

**SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE (SPECIAL) EXAMINATION
MARCH 2021**

Psychology

PSY 6B 05 (04)—EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. _____ is the father of modern linguistics.
 - (a) Noam Chomsky.
 - (b) Jean Piaget.
 - (c) Vygotsky.
 - (d) Skinner.
2. The first four needs in Maslow's hierarchy is referred to as _____ need.
 - (a) Physiological.
 - (b) Safety.
 - (c) Deficiency.
 - (d) Self esteem.
3. _____ coined the term scaffolding.
 - (a) Piaget.
 - (b) Jerome Bruner.
 - (c) Carl Rogers.
 - (d) Maslow.
4. _____ child has IQ above 130.
 - (a) Bright.
 - (b) Intelligent.
 - (c) Differently abled.
 - (d) Gifted.
5. _____ put forward the theory of multiple intelligence.
 - (a) Howard Gardner.
 - (b) Benjamin Bloom.
 - (c) Berk.
 - (d) Pavlov.

Turn over

6. _____ is the term used to refer to math difficulty.
7. Any device or tool that enables a student to participate in learning activities can be called _____ Technology.
8. _____ is the father of behaviourism.
9. _____ refers to the need to develop all of one's potential talents and capabilities.
10. The term _____ disabilities encompasses a wide range of congenital and acquired conditions and impairments.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 4 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 20.

11. Zone of proximal development.
12. Positive reinforcement.
13. Student centered learning.
14. Contiguity.
15. Mastery learning.
16. Behaviour modification.
17. Assertive discipline.
18. Intellectual giftedness.
19. Juvenile delinquency.
20. Inclusive education.

(5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Section C

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

21. Explain the types of tactics for enhancing student motivation.
22. Discuss the most commonly observed differential behaviours by teachers.

23. Explain the techniques for supporting positive behaviour.
24. What are the classroom adaptations required for students with mental retardation ?
25. Explain Maslow's theory of growth motivation.
26. Explain the characteristics of gifted children.
27. What are the objectives of instruction ?
28. Explain the social and physical characteristics of children in the ages 9 and 10 years.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

29. Explain the contributions of Piaget and Vygotsky to educational psychology.
30. Explain the behavioural approach to learning.
31. How can you educate the learning disabled students ?
32. Explain the behavioural and cognitive perspective on motivation.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE [SPECIAL] EXAMINATION
MARCH 2021**

Psychology

PSY 6B 05 (03)—POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The stable tendency to believe that good rather than bad things will happen is _____.

a) Optimism.	b) Attachment.
c) Hope.	d) Gratitude.

2. The extent to which we believe that we can accomplish our goals is _____.

a) Self-efficacy.	b) Collective self-efficacy.
c) Mindfulness.	d) Flow.

3. _____ is the search for meaning and purpose in one's life.

a) Hope.	b) Flow.
c) Religiosity.	d) Spirituality.

4. _____ first coined the term Positive Psychology.

a) Seligman.	b) Bowlby.
c) Maslow.	d) Snyder.

5. _____ introduced the concept of flow.

a) Lopez.	b) Adler.
c) Chziksenmihlai.	d) Goleman.

Fill in the blanks :

6. A school of thought that argues that the pursuit of pleasure and intrinsic goods are the primary or most important goals of human life is _____.

Turn over

7. According to _____ perspective real happiness is closeness to God.
8. _____ cultures found in the east emphasizes sharing and duty to the group.
9. Daniel Goleman introduced the concept of _____.
10. _____ consists of perceptions of avowed happiness and satisfaction with life, along with the balance of positive and negative affects.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 4 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 20.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11. Attachment. | 12. Happiness. |
| 13. Flow. | 14. Agency thinking. |
| 15. Hope. | 16. Psychological wellbeing. |
| 17. Courage. | 18. Expectationism. |
| 19. Meta motivational state. | 20. Eudaimonia. |

(5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Section C

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

21. What are the goals of Positive Psychology ?
22. How does positive Psychology focus individuals, groups and society ?
23. How does agency thinking create hope in a person ?
24. What are the characteristics of flow ?
25. How does optimistic explanatory style work against helplessness ?
26. What are the benefits of mindfulness meditation.

