

SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE RE-EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2020

Psychology

PSY 2C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS—II

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each carries 1 mark.*

1. Regression co-efficient is independent of the change in :
  - a) Origin.
  - b) Scale.
  - c) Both origin and scale.
  - d) Neither origin nor scale
2. If  $r = 0$  then variables X and Y are :
  - a) Linearly related.
  - b) Not linearly related.
  - c) Independent.
  - d) None of the above.
3. Correlation coefficient is a \_\_\_\_\_ number.
  - a) Imaginary.
  - b) Pure.
  - c) Unit based.
  - d) None of the above.
4. The probability of an event is defined as “the ratio of the number of ‘favourable’ cases to the total number of equally likely cases” in \_\_\_\_\_ approach.
  - a) Empirical.
  - b) Classical.
  - c) Subjective.
  - d) Axiomatic.
5. A distribution function  $F(x)$  is :
  - a) Increasing.
  - b) Decreasing.
  - c) Non-increasing.
  - d) Non-decreasing.

**Turn over**

Fill in the blanks :

6. In a scatter diagram if all dots lie on a line falling from left hand top to right hand bottom, then the value of  $r$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If  $b_{yx} > 1$  then  $b_{xy}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The range of partial correlation co-efficient is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. An event which cannot occur is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
10. If  $F(x)$  is the distribution function of a random variable  $X$  then  $F(-\infty) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

### Part B

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. What is multiple correlation ?
12. Mention any 2 examples of partial correlation.
13. Define linear correlation.
14. What are regression co-efficients ?
15. Mention any two uses of scatter diagram.
16. Define sample space.
17. What are events ?
18. What is the probability of getting an ace card from a well shuffled pack of cards ?
19. Define random variable.
20. Define distribution function.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any six questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. If the values of regression coefficients are  $b_{yx} = -\left(\frac{12}{14}\right)$ ,  $b_{xy} = -\left(\frac{12}{21}\right)$  then find the value of correlation coefficient  $r$ .

22. Mention any 3 examples of positive and negative correlation.
23. What would be your interpretation if the correlation coefficient  $r$  is
- 0.
  - 1.
  - 1.
  - 0.2.
  - 0.7.
24. Explain Spearman's rank correlation coefficient.
25. If A and B are 2 events such that  $P(A) = 0.4$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = 0.7$ ,  $P(B) = X$ . For what value of X it follows that A and B are mutually exclusive.
26. Explain the Axiomatic approach to probability.
27. State addition theorem and multiplication theorem of two events.
28. Obtain the probability distribution of the number of heads when three coins are tossed together.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

#### Part D

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Explain Pearson's correlation coefficient. Mention its properties.
30. i) If  $P(A) = 0.3$ ,  $P(B) = 0.2$ ,  $P(AB) = 0.1$ . Find the probability of
- Atleast one of the events occur.
  - None of the events occur.
- ii) Define compliment of sets.
31. Explain the following :
- Complementary events.
  - Simple events.
  - Compound events.
  - Independent events.
  - Dependent Events.
32. a) What are the two types of random variables ? Explain and mention any two examples.
- b) State the properties of a probability mass function.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE RE-EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2020****Psychology****PSY 1C 05 AND PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS I AND II****(2017—2018 Admissions)****(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.

## PSY 1C 05 AND PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS I AND II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Classical conditioning was propounded by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Skinner. (B) Pavlov.  
(C) Bruner. (D) Vygotsky.
2. The method in psychology in which large amount of data are generated from large number of respondents quickly and inexpensively :  
(A) Survey. (B) Case study.  
(C) Experimental. (D) Sociometry.
3. The method of inquiry in which one variable is manipulated to study its effect on another variable is \_\_\_\_\_ research.  
(A) Correlational. (B) Survey.  
(C) Experimental. (D) None of the above.
4. The system that forms the communication network and co-ordinate the functions of all other systems in a human body :  
(A) Limbic system. (B) Endocrine system.  
(C) Nervous system. (D) None of the above.
5. The type of attention in which an individual diverts attention towards a particular activity deliberately.  
(A) Voluntary. (B) Involuntary.  
(C) Non-voluntary. (D) None of the above.
6. Which among the following is NOT a 'grouping strategy' used in organization of visual perception ?  
(A) Similarity. (B) Proximity.  
(C) Constancy. (D) Continuity.
7. The psychologist who held the belief that human behaviours are motivated by unconscious instincts and urges :  
(A) Piaget. (B) Frued.  
(C) Bruner. (D) Skinner.

