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(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Counselling Psychology

CPY 5B 04—EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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

CPY 5B 04—EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. According to Psychology, all education is :
 - (A) Deliberate.
 - (B) Functional.
 - (C) Purposive.
 - (D) Self -education.
2. The major contribution educational psychology might be expected to make towards modern education lies in area of :
 - (A) A clarification of the goals of modern education.
 - (B) A re-evaluation of the principles of progressivism.
 - (C) A reconsideration of educational experiences from the stand point of their contribution to pupil growth.
 - (D) A refinement of the research techniques through which educational problems might be solved.
3. Educational Psychology is branch of Psychology. Psychology is a science. Who is the father of experimental Psychology ?
 - (A) Boring.
 - (B) Hull.
 - (C) Wundt.
 - (D) Tolman.
4. Educational psychology should provide prospective teachers with :
 - (A) Insight into the various aspects of modern education.
 - (B) Principles, insights and attitudes as points of departure for effective teaching.
 - (C) Research procedures by means of which to evaluate correct teaching procedures.
 - (D) Validate procedures to use in their teachings.
5. The primary task of the teacher is :
 - (A) To teach the prescribed curriculum.
 - (B) To stimulate and guide student learning.
 - (C) To promote habits of conformity to adults demands and expectations.
 - (D) To provide diagnostic and remedial aid wherever indicated.
6. Which of the following is not considered a tool for formative assessment ?
 - (A) Oral questions.
 - (B) MCQ.
 - (C) Assignments.
 - (D) Projects.

7. What do you understand by the term Peer Group ?
- (A) People of same profession. (B) Friends and acquaintances.
(C) Family members and relatives. (D) All of these.
8. Education intervention based on an ecological model would involve :
- (A) Looking for the medical causes of the disability.
(B) Treating the medical condition causing the disability.
(C) Examining the interaction of the individual's characteristics with the environment's demands.
(D) Attempting to change the environment without reference to the individual.
9. Which of the following criteria can be used to define Intellectual disabilities ?
- (A) Significantly below average intellectual functioning.
(B) Impairments in adaptive functioning generally.
(C) These deficits should be manifest before the age of 18-years.
(D) All of the above.
10. According to IDEA, 2004, a child with a developmental disability that significantly affects verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age 3, would be under the definition of :
- (A) Communicative impairment. (B) Visual impairment.
(C) Autism. (D) Hearing impairment.
11. _____ is the situation in which there are agreed-on responsibilities within the family for caring for a child with a disability.
- (A) Family dominance. (B) Family harmony.
(C) Family empowerment. (D) Family routine.
12. In most cases, the influence of an individual's genetic makeup :
- (A) Guarantees a certain outcome (e.g., alcoholism).
(B) Directly determines the development of specific behaviors.
(C) Can only increase or decrease the probability of a certain outcome occurring.
(D) Overrides any environmental influences that may occur.
13. Parent empowerment refers to :
- (A) Assisting parents in becoming active participants in their child's education.
(B) A parent advocacy group for single working mothers.
(C) The process of grieving that many parents of children with disabilities go through.
(D) None of these.

14. One area of exceptionalities where prevalence seems to be increasing rapidly is
- (A) Developmental disabilities.
 - (B) Learning disabilities.
 - (C) Autism.
 - (D) Learning impairment.
15. The current approach to family participation :
- (A) Encourages families who are financially unable to meet their child's needs to seek out-of-home placement.
 - (B) Encourages parents of children with disabilities to network with other families for information and support.
 - (C) Emphasizes the need for professionals to provide parents with clinical information about their child's disability.
 - (D) Encourages mothers to seek respite care to alleviate the stress and burden of caring for their child.
16. Most professionals now view disabilities as :
- (A) An environmental problem.
 - (B) A problem within the child.
 - (C) The result of interactions between the child and the environment.
 - (D) The fault of the parents.
17. One of the reasons students living in poverty are less likely to be identified as gifted is because these students :
- (A) Cannot afford to be tested for giftedness.
 - (B) Often do not have the verbal skills measured by intelligence tests.
 - (C) Do not have the grades or standardized test scores needed to be identified as gifted.
 - (D) Are stigmatized by teachers due to their low socioeconomic status.
18. Which one of the following is NOT typically considered a category of exceptionalities ?
- (A) Clinical depression.
 - (B) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.
 - (C) Giftedness.
 - (D) Speech and communication disorders.
19. According to drive theory, needs that are essential for human survival are referred to as :
- (A) Physiological needs.
 - (B) Primary needs.
 - (C) Safety needs.
 - (D) Secondary needs.
20. Reading Disorder is a developmental disorder and is characterised by reading achievement (e.g. accuracy, speed and comprehension) being significantly below standards expected for which of the following :
- (A) Chronological age.
 - (B) IQ.
 - (C) Schooling experience.
 - (D) All of the above.