27. What are the effects of happiness in a person ?
28. How does close relations make a person happy ?

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D

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

29. What is positive Psychology ? Explain the eastern and western perspectives of positive psychology.
30. Elucidate the theories of Happiness.
31. What is Resilience ? Explain the different sources of resilience.
32. Examine the concept of Happiness across life span.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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**SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE [SPECIAL] EXAMINATION
MARCH 2021**

Psychology

PSY 6B 05 (02)—PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

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

Choose the correct Answer :

1. _____ is a psychological test that assesses personality traits and psychopathology used in criminal psychology.
2. Taking the property of another, with the intent to permanently deprive the person of that property, by means of force is called _____.
3. _____ is a category of transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals to engage in illegal activity.
4. _____ the process of helping inmates grow and change, allowing them to separate themselves from the environmental factors that made them commit a crime.
5. _____ includes the application of clinical psychology to the forensic context for the treatment and evaluation of the children who were victims or witnesses of a crime.
6. An act of physical force that causes or is intended to cause harm is called _____.
7. _____ approach to crime posits that the current criminal justice system seeks only to serve the interests of the ruling class.
8. Terrorist group is an example of _____ crime.
9. Rationality perspective of crime was proposed by _____.
10. _____ is the act of participating in unlawful behavior as a minor or individual younger than the statutory age.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 4 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 20.*

11. Crime.

12. Forensic psychology.

Turn over

13. Crime analysis.
14. Eye witness.
15. Human rights model.
16. Criminal Profiling.
17. Assault.
18. Punishment.
19. Therapeutic jurisprudence.
20. Mental health.

(5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Section C

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

21. How is Radical theory different from situational theory of crime ?
22. What is the role of a criminal psychologist in court system ?
23. Explain occupational crimes.
24. Which type of criminals are given treatment ? How ?
25. What are the correctional facilities available for juveniles ?
26. Examine the factors that lead to criminal behaviour.
27. Explain the issues addressed in the field of police psychology.
28. Explain the scope of child forensic psychology.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

29. What is crime ? Explain the foundations of modern criminology.
30. What are public order crimes ? How are they different from Organized crimes ?
31. What is assessment ? Explain psychological assessment methods used in correction centers.
32. Examine the methods used to collect data in criminal psychology.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE [SPECIAL] EXAMINATION
MARCH 2021**

Psychology

PSY 6B 05 (01)—ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

Choose the correct answer from the options given :

1. Which of the following theory is proposed by Clayton Alderfer ?
 - a) Theory X.
 - b) Theory Y.
 - c) Equity Theory.
 - d) ERG theory.
2. In which stage of the conflict process does conflict become visible ?
 - a) Illumination.
 - b) Intentions.
 - c) Behaviour.
 - d) Cognition.
3. _____ is a relatively permanent change in behavior that occurs as a result of experience
 - a) Behavior modification.
 - b) Learning.
 - c) Motivation.
 - d) Skills.
4. _____ is a technique to bring changes in the entire organization, rather than focusing attention on individuals to bring changes easily.
 - a) Organization change.
 - b) Organization development.
 - c) Organization culture.
 - d) Organizational conflict.
5. What do we call it when we judge someone on the basis of our perception ?
 - a) Stereotyping.
 - b) Categorizing.
 - c) Halo effect.
 - d) Prototyping.

Turn over

Fill in the blanks :

6. _____ is the number of people reporting to one manager.
7. During _____ a person either confront stressors or try to avoid them.
8. Amount of helpfulness derived from social relationships is termed _____.
9. _____ is the most valuable asset in an organization.
10. _____ a person's belief about his chances of successfully accomplishing a specific task.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 4 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 20.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 11. Communication. | 12. Transformational leadership. |
| 13. Esteem needs. | 14. Stressors. |
| 15. Organizational development. | 16. Biofeedback. |
| 17. Self-enhancement. | 18. Horizontal communication. |
| 19. Matrix structure. | 20. Work life balance. |

(5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Section C

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

21. How is a project structure different from a functional structure ?
22. Examine the ERG theory of work motivation.
23. Which are the different types of transactions in an organization ?
24. What are the characteristics of organization development ?
25. What are the functions of a leader ?
26. Which are the different ego states of a person ?