8. Who proposed the concept of 'Latent learning'?
- (A) Skinner. (B) Bruner.  
(C) Tolman. (D) Thorndike.
9. Which among the following is NOT included in Gestalt Laws of Learning ?
- (A) Law of readiness. (B) Law of similarity.  
(C) Law of closure. (D) Law of continuity.
10. The process of cognitive development in which the learner incorporates new information into the already existing cognitive structure :
- (A) Accommodation. (B) Equilibration.  
(C) Assimilation. (D) None of the above.
11. Which among the following is NOT included in Bandura's modelling ?
- (A) Attendon. (B) Retention.  
(C) Reproduction. (D) Symbolism.
12. The ability to respond discretely to specific auditory, visual or tactile stimuli :
- (A) Focused attention. (B) Sustained attention.  
(C) Selective attendon. (D) Alternating attention.
13. The memory that holds things that are learned without understanding its meaning :
- (A) Immediate. (B) Rote.  
(C) Associative. (D) Permanent.
14. Iconic and echoic memories are types of \_\_\_\_\_...
- (A) STM. (B) LTM.  
(C) Sensory memory. (D) Semantic memory.
15. Which among the following are causes of forgetting ?
- (A) Laps of time. (B) Inadequate impression.  
(C) Repression. (D) All the above.

16. Who proposed the two-factor theory of intelligence ?
- (A) Charles Darwin. (B) Piaget.  
(C) Charles Spearman. (D) J. P. Guilford.
17. The IQ range of people with moderate mental retardation :
- (A) 70 – 90. (B) 55 – 70.  
(C) 30 – 55. (D) 35 – 50.
18. The theory of multiple intelligence was proposed by :
- (A) J. P. Guilford. (B) Louis Thurstone.  
(C) Howard Gardner. (D) Robert Sternberg.
19. A cluster of traits that include competitiveness, impatience and hostility come under which behaviour pattern ?
- (A) Type A. (B) Type B.  
(C) Type C. (D) Type D.
20. The personality inventory that measures the 'big five' dimensions of personality :
- (A) MMPI. (B) NEO.  
(C) EPQ. (D) 16 PF.

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE RE-EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2020**

Psychology

PSY 1C 05 AND PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS I AND II

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each carries ½ mark.*

**PART A**

Fill in the blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a research method that is used by psychologists and other social scientists. The technique involves observing subjects in their natural environment.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ introduced the concept of tabula rasa which is the belief that the mind is a 'blank slate' at birth.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the use of a descriptive research approach to obtain an in-depth analysis of a person, group or phenomenon.
4. The processes that allow an individual to select and focus on particular input for further processing while simultaneously suppressing irrelevant or distracting information is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the perception of an object or quality as constant even though our sensation of the object changes.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ theory of emotion (1880s) proposed that bodily changes come first and form the basis of an emotional experience.

**PART B**

Choose the correct answer :

7. Mental shortcut that our brains use that allows us to make decisions quickly without having all the relevant information :
  - a) Heuristic.
  - b) Schema.
  - c) Algorithm.
  - d) Analogy.

**Turn over**



8. Maslow's theory of personality states that people achieve their full potential by moving from basic needs to :
- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Self esteem.         | b) Self-actualization. |
| c) Physiological needs. | d) Safety/security.    |
9. The Structure of Intellect theory of human intelligence proposed by :
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) Gardner.  | b) Guilford. |
| c) Spearman. | d) Cattell.  |
10. 16 PF is a personality factor questionnaire developed in 1949 by :
- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a) Eyesenck.  | b) Raymond Cattell. |
| c) Thorndike. | d) Myers-Brigg.     |
11. Sternberg's practical intelligence is pretty much the same as :
- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a) Vocabulary.         | b) Memory.       |
| c) Mechanical ability. | d) Common sense. |
12. Which theory emphasize unconscious motives and desires and the importance of childhood experiences in shaping personality ?
- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) Psychodynamic.  | b) Humanistic.   |
| c) Existentialism. | d) Behaviourism. |

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

### Section B

*Answer any five questions from Part A and 5 questions from Part B.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