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Counselling Psychology

CPY 5B 04—EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A*Answer all ten questions.**Each question carries 1 mark.*

Choose the correct answer :

1. _____ is an instructional method in which teachers demonstrate the process of problem solving for their students and explain the steps as they go along.
2. The _____ is the range of abilities that an individual can perform with assistance but cannot yet perform independently.
3. _____ is the process of learning to cope and react in an emotionally appropriate way. It does not necessarily happen along with aging or physical growth, but is a part of growth and development.
4. _____ is concerned with the learner, learning process and learning situation.
5. _____ refers to how a person perceives, thinks, and gains understanding of his or her world through the interaction of genetic and learned factors.
6. In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, _____ is the highest level of psychological development, where personal potential is fully realized after basic bodily and ego needs have been fulfilled.
7. _____ is the ability to think, to learn from experience, to solve problems, and to adapt to new situations.
8. _____ is a systematic approach to understanding the behavior of humans and other animals by the pairing of certain antecedent stimuli in the environment, or a consequence of that individual's history including especially reinforcement.
9. _____ are categories of knowledge that help us to interpret and understand the world.
10. Mathematical learning disability is technically known as _____.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

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

11. Accommodation.
12. Trisomy 21.
13. Equilibration.
14. ADHD.

Turn over

15. Extinction.
16. Scaffolding.
17. Formal operational stage.
18. Conservations.
19. Achievement motivation.
20. Reinforcement.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

*Answer any five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.*

21. Cognitive development.
22. Learning Disability.
24. Physically disabled.
25. Attribution theories.
26. Techniques for enhancing student motivation.
27. Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
28. Scope of Education Psychology.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Part D

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

29. Explain the different behaviour modification techniques.
30. Explain Vygotsky's theory and its educational implications.
31. How to educate exceptional children ?
32. Elucidate various perspectives in student motivation.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**(CUCBCSS—UG)****Counselling Psychology****CPY 5B 02—COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY—I****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

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

CPY 5B 02—COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY—I

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The behaviourist approach refers to :
 - (A) Thoughts as an explanation of behaviour.
 - (B) Chemicals as an explanation of behaviour.
 - (C) Punishment and reinforcement as an explanation of behaviour.
 - (D) Bodily changes and genetics as an explanation of behaviour.
2. An explanation of behaviour that is not based on scientific methods is called a/an :
 - (A) Experiment.
 - (B) Pseudoscience.
 - (C) Hypothesis.
 - (D) Theory.
3. Anthony is having trouble with his colleagues. Lucky, his workplace has some psychologist on hand for any issues. Anthony decides to go and visit them. The most likely type of Psychologist the workplace has, is a/an :
 - (A) Clinical psychologist.
 - (B) Behavioural psychologist.
 - (C) Organisational psychologist.
 - (D) Forensic psychologist.
4. Your school has a goal of students being more prepared for class. For the first time all year, all of your students come to class prepared. How would you use positive reinforcement to try to increase the chance of this behavior happening again ?
 - (A) Give the entire class a free ice cream pass to use in the cafeteria.
 - (B) Take away a homework assignment for that night.
 - (C) Drop each student's lowest quiz grade for that marking period.
 - (D) Do nothing. Students should be prepared anyway.
5. You are trying to train your dog not to jump on guests when they walk into your home. You buy a zap collar at the store, which has a remote that will shock the dog when you push a button. Every time your dog jumps on a person, you push the button, and the dog gets an electric shock. Which scientist's experiments are you most closely replicating ?
 - (A) Pavlov.
 - (B) Gagne.
 - (C) Skinner.
 - (D) Walters.