27. Examine the sources of conflict in an organization ?
28. How can we manage stress ?

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D

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

29. Explain the process of communication. What are its functions ?
30. Examine the different types of organizational structures.
31. Examine the process theories of work motivation.
32. Explain the approaches to the study of leadership.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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**SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE (SPECIAL) EXAMINATION
MARCH 2021**

Psychology

PSY 6B 04—LIFE SKILL EDUCATION : APPLICATIONS AND TRAINING

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

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

Select the correct answer :

1. Empathy does not involve :
 - (a) Knowing others' feelings.
 - (b) Understanding others' point of view.
 - (c) Probing into private matters.
 - (d) Being sensitive
2. Effective communication is blocked by :
 - (a) Past experiences.
 - (b) Lack of knowledge.
 - (c) Prejudices.
 - (d) All of the above.
3. One of the barriers to problem solving is :
 - (a) Fixation.
 - (b) Incubation.
 - (c) Functional fixedness.
 - (d) Implementation.
4. Self awareness leads to :
 - (a) Inferiority complex.
 - (b) Higher self esteem.
 - (c) Weaker identity.
 - (d) Criminal tendency.
5. Non verbal communication involves :
 - (a) Facial expressions.
 - (b) Meaning of words.
 - (c) Grammar.
 - (d) Concepts communicated.

Turn over

Fill in the blanks :

6. Body language, eye contact and tone of voice are parts of _____ communication.
7. _____ is the process of organizing time in order to work effectively.
8. _____ thinking enables one to think clearly and rationally.
9. The sender in a communication process has to first _____ the message.
10. _____ are abilities for adaptive behavior that enable an individual to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of life.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

Write short answers.

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 4 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 20.

11. Assessing the self.
12. Social skills.
13. Creative thinking.
14. Para language.
15. Ten core life skills.
16. Effective listening.
17. Negotiating skills.
18. Time management.
19. 'Media could control public thought'. Explain.
20. Improving interpersonal relations.

(5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Section C

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

21. When a person is constantly engaged in conflicts with others at home, work place and neighbourhood, explain those skills that the person can develop to help him/her adapt better.

22. Skills required for preventing addiction in youth.
23. Elaborate on the need to become self aware and describe how it can be achieved.
24. Critical thinking and media analysis.
25. Explain the need and steps involved in developing problem solving skills.
26. How did Life Skills Education gain its importance ?
27. Components of effective communication.
28. Techniques of stress management.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

29. Elaborate the role of different life skills in everyday living.
30. Describe the symptoms of anxiety and suggest ways to overcome it.
31. Explain theories of interpersonal attraction.
32. In what ways can you help develop a career planning and development guide for a high school girl ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE [SPECIAL] EXAMINATION
MARCH 2021**

Psychology

PSY 6B 03—DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY—II

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. _____ is the key dimensions of moral development.
 - a) Thoughts.
 - b) Behaviour.
 - c) Feelings.
 - d) All the above.
2. Major problem in vocational adjustment in early adulthood is _____.
 - a) Selection of a vocation.
 - b) Achieving stability.
 - c) Adjustment to work.
 - d) All the above.
3. Second stage of moral development in Piaget's theory is _____.
 - a) Immanent justice.
 - b) Autonomous morality.
 - c) Heteronomous morality.
 - d) Pre.conventional morality.
4. _____ aspect of death considered cessation of bodily processes.
 - a) Psychological.
 - b) Biological.
 - c) Social.
 - d) None of the above.
5. Empty nest crisis happens in _____.
 - a) Childhood.
 - b) Adulthood.
 - c) Adolescence.
 - d) Old age.
6. According to Freud which is the key to establish attachment in infants.
7. Observable characteristics of a person is known as :
 - a) Genotypes.
 - b) Phenotypes.
 - c) Gerontology.
 - d) Mnemonics.