### PART A

13. Modelling.
14. Humanistic perspective.
15. Memory.
16. Illusion.
17. Sensation.
18. Division of attention.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

## PART B

19. Personality tests.
20. Assessment of emotion.
21. Emotional intelligence.
22. Heredity and environment.
23. Reasoning.
24. Types of concepts.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

## Section C

*Answer any **three** questions from Part A and **three** questions from Part B.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

## PART A

25. Types of learning.
26. Higher order conditioning.
27. Interview method.
28. STM vs. LTM.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

## PART B

29. Eysenck's dimensions of personality.
30. Determinant of intelligence.
31. Thurstone's primary mental abilities.
32. Cannon-Bard theory of emotion.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

**Turn over**

**Section D**

*Answer any **one** Question from Part I and **one** question from Part II.*

*Each question carries 12 marks.*

**PART A**

33. What is Psychology ? What are the different methods in psychology ?
34. Explain the principles of classical conditioning.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

**PART B**

35. Explain the types, steps and barriers to problem solving.
36. Explain motivation. What are learned motives ?

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE RE-EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2020**

Psychology

PSG 2C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—II

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer all questions in a sentence.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Neuron.              | 2. Reflex.       |
| 3. Basal ganglia.       | 4. Broca's area. |
| 5. Sensory neuron.      | 6. CT scan.      |
| 7. Prefrontal region.   | 8. Cerebellum.   |
| 9. Blood brain barrier. | 10. Neuroglia.   |

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer all questions.*

*Write short notes.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Spinal cord.
12. MRI.
13. Neurotransmitters.
14. Post synaptic neuron.
15. Cerebrospinal fluid.
16. Somatic nervous system.
17. Nerve fibers.

**Turn over**

18. REM sleep.
19. Hemisphere dominance.
20. EEG.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any six questions in a paragraph.*

*Each answer carries 5 marks.*

21. Structure of neuron.
22. Lesioning and electrical stimulation of brain.
23. Association areas.
24. Functions of neurotransmitters with basal ganglia.
25. Division of nervous system.
26. Types of reflex.
27. Areas of cerebellum and anatomical functions.
28. Structure and organization of spinal cord.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

### Part D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each answer carries 10 marks.*

29. Give an overview of the brain.
30. Elaborate on neural transmission.
31. Discuss on sleep its functions and theories of sleep.
32. Explain the function of cerebellum in overall motor control.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021****Psychology****PSY 1C 05/PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

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2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
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## PSY 1C 05/PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Classical conditioning was propounded by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Skinner. (B) Pavlov.  
(C) Bruner. (D) Vygotsky.
2. The method in psychology in which large amount of data are generated from large number of respondents quickly and inexpensively :  
(A) Survey. (B) Case study.  
(C) Experimental. (D) Sociometry.
3. The method of inquiry in which one variable is manipulated to study its effect on another variable is \_\_\_\_\_ research.  
(A) Correlational. (B) Survey.  
(C) Experimental. (D) None of the above.
4. An internal drive or urge that compels an individual to act in a particular way :  
(A) Maturation. (B) Learning.  
(C) Motivation. (D) Modelling.
5. The psychologist who held the belief that human behaviours are motivated by unconscious instincts and urges :  
(A) Piaget. (B) Frued.  
(C) Bruner. (D) Skinner.
6. Which among the following is NOT included in Gestalt Laws of Learning ?  
(A) Law of readiness. (B) Law of similarity.  
(C) Law of closure. (D) Law of continuity.
7. According to Vygotsky, the difference between actual development and potential development is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ZPD. (B) Scaffolding.  
(C) Shaping. (D) Modelling.

8. The memory that holds things that are learned without understanding its meaning :
- (A) Immediate. (B) Rote.  
(C) Associative. (D) Permanent.
9. Iconic and echoic memories are types of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) STM. (B) LTM.  
(C) Sensory memory. (D) Semantic memory.
10. Who proposed the 'curve of forgetting' ?
- (A) Ebbinghaus. (B) Tolman.  
(C) Brune. (D) Piaget.
11. All birds have wings. Hens have wings. Therefore, hens are birds. This is an example of :
- (A) Inductive Reasoning. (B) Heuristics  
(C) Deductive reasoning. (D) Problem solving.
12. This leads to a solution that has been previously arrived at by some one else, :
- (A) Divergent thinking. (B) Creative thinking.  
(C) Convergent thinking. (D) Insight.
13. The stage in creative thinking where the thinker sets the problem aside without thinking about it for some time :
- (A) Preparation. (B) Evaluation.  
(C) Incubation. (D) Revision.
14. We join clubs, try to make friends and cooperate with other because of :
- (A) Need for affiliation. (B) Need for achievement.  
(C) Need for power. (D) Need for self esteem.
15. Cognition, memory, convergent and divergent thinking, and evaluation are included under which parameter of intellectual activity according to Guilford's theory ?
- (A) Contents. (B) Operations.  
(C) Unity. (D) Product.



