

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE  
(AUTONOMOUS)

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2025  
(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 term personality is derived from the Latin word persona, which originally referred to: a) A mask used in theatre      b) The inner self c) The moral character      d) The human psyche	K1	CO1
	2	Which of the following is an example of a situational test of personality? a) Sentence Completion Test      b) Role-play Assessment c) MMPI      d) 16PF	K2	CO1
2	3	According to Erich Fromm, the healthiest expression of human freedom is through: a) Escaping individuality b) Productive love and creative work c) Conformity and submission d) Self-centered autonomy	K1	CO2
	4	Henry Murray's Personology emphasizes the study of personality through: a) Psychosexual stages b) Needs and environmental press c) Classical conditioning d) Neurotic conflicts	K2	CO2
3	5	Rollo May's view of "normal anxiety" refers to: a) Fear resulting from repression b) Anxiety that promotes awareness and growth c) Anxiety caused by ego defense d) A symptom of pathology	K1	CO3
	6	According to Viktor Frankl, the existential vacuum primarily leads to: a) Compulsive behavior b) Neurosis of emptiness and boredom c) Inferiority complex d) Self-actualization	K2	CO3
4	7	In Carl Rogers' theory, the mismatch between the real and ideal self results in: a) Incongruence      b) Regression c) Unconditional regard      d) Sublimation	K1	CO4
	8	George Kelly proposed that people function as "personal scientists" because they: a) Test and revise personal constructs based on experience b) Seek validation from social norms c) Depend on reinforcement d) Avoid experimenting with new ideas	K2	CO4
5	9	A person who believes outcomes are controlled by external factors exhibits: a) Internal locus of control      b) External locus of control c) Learned optimism      d) Field independence	K1	CO5
	10	Martin Seligman's concept of learned helplessness later evolved into: a) Cognitive dissonance theory b) Explanatory style and learned optimism c) Psychoanalytic drive theory d) Locus of control model	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.	“Personality reflects both inner constitution and outer context.” – Discuss how the determinants of personality in Charaka Samhita parallel the modern biopsychosocial model of personality.  (OR)	K4	CO1
	11.b.	Evaluate the significance and limitations of objective, projective, and situational personality assessments in predicting real-world behavior.		
2	12.a.	Compare Erich Fromm’s Freedom Theory and Sullivan’s Interpersonal Theory in explaining how social relationships shape personality development.  (OR)	K4	CO2
	12.b.	Analyze how Murray’s Personology contributed to the creation of the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) and discuss its current relevance in clinical personality assessment.		
3	13.a.	“Existential approaches view anxiety as a necessary condition of authentic living.” – Discuss this in light of Rollo May and Viktor Frankl’s contributions to existential personality theory.  (OR)	K5	CO3
	13.b.	Compare Allport’s concept of functional autonomy and Cattell’s factor analysis in explaining personality consistency and individuality.		
4	14.a.	Critically examine how Maslow’s hierarchy of needs and Rogers’ self-concept together offer a framework for understanding psychological growth and self-actualization.  (OR)	K5	CO4
	14.b.	Explain how George Kelly’s Personal Construct Theory enhances our understanding of cognition and identity reconstruction in psychotherapy.		
5	15.a.	Discuss how Rotter’s locus of control, Zuckerman’s sensation seeking, and Seligman’s learned helplessness provide complementary explanations for adaptation and resilience.  (OR)	K5	CO5
	15.b.	Evaluate Kurt Lewin’s Field Theory and Seligman’s Positive Psychology as theoretical bases for personal agency and adaptive behavior change.		

**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	Integrate ancient Indian perspectives on personality (as in <i>Charaka Samhita</i> ) with Western theories to discuss how cultural contexts influence personality formation and assessment.	K4	CO1
2	17	Develop a comparative analytical model combining Fromm’s socio-humanistic approach and Murray’s Personology to explain personality development across different sociocultural systems.	K4	CO2
3	18	Reflect on the existential and trait perspectives of personality. How can May, Frankl, and Allport guide therapeutic interventions for clients experiencing identity or meaning crises?	K5	CO3
4	19	“Personality is a lifelong process of becoming rather than a fixed entity.” Evaluate this statement by integrating Maslow’s, Rogers’, and Kelly’s humanistic-cognitive viewpoints.	K5	CO4
5	20	Discuss how Lewin’s Field Theory, Zuckerman’s Sensation Seeking, and Seligman’s Learned Optimism collectively deepen our understanding of motivation, adaptability, and wellbeing.	K5	CO5