6. Shyam is very orderly in the way he lives, and also very miserly with his money. According to Freud, these traits are associated with fixation at the _____ stage of development.
- (A) Oral. (B) Anal.
(C) Phallic. (D) Genital.
7. According to the Association to the Association for Advancement of Behaviour Therapy, each of the following is an ethical consideration in the use of psychotherapy except :
- (A) The goals of treatment. (B) The fees (splitting the fees when necessary).
(C) The choice of treatment methods. (D) Client confidentiality.
8. According to Freud, which part of the mind is composed mainly of life and death instincts :
- (A) id. (B) Ego.
(C) Superego. (D) None of these.
9. The executive of the personality, which operates according to the reality principle, is the :
- (A) Id. (B) Ego.
(C) Superego. (D) None of these.
10. To prevent itself from being overwhelmed by excessive demands from the Id and Superego, the Ego relies on :
- (A) The Oedipus Complex. (B) Defense Mechanisms.
(C) The Reality principle. (D) The Pleasure Principle.
11. Rogers believes that differences between the self and the ideal self :
- (A) Are uncomfortable. (B) Lead to incongruence.
(C) Lead to unsymbolized feelings. (D) All of the above.
12. Shaping complex behaviour through Operant conditioning usually includes which procedure ?
- (A) Classical conditioning. (B) Punishment.
(C) Cognitive mediation. (D) Successive approximation.
13. A bricklayer is paid a given amount of money for every brick laid. This procedure most closely approximates which schedule of reinforcement ?
- (A) Fixed-ratio. (B) Variable-ratio.
(C) Fixed-interval. (D) Variable-interval.

14. What analogy did Freud use to illustrate the relationship between the ego and the Id ?
- (A) Rider and horse. (B) Groom and bride.
(C) Chicken and egg. (D) Hammer and anvil.
15. According to Freud, anxiety is felt by the :
- (A) Id. (B) Ego.
(C) Super ego. (D) Conscience.
16. A completely weaned child goes back to the bottle after a younger sister is born. This return to a more infantile pattern of behaviour expresses a :
- (A) Reaction formation. (B) Fixation.
(C) Regression. (D) Projection.
17. For boys, the Castration complex :
- (A) Takes the form of penis envy.
(B) Shatters the Oedipus Complex.
(C) Comes before the Oedipus complex.
(D) Both (A) and (C).
18. Psychoanalytic therapy is most likely to include this technique :
- (A) Homework assignments. (B) Free association.
(C) Interpretation of early collections. (D) An active, aggressive therapist.
19. Physiological, safety, love and belongingness and esteem are all examples of our :
- (A) Sexual needs. (B) Deficiency needs.
(C) Growth needs. (D) All of the above.
20. When we find ourselves excluded from groups we want to join, we :
- (A) Value ourselves more. (B) Value ourselves the same.
(C) Value ourselves less. (D) Neglect.

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Counselling Psychology

CPY 5B 02—COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY—1

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

*Answer all ten questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

I. Choose the correct answer :

1 According to Freud, Displacement, Sublimation and Projection are all types of what ?

- i) Defence mechanism.
- ii) Psychosexual stage of development.
- iii) Neurotic need.
- iv) Psychosocial stage of development.

2 Which of the following is a technique Freud used in therapy ?

- i) Free association.
- ii) Dream analysis.
- iii) Projective techniques.
- iv) All of these.

3 Critics of psychoanalytic inference argue that it is :

- i) Too dependent on subjective interpretation.
- ii) Too rigorous.
- iii) Too focused on psychological validity.
- iv) Too cautious.

4 Which of the following treatments deal with phobias by gradual exposure ?

- i) Super ego control.
- ii) Systematic desensitization.
- iii) Reinforcement.
- iv) Dreams.

5 Client-centred therapy is most consistent with the :

- i) Behavioral approach.
- ii) Cognitive approach.
- iii) Psychodynamic approach.
- iv) Humanistic approach.