16. The IQ range of people with moderate mental retardation :
- (A) 70–90. (B) 55–70.  
(C) 30–55. (D) 35–50.
17. Which type of personality is found to be at risk of developing cancer according to Morris ?
- (A) Type A. (B) Type B.  
(C) Type C. (D) Type D.
18. Techniques used by the ego to keep the threatening and unacceptable materials out of consciousness, and so to reduce anxiety :
- (A) Psycho-sexual stages. (B) Defense Mechanisms.  
(C) Levels of consciousness. (D) Relaxation Therapy.
19. According to Freud, what happens when too much or too little gratification occurs at any of the Psycho-sexual stages of development ?
- (A) Fixation. (B) Id.  
(C) Defense mechanism. (D) Ego.
20. The four personality types - Introversion, Extraversion, Neuroticism and Psychoticism - are measured by which personality inventory ?
- (A) MMPI. (B) NEO.  
(C) EPQ. (D) 16 PF.

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSY 1C 05/PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer at least ten questions.*

*Each question carries 3 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Correlation method.
2. Span of attention.
3. Curve of forgetting.
4. Moon illusion.
5. Higher order conditioning.
6. Chunking.
7. Genetics.
8. Tip of the tongue phenomenon.
9. Prototypes.
10. Creativity.
11. Intrinsic motivation.
12. Differentiate drive and instinct.
13. Fluid intelligence.
14. Source traits.
15. Basic anxiety.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

**Turn over**

**Section B**

*Answer at least five questions.*

*Each question carries 6 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Perceptual constancies.
17. Principles of classical conditioning.
18. Guilford's structure of intellect model.
19. Strategies to remember.
20. Gardner-Multiple intelligence theory.
21. Characteristics of mentally gifted children.
22. Types of heuristics.
23. Structure of Language.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

**Section C**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Examine the types of cognitive learning.
25. What is long term memory and which are the types of long term memory ?
26. Explain the Theories of emotion.
27. Differentiate testing and assessment. How do we assess personality ? Explain.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSG 2C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—II

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Which are the two types of cells seen in nervous system ?
2. What is a Synapse ?
3. What is the upper layer of cerebral hemispheres called ?
4. Which part of the hind brain controls breathing and heart beat ?
5. What is resting potential ?
6. The largest part of forebrain is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Which is the site of communication between 2 neurons or between neuron and effector cells ?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is an inflammation of the meningeal layers that is caused by either a bacterial or viral infection.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Neurotransmitter acts as a ferry service.in the synaptic gap.
10. What are Nociceptors ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Section B (Short Answers)**

*Answer at least five questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 10.*

- |                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 11. Blood-Brain Barrier (BBB). | 12. Astrocytes.      |
| 13. Thrombopoiesis.            | 14. Corpus callosum. |

**Turn over**

15. Aphasia.
16. Medulla.
17. Basal ganglia.
18. NREM Sleep.
19. MRI.
20. Hemispheric asymmetry.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

### Section C

*Answer at least four questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 20.*

21. What are the principal purposes of spinal cord ?
22. What are the functions of cerebellum ?
23. Where is Hypothalamus located ? What are its major functions ?
24. Which are the commonly used brain stimulation techniques ?
25. What are the major causes of brain lesions ?
26. Examine the language functions of the brain.
27. How does a nerve impulse is conducted ?
28. Explain the parts of cerebral cortex.

