b) Residual c) Prodrome d) Psychosis	K1	CO1
	2	Fixation in which stage leads to issues with intimacy? a) Anal b) Phallic c) Latency d) Genital	K2	CO1
2	3	Which of the following is a behavioural symptom exhibited by individuals suffering from unipolar depression? a) Ruminated rituals b) Feeling of inadequacy c) Staying in bed for long time d) Erratic behavior	K1	CO2
	4	Find out the structural abnormality in brain for schizophrenia patients: a) Smaller temporal lobe volume b) Larger frontal lobe c) Increased gray matter density d) Small parietal lobe	K2	CO2
3	5	In which of the following perspective views anxiety as a result of not being true to oneself or difficulty in accepting oneself? a) Psychoanalytic b) Cognitive c) Humanistic d) Behavioural	K1	CO3
	6	George always buys items according to his magical number. He might be suffering from: a) GAD b) Hoarding disorder c) Hypochondriasis d) Social Anxiety disorder	K2	CO3
4	7	Which of the following procedure is used to identify down syndrome prenatally? a) Amniocentesis b) Aminoprolaxis c) Aminocalesis d) Amniobutric	K1	CO4
	8	Early manifestation of symptoms such as severe impairment in social interaction and in communication can be diagnosed as which of the following? a) Infantile amnesia b) Rett's syndrome c) Cerebral palsy d) Infantile autism	K2	CO4
5	9	Which gambling activity is associated with the highest risk of developing a gambling addiction? a) Playing the lottery b) Betting on the sports c) Slot machines d) Poker tournaments	K1	CO5
	10	Physical tolerance and withdrawal are symptoms of: a) Substance abuse b) Substance dependence c) Substance intoxication d) Substance use	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.	Explain the characteristics and activities of a clinical psychologist.	K2	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Describe the advantages and disadvantages of classification system of mental disorders.		
2	12.a.	Differentiate the clinical picture of SAD and dysthymia.	K3	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Compare and contrast between bipolar I & II disorder.		
3	13.a.	Narrate the bio-psycho-social causes for dissociative disorder.	K3	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Analyze the causes for somatoform disorder.		
4	14.a.	Summarize the pre-post natal causes for intellectual disability.	K4	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Illustrate the clinical picture of autism spectrum disorder.		
5	15.a.	Describe the clinical picture of gaming, gambling and internet addiction disorder.	K4	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Analyze the causes and symptoms of alcohol dependence.		

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 maladaptive behavior from cognitive, behavioral and humanistic perspective.	K4	CO1
2	17	Examine the bio-psycho-social causes for schizophrenia.	K4	CO2
3	18	Discuss in detail about the clinical picture of anxiety disorders.	K4	CO3
4	19	Enumerate the clinical picture of speech and learning disorders.	K4	CO4
5	20	Summarize the various psychoactive drugs and its consequences.	K4	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END