Turn over

8. Ethological theory of attachment is proposed by.
9. What is the study of the aged and the process of aging.
10. The concept of ZPD is developed by.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 4 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 20.

11. Adjustment.
12. Late adulthood.
13. Retirement.
14. Heteronomous morality.
15. Friendship.
16. Temperament.
17. Stress in middle age.
18. Emotional development.
19. Sensitive care.
20. Lifespan.

(5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Section C

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

21. Explain different patterns of grieving.
22. Explain empty nest syndrome.
23. Which are the factors affecting marital adjustment ?
24. Explain the types of emotions.

25. Describe the hazards of remarriage.
26. Explain the development of attachment.
27. Describe the psychological issues of facing death.
28. Describe Piaget's theory of moral development.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D

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

29. Define the role of vocational adjustment in adulthood. Explain the conditions influencing vocational adjustment.
30. Define social development process and Vygotsky's theory of social development.
31. What is Attachment ? Explain the factors affecting and theories of attachment.
32. Elucidate the characteristic features and developmental tasks of late adulthood.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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**SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE [SPECIAL] EXAMINATION
MARCH 2021**

Psychology

PSY 6B 02—APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Set of factors or events by which poverty, once started, is likely to continue unless there is outside intervention is called _____.
 - a) Chronic poverty.
 - b) Acute poverty.
 - c) Unjust poverty.
 - d) Poverty cycle.
2. The concept group think was introduced by _____.
 - a) Young.
 - b) Baron.
 - c) Festinger.
 - d) Janis.
3. The common cold of psychiatry is _____.
 - a) Aggression.
 - b) Pneumonia.
 - c) Depression.
 - d) Violence.
4. GAM explains which of the following social behaviour ?
 - a) Mania.
 - b) Depression.
 - c) Aggression.
 - d) Expression.
5. The hormone associated with aggression :
 - a) Estrogen.
 - b) Progesterone.
 - c) Adrenalin.
 - d) Testosterone.
6. _____ is a condition in which a person does not have adequate resources to satisfy basic needs.
7. A condition in which a person becomes conditioned to believe that a situation is unchangeable or inescapable is known as _____.
8. _____ explains aggression as behaviour determined by situational and personal factors.

Turn over

9. Arriving at a consensus without critically thinking about alternative solutions in a group setting is called _____.
10. Increased arousal and internal motivation to reach a particular goal called _____.
- (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

*Answer at least **five** questions.
Each question carries 4 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 20.*

11. Population explosion.
12. Media violence.
13. Child labor.
14. Social basis of aggression.
15. Cognitive dissonance.
16. Social anxiety.
17. Applied Social Psychology.
18. Frustration aggression hypothesis.
19. Types of social problems.
20. Role of applied social psychology theories in Clinical decision-making.

(5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

*Answer at least **five** questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

21. Discuss the measures to empower people against domestic violence.
22. Group think.
23. Poverty cycle.
24. Potential errors in clinical diagnosis.
25. Discuss the effects of exposure to pornography at an early stage in life.
26. Psychiatric social work.
27. History of applied social psychology.
28. Self presentation theory of depression.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essays)

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

29. Elucidate the history of Applied Social Psychology.
30. What are the causes and consequences of extreme poverty ? Discuss the social psychological approach to it.
31. "Hopelessness can lead to depression even slow death". Examine the merits of the statement.
32. Evaluate the merits of applying social psychological perspective in understanding psychological disorders like depression and phobia.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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**SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE [SPECIAL] EXAMINATION
MARCH 2021**

Psychology

PSY 6B 01—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY—II

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

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

Choose the correct answer :