(4 × 5 = 20 marks)

### Section D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Draw a neat diagram of a neuron and explain its structure.
30. Explain, how a nerve impulse is generated and transmitted ?
31. Elucidate the reflex action.
32. What is brain imaging ? Which are the different techniques to do brain imaging ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSY 2B 01—BASIC THEMES OF PSYCHOLOGY—II

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer at least eight questions.*

*Each question carries 3 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 24.*

1. Metamemory.
2. Language and thought.
3. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.
4. Convergent and divergent thinking.
5. State dependent memory.
6. Declarative and procedural memory.
7. Evolutionary theory of motivation.
8. Sensory and short term memory.
9. Drive theory of motivation.
10. Decay theory of forgetting.
11. Stages of creative thinking.
12. Recall and recognition.

(8 × 3 = 24 marks)

**Turn over**

**Section B**

*Answer at least five questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 25.*

13. Atkinson-Shiffrin model of memory.
14. Decision-making.
15. Cognitive style and problem solving.
16. Serial position curve.
17. Types of motives.
18. Elements of emotional experience.
19. Components of working memory model.

**(5 × 5 = 25 marks)**

**Section C**

*Answer any one question.*

*The question carries 11 marks.*

20. Elaborate the different theories of emotion.
21. Examine the various models of memory.

**(1 × 11 = 11 marks)**

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021****Psychology****PSY 1C 05 AND PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS I AND II****(2017 Admissions)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

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## PSY 1C 05 AND PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS I AND II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The goal of studying psychology is to :
  - (A) Understand human mind and behaviour.
  - (B) Analyse human behaviour.
  - (C) Control behaviour.
  - (D) All the above.
  
2. The view of psychology that emphasises the study of mental processes :
  - (A) Humanistic.
  - (B) Functionalist.
  - (C) Cognitive.
  - (D) Neo-behaviourist.
  
3. The method of inquiry in which one variable is manipulated to study its effect on another variable is \_\_\_\_\_ research.
  - (A) Correlational.
  - (B) Survey.
  - (C) Experimental.
  - (D) None of the above.
  
4. The system that forms the communication network and coordinate the functions of all other systems in a human body.
  - (A) Limbic system.
  - (B) Endocrine system.
  - (C) Nervous system.
  - (D) None of the above.
  
5. The gland causes drowsiness and sluggish metabolism when its hormone is under active :
  - (A) Pineal.
  - (B) Pancreas.
  - (C) Pituitary.
  - (D) Thyroid.
  
6. An internal drive or urge that compels an individual to act in a particular way.
  - (A) Maturation.
  - (B) Learning.
  - (C) Motivation.
  - (D) Modelling.

7. Which among the following is NOT a 'grouping strategy' used in organization of visual perception?
- (A) Similarity. (B) Proximity.  
(C) Constancy. (D) Continuity.
8. The schedule of reinforcement that occurs after a definite number of correct responses.
- (A) Fixed ratio. (B) Continuous.  
(C) Fixed interval. (D) Partial.
9. Which among the following is NOT included in Gestalt Laws of Learning ?
- (A) Law of Readiness. (B) Law of Similarity.  
(C) Law of Closure. (D) Law of Continuity.
10. According to Vygotsky, the difference between actual development and potential development is called :
- (A) ZPD. (B) Scaffolding.  
(C) Shaping. (D) Modelling.
11. The ability to respond discretely to specific auditory, visual or tactile stimuli.
- (A) Focused attention. (B) Sustained attention.  
(C) Selective attention. (D) Alternating attention.
12. The memory that holds things that are learned without understanding its meaning.
- (A) Immediate. (B) Rote.  
(C) Associative. (D) Permanent.
13. The school of psychology that studies perceptions and experiences in wholeness.
- (A) Behaviourist. (B) Gestalt.  
(C) Cognitive. (D) Psychoanalysis.

14. Iconic and echoic memories are types of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) STM. (B) LTM.  
(C) Sensory memory. (D) Semantic memory.
15. Which among the following are causes of forgetting ?
- (A) Laps of time. (B) Inadequate impression.  
(C) Repression. (D) All the above.
16. The memorising strategy that involve visual association between already memorised places and new words to be memorised.
- (A) Chunking. (B) Keyword.  
(C) Rote learning. (D) Loci.
17. A person does not take a cognitive effort to re-think a problem that appears to be solved already can be because of :
- (A) Mental Set. (B) Confirmation Bias.  
(C) Functional Fixedness. (D) Divergent Thinking.
18. Who proposed the two factors theory of intelligence ?
- (A) Charles Darwin. (B) Piaget.  
(C) Charles Spearman. (D) J.P. Guil Ford.
19. Cognition, memory, convergent and divergent thinking, and evaluation are included under which parameter of intellectual activity according to Guilford's theory ?
- (A) Contents. (B) Operations.  
(C) Units. (D) Products.
20. The theory of multiple intelligence was proposed by :
- (A) J.P. Guil Ford. (B) Louis Thurstone.  
(C) Howard Gardner. (D) Robert Sternberg.