Turn over

II. Fill in the blanks :

- 6 _____ is a type of defense mechanism, in which socially unacceptable impulses or idealizations are transformed into socially acceptable actions or behavior, possibly resulting in a long-term conversion of the initial impulse.
- 7 Beck developed _____ with the belief that a person's experiences result in cognitions or thoughts.
- 8 _____ is the complete realization of one's potential, and the full development of one's abilities and appreciation for life.
- 9 _____ refers to a learning procedure in which a biologically potent stimulus is paired with a previously neutral stimulus.
- 10 _____ is often defined as understanding another person's experience by imagining oneself in that other person's situation.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

Write short answers :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 11 Psychic determinism. | 12 Unconditional Positive Regard. |
| 13 Free Association. | 14 Transference. |
| 15 Punishment. | 16 Ego. |
| 17 Reaction Formation. | 18 ABC model. |
| 19 Conditioning. | 20 Projection. |

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

Write paragraph answers on any six of the following.

Each question carries 5 marks.

- 21 Explain the history of behaviour therapy.
- 22 What are the levels of psychoanalytic intervention ?
- 23 Describe the role of defense mechanisms.
- 24 REBT.
- 25 Person centred therapy.

- 26 Analyse the centrality of unconscious.
- 27 Explain the nature of cognitive evolution.
- 28 Role of behavioural counselling.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

Write essays on any two of the following.

Each question carries 10 marks.

- 29 Explain Psychoanalytic approaches in counselling.
- 30 Elucidate person centred approach in counselling.
- 31 Explain the humanistic approach to counselling.
- 32 Explain the two cognitive approaches in counselling.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**(CUCBCSS—UG)****Counselling Psychology****CPY 5B 01—SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY—II****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
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CPY 5B 01—SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY—II
(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. During the Stanford Prison study :
 - (A) Guards did not take their roles seriously.
 - (B) Guards readily assumed their roles as agents of force.
 - (C) The prisoners and the guards quickly became friendly towards one another.
 - (D) Three prisoners were so severely beaten they had to be hospitalized.
2. During research in a simulated prison situation :
 - (A) Three prisoners were so severely beaten they had to be hospitalized.
 - (B) Guards did not take their roles seriously.
 - (C) Prisoners quickly became passive and dehumanized.
 - (D) The prisoners and the guards quickly became friendly towards one another.
3. According to evolutionary psychologists :
 - (A) Women tend to be concerned with whether mates will devote time and resources to a relationship.
 - (B) Men place less emphasis on physical attractiveness.
 - (C) Women place more emphasis on sexual fidelity.
 - (D) Men are biologically driven to have multiple partners.
4. Moderate self-disclosure typically leads to :
 - (A) Competence matching.
 - (B) Rejection.
 - (C) Romantic attraction.
 - (D) Reciprocity.
5. _____ attachment style is marked by conflicting feelings of affection, anger, and emotional turmoil.
 - (A) Mutual.
 - (B) Secure.
 - (C) Avoidant.
 - (D) Ambivalent.
6. Subjects in Milgram's experiment who gave large shocks rationalized that they were NOT personally responsible for their actions. This raises questions about our willingness to commit inhumane acts as a result of :
 - (A) Coercive power.
 - (B) Obedience to a legitimate authority.
 - (C) Expert power.
 - (D) Conformity to group pressure

7. If everyone leaves five minutes before the game is over to avoid a traffic jam, the / resulting traffic jam would be an example of :
- (A) Social impregnation. (B) A social trap.
(C) Groupthink. (D) Self-handicapping.
8. Physical proximity increases attraction because it :
- (A) Increases frequency of contact. (B) Enhances social comparisons
(C) Establishes common norms. (D) Reduces development of incompatible roles.
9. Interpersonal attraction is encouraged by which one of the following ?
- (A) Personal space. (B) Proxemics.
(C) Competition. (D) Similarity.
10. In an experiment in which a "student" simulated a seizure, helping was inhibited by :
- (A) Conditions employing smaller groups.
(B) Diffusion of responsibility.
(C) Group discussion.
(D) Reference cognitive dissonance.
11. Which of the following was a significant factor in determining the degree of obedience in Milgram's series of experiments ?
- (A) The tone of voice used by the experimenter.
(B) Whether the experimenter was male or female.
(C) Amount of complaining, shouting, and crying by the learner.
(D) The setting in which the experiment was conducted.
12. In his classic studies of conformity, Asch demonstrated that :
- (A) Size of the majority does not influence how many people will conform.
(B) A majority of one produces about as much conformity as a majority of eight.
(C) Lack of unanimity greatly reduces the pressure to conform.
(D) Obedience to authority was determined by the authority's perceived referent power.
13. How individuals are affected by the presence of others is the focus of study in the field of :
- (A) Sociology. (B) Social psychology.
(C) Experimental psychology. (D) Sociobiology.
14. Stanley Milgram's experiment in which a "teacher" gave shocks to a "learner" was designed to test the limits of :
- (A) Expert power. (B) Coercive power.
(C) Obedience. (D) Conformity to a majority.