1. Drugs that tend to increase feelings of alertness and enable one to stay awake for sustained periods of time form the category of :
 - a) Depressants.
 - b) Stimulants.
 - c) Hallucinogens.
 - d) Narcotics.
2. Developmental disorder involving deficits in language, speech, mathematical or motor skills is
 - a) Conduct disorder.
 - b) Autism.
 - c) ADHD.
 - d) Learning disorder.
3. The term 'schizophrenia' was coined by :
 - a) Eugen Bleuler.
 - b) Emil Kraepelin.
 - c) Sigmund Freud.
 - d) Aaron Beck.
4. Which of the following is a sedative ?
 - a) Alcohol.
 - b) Marijuana.
 - c) Cocaine.
 - d) Hashish.
5. The learned helplessness theory of depression was put forward by :
 - a) Karl Abraham.
 - b) Abramson.
 - c) Aaron Beck.
 - d) Seligman.

Fill in the blanks :

6. Inability to experience pleasure is referred to as _____.
7. Disorders characterized by the occurrence of both manic and depressive episodes are known as _____ Disorders.
8. _____ refers to the occurrence of two or more disorders in the same, psychologically disturbed individual.
9. False beliefs about reality maintained in spite of clear evidence to the contrary are _____.
10. The need for increased amounts of a substance to achieve the desired effects is known as _____.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 4 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 20.*

11. Nicotine.
12. Mania.
13. Premenstrual dysphoric disorder.
14. Helplessness theory of depression.
15. Hallucinogens.
16. Ego defense mechanisms.
17. Lithium therapy.
18. Cyclothymic disorder.
19. Dysgraphia.
20. Double bind communication.

(5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Section C

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

21. LSD.
22. Positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.

23. Major depressive disorder.
24. Paranoid schizophrenia.
25. Features of Autism spectrum disorders.
26. Causes of ADHD.
27. Levels of intellectual disability.
28. Psychological causes in alcohol dependence.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D

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

29. Examine the clinical picture of schizophrenia.
30. Discuss the clinical picture of alcohol-related disorders.
31. Examine the etiological factors of unipolar mood disorders and their characteristic features.
32. Discuss the nature and causes of intellectual disability.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SIXTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE [SPECIAL] EXAMINATION
MARCH 2021**

Psychology

PSY 6B 01—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY—II

(2015 and 2016 Admissions Only)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

*Choose the correct Answer.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. _____ is characterized by excitement and euphoria.
2. Escaping speaking in public for fear of being evaluated could be a symptom of _____.
3. When Mood disorder may show seasonal pattern it is called _____.
4. Behavior based on the pathological need for a substance/activity is called _____.
5. The chief active ingredient in tobacco is _____.
6. _____ refers to physical symptoms such as sweating, tremors and tension t that accompany disturbance from the drug.
7. The tendency to remain motionless for hours or even days in a single position is known as _____.
8. _____ comes from the leaves and flowers tops of hemp plant, cannabis sativa.
9. _____ usually happens following a prolonged drinking spree when the person is in a state of withdrawal.
10. A person experience both maniac and depressive episodes in _____ disorder.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

*Write short notes for all
Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Echopraxia.
12. Hypofrontability.
13. Tolerance.
14. Negative Cognitive Triad.
15. Neural plasticity.

Turn over

16. Disorganized schizophrenia.
17. Secondary process thinking.
18. Hypomania.
19. Delusions of Grandiose.
20. Double depression.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

*Write a paragraph for any six.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Examine the biological causal factors of Mood disorder.
22. Examine the clinical picture of Histrionic personality disorder.
23. Explain the characteristic features of catatonic schizophrenia.
24. What are the physical and psychological effects of chronic alcohol use ?
25. What are the characteristics of personality disorders ?
26. How do we know that a person has substance dependence ?
27. Which are the major categories of personality disorders ?
28. What are the main features of Cyclothymia ?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

*Write an essay for any two.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Examine the major symptoms of schizophrenia
30. What is alcoholism ? Explain the management of alcoholism
31. What are the causal factors of Personality disorders ?
32. Which are the different types of drugs which are commonly abused ? Explain.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)