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSY 1C 05 AND PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS I AND II

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer all of the following.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the research method in which extent of relationship between variables are assessed
2. The branch of psychology that studies all basic psychological processes is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the input about the physical world provided by our sensory receptors.
4. According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory sounds of different pitch cause different rates of neural firing.
5. Instances in which perception yields false interpretations of physical reality is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The idea of cognitive map was suggested by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ principle states that a more preferred activity can be used to reinforce a less preferred activity.
8. Kind of rehearsal where meaning of information is analysed and related to existing memory is called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Interference with retention of information already present in memory by new information being entered into memory is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the method that can establish cause and effect relationship between variables.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Turn over**

**Part B**

*Answer all of the following in a sentence or two.*

11. Define Psychology.
12. Case study.
13. Define perception.
14. Shape constancy.
15. Extinction.
16. Negative reinforcer.
17. Latent learning.
18. Flashbulb memory.
19. Repression.
20. Iconic memory.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

**Part C**

*Answer any six of the following in a paragraph.*

21. Describe different types of observation methods with their advantages and disadvantages.
22. The experimental method in Psychological research.
23. Gestalt laws of perceptual organization.
24. Describe various factors affecting attention.
25. Draw and describe the learning curve.
26. Explain different schedules of reinforcement.
27. What are the different types of memory in LTM ?
28. Describe Baddeley's working memory model.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Part D (Essay)**

*Answer any two of the following*

29. What is the science of Psychology ? Describe various perspectives in Psychology.
30. Describe various theories of color vision.
31. Elucidate the principles of classical conditioning.
32. What are the causes of forgetting ? How can we improve memory.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSY 2B 01—BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY—II

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer all ten questions.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

Fill in the Banks :

1. The ability to retrieve and reproduce from memory previously encountered material is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Memories of general knowledge, including facts, rules, concepts, and propositions are referred as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Forgetting that occurs when previously stored material interferes with the ability to remember similar, more recently learned material is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Need hierarchy theory was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A theory of omissions suggesting that emotion provoking events simultaneously produce subjective reactions and physiological arousal is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. — \_\_\_\_\_ is the seat of emotions.
7. The smallest unit of language is called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The last stage of creativity is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ thought process involves generating numerous idea.
10. Choosing between alternatives is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(1)

**Turn**

**Part B**

*Answer all questions in two or three sentences each.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Prototypes.
12. Analogies.
13. Creativity.
14. Encoding.
15. Eye witness testimony.
16. Sensory memory.
17. Encoding specificity principle.
18. Yerke's Dotson law.
19. Incentives.
20. Emotion.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

**Part C**

*Answer any six questions in a paragraph to one page.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. What are concepts ? Examine the different types of concepts.
22. Which are the barriers to effective problem solving ?
23. Explain the different types of material in long term memory.
24. Why do we forget ?
25. Compare Drive theory with incentive theory in motivation.
26. Explain the determinants of achievement behaviour.
27. Which are the primary and secondary emotions ? Explain.
28. How do we express emotions nonverbally ?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Part D**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. What is problem solving ? Explain the steps in problem solving.
30. Explain Atkinson Shiffrin model of memory and compare it with levels of processing view.
31. Evaluate Secondary motives and compare that with biological motives.
32. What are emotions ? Explain James- Lange theory, Cannon Bard theory and Schachter- Singer theory of emotions.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)



**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**

## Psychology

## PSY 2C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS – II

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A (Multiple Choice/Fill in the blanks)***Choose the correct answer.*

1. A pure value lying between  $-1$  and  $+1$  is known as :
  - (a) Mean.
  - (b) Deviation.
  - (c) Coefficient of correlation.
  - (d) Standard deviation.
2. Which of the following is a graphical method of studying correlation between two variables ?
  - (a) Regression.
  - (b) Rank correlation.
  - (c) Histogram.
  - (d) Scatter diagram.
3. Karl Pearson was a :
  - (a) Mathematician.
  - (b) Biologist.
  - (c) Psychologist.
  - (d) Councillor.
4. Which of the following is one of the very scientific techniques for making predictions ?
  - (a) Correlation.
  - (b) Regression.
  - (c)  $t$ -test.
  - (d) Histogram.
5. Two events are said to be \_\_\_\_\_ if the happening of one of them affects the happening of the other :
  - (a) Independent.
  - (b) Continuous.
  - (c) Discrete.
  - (d) Dependent.