15. The effect of group size on conformity has been explained by _____ theory.
- (A) Cognitive dissonance. (B) Social norm.
(C) Psychological reactance. (D) Social impact.
16. Milgram reported that a participant's tendency to obey the experimenter decreased dramatically :
- (A) When two other participants defied the experimenter.
(B) When the participant could not hear the responses of the learner.
(C) When the experimenter was a female.
(D) When the experimenter was younger than the participant.
17. Decibel (dB) is the unit of :
- (A) Temperature. (B) Noise.
(C) Pressure. (D) Density.
18. Personal distance is :
- (A) 6 - 18 inches. (B) 1.5 - 4 feet.
(C) 4 - 12 feet. (D) 12 - 25 feet.
19. Correct Sequence of prosocial behaviour :
- (A) Notice what is happening > Interpret the event as an emergency > Experience feelings of responsibility > Believe that they have the skills to help > Make a conscious choice to offer assistance.
(B) Interpret the event as an emergency > Notice what is happening > Experience feelings of responsibility > Believe that they have the skills to help > Make a conscious choice to offer assistance.
(C) Believe that they have the skills to help > Experience feelings of responsibility > Notice what is happening > Interpret the event as an emergency > Make a conscious choice to offer assistance.
(D) Experience feelings of responsibility > Believe that they have the skills to help > Notice what is happening > Interpret the event as an emergency > Make a conscious choice to offer assistance.
20. The Negative Affect Escape Model explained by :
- (A) Baron. (B) Baron & Bell.
(C) Bell. (D) None of the above.

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Counselling Psychology

CPY 5B 01—SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY—II

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

*Answer all ten questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

Fill in the blanks :

1. People would be less likely to help a man who fainted in a busy shopping mall, but more likely to help a man who fainted small convenience store. This behavior explains _____ effect.
2. A motive to increase another's welfare without conscious regard for one's self-interests is _____.
3. Triangular theory of love was proposed by _____.
4. _____ is the tendency for a close-knit group to emphasize consensus at the expense of critical thinking and rational decision-making.
5. _____ contribute to decline in productivity in a group.
6. _____ did a famous research study called the obedience study.
7. _____ approach involves gaining approval from the target in order to gain their compliance.
8. _____ theories assume that the capacity for leadership is inherent.
9. _____ explain pro-social behaviors in terms of the principles of natural selection.
10. _____ is considered an altruistic activity where an individual or group provides services for no financial gain.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

*Answer all questions in two or three sentences each.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Appearance anxiety.
12. Diffusion of responsibility.
13. Informational social influence.
14. Crowding.

Turn over

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 15. Door in the face tactic. | 16. Contingency theory of leadership. |
| 17. Risky shift. | 18. Environmental Psychology. |
| 19. Seasonal affective disorder. | 20. Territory. |

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

Answer any six questions in a paragraph to one page.

Each question carries 5 marks.

21. Examine the different forms of love.
22. Do cultures show any similarity/dissimilarity in interpersonal attraction? Explain.
23. What is a social psychological group? What are its features?
24. What is social loafing? Why does it take place?
25. Explain Asch's experiment on Conformity.
26. What are the primary motivations of volunteering behaviour?
27. What are the effects of noise pollution on human behaviour?
28. Examine the functions of personal space.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

29. Explain the tactics of compliance.
30. What is the effect of noise and temperature on human behavior? Explain.
31. Examine the selfish and unselfish motivations underlying pro-social behaviour.
32. What is a leadership style? Which are the different styles of leadership by Kurt Lewin?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)