## II. Fill in the blanks :

6. If an event cannot occur, when the random experiment is conducted, then that event is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A group of events said to be \_\_\_\_\_ when it includes all possible outcomes of the random experiment under consideration.

**Turn over**

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the formula for obtaining rank correlation coefficient.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a numerical value showing the degree of correlation between two variables.
10. When the value of one variable decreases when the value of other variable increases, the correlation is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B (Short Answer)***Answer all questions.*

11. Uncertain event.
12. Spearman rank correlation.
13. Zero correlation.
14. Negative correlation.
15. Partial correlation.
16. Index section.
17. Regression equation.
18. Multiple correlation.
19. Discrete variables.
20. Probability.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

**Part C (Paragraph Questions)***Answer any six of the following.*

21. Explain partial and multiple correlation.
22. Distinguish between Correlation and Regression.
23. From the following data of values of X and Y, find the regression equation of Y on X :

X	2	3	4	5	6
Y	3	5	4	8	9

24. Find the coefficient of correlation between X and Y :

X	:	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Y		4	5	6	8	9	7	10

25. Distinguish between Positive and Negative correlation.
26. Write notes on scatter diagram.
27. What do you mean by Rank correlation ?
28. Explain the basics of probability.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Part D (Essay Type Questions)**

*Answer any two of the following.*

29. Find Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation between X and Y from the following data giving test scores of 10 candidates in Psychology and Statistics and interpret the result :

Score in Psychology	:	98	70	40	20	85	75	95	80	10	5
Score in Statistics	:	85	65	32	30	80	60	80	70	20	10

30. What is probability ? Explain the difference aspects of Probability.
31. Explain multiple Correlation and Regression.
32. The ranks of 11 students in two sets are given below. Calculate the coefficient of correlation by the method of rank difference :

Test I	80	45	55	58	55	60	45	68	70	45	85
Test II	82	56	50	43	56	62	64	65	70	64	90

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

## SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION

APRIL 2021

Psychology

PSY 2C 01—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY—II

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

(A) Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 1 mark :

Choose the correct answer :

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ is known as little brain.
- (a) Hypothalamus. (b) Cerebellum.  
(c) Thalamus. (d) Cerebrum.
- 2 Recovery state of the Cell is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Polarization. (b) Depolarization.  
(c) Repolarization. (d) Inhibition.
- 3 Neurons that carry signals from receptor to central nervous system is called :
- (a) Afferent. (b) Efferent.  
(c) Projection. (d) Unipolar.
- 4 Astrocyte is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Nerve cell. (b) Muscle cell.  
(c) Neuroglial cell. (d) Blood cell.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ lobe is regarded as the somatosensory cortex.
- (a) Frontal. (b) Parietal.  
(c) Occipital. (d) Temporal.

Fill in the blanks :

- 6 Small neural processes that extends from cell body is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Broca's aphasia is otherwise known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Turn over

- 8 EEG stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ is the removal of part of brain or part of the body by surgical means..
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the inability to identify familiar faces

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

(B) Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 2 marks :

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11 Postsynaptic neuron.      | 12 PET Scan.                 |
| 13 Monosynaptic Reflex.      | 14 Forebrain.                |
| 15 Autonomic nervous system. | 16 Localization of Language. |
| 17 Corpus callosum.          | 18 Slow wave sleep.          |
| 19 Blood brain barrier.      | 20 Sensory neurons.          |

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

(C) Answer any *six* of the following. Each question carries 5 marks :

- 21 Lesioning and electrical stimulation.
- 22 Basal ganglia.
- 23 Functions of association areas.
- 24 Nervous tissue.
- 25 Basic theories of Sleep.
- 26 Non neural cells.
- 27 Concept of dominant hemisphere.
- 28 All or None Law.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

(D) Answer any *two* of the following. Each question carries 10 marks :

- 29 Explain the functions of the cerebral cortex
- 30 Write an essay on the central nervous system.
- 31 What are Reflexes ? Explain different types of reflexes and their functions.
- 32 Write an essay on the physiology of sleep

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021****Psychology****PSY 1C 05 AND PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS I AND II****(2014 Admissions)****(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.

## PSY 1C 05 AND PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS I AND II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Classical conditioning was propounded by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Skinner. (B) Pavlov.  
(C) Bruner. (D) Vygotsky.
2. The method in psychology in which large amount of data are generated from large number of respondents quickly and inexpensively.  
(A) Survey. (B) Case study.  
(C) Experimental. (D) Sociometry.
3. The movement of psychology that deals with the study of human behaviour in terms of environmental stimuli and observational responses.  
(A) Functionalism. (B) Behaviourism.  
(C) Structuralism. (D) Psychoanalysis.
4. The method of inquiry in which one variable is manipulated to study its effect on another variable is \_\_\_\_\_ research.  
(A) Correlational. (B) Survey.  
(C) Experimental. (D) None of the above.
5. The system that forms the communication network and coordinate the functions of all other systems in a human body.  
(A) Limbic system. (B) Endocrine system.  
(C) Nervous system. (D) None of the above.
6. The type of attention in which an individual diverts attention towards a particular activity deliberately.  
(A) Voluntary. (B) Involuntary.  
(C) Non-voluntary. (D) None of the above.

7. An internal drive or urge that compels an individual to act in a particular way.
- (A) Maturation. (B) Learning.  
(C) Motivation. (D) Modelling.
8. Which among the following is NOT a 'grouping strategy' used in organization of visual perception ?
- (A) Similarity. (B) Proximity.  
(C) Constancy. (D) Continuity.
9. The psychologist who held the belief that human behaviours are motivated by unconscious instincts and urges.
- (A) Piaget. (B) Frued.  
(C) Bruner. (D) Skinner.
10. Who proposed the concept of 'Latent learning' ?
- (A) Skinner. (B) Bruner.  
(C) Tolman. (D) Thorndike.
11. Which among the following is NOT included in Gestalt Laws of Learning ?
- (A) Law of Readiness. (B) Law of Similarity.  
(C) Law of Closure. (D) Law of continuity.
12. The process of cognitive development in which the learner incorporates new information in to the already existing cognitive structure.
- (A) Accommodation. (B) Equilibration.  
(C) Assimilation. (D) None of the above.
13. According to Vygotsky, the difference between actual development and potential development is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) ZPD. (B) Scaffolding.  
(C) Shaping. (D) Modelling.



14. Which among the following is NOT included in Bandura's modelling ?
- (A) Attention. (B) Retention.  
(C) Reproduction. (D) Symbolism.
15. The memory that holds things that are learned without understanding its meaning :
- (A) Immediate. (B) Rote.  
(C) Associative. (D) Permanent.
16. Iconic and echoic memories are types of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (A) STM. (B) LTM.  
(C) Sensory memory. (D) Semantic memory.
17. Which among the following are causes of forgetting ?
- (A) Laps of time. (B) Inadequate impression.  
(C) Repression. (D) All the above.
18. A method of solving problems in which possible solutions are tried until one succeeds.
- (A) Insight. (B) Trial and Error.  
(C) Judgement. (D) Decision Making.
19. The smallest meaningful element of a spoken language is :
- (A) Phoneme. (B) Morphine.  
(C) Syllable. (D) Word.
20. You feel frightened when you see a dog because you notice that your hands are shivering. Which theory of emotion suggests this ?
- (A) Cannon-Bard. (B) James-Lange.  
(C) Piaget's Theory. (D) Marlow's Theory.

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSY 1C 05 AND PSY 2C 05—PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS I AND II

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries ½ mark.*

I. Choose the correct answer :

- 1 ——— is the sensory memory that registers specific auditory information (sounds).
- (a) Iconic memory. (b) Semantic memory.  
(c) Echoic memory. (d) None of the above.
- 2 ——— is the tendency to perceive an object as being the same size regardless of whether it is close or far away.
- (a) Size constancy. (b) Shape constancy.  
(c) Colour constancy. (d) None of the above.
- 3 ——— is regarded as the cognitive process resulting in the selection of a belief or a course of action among several alternative possibilities ———.
- (a) Problem solving. (b) Decision making.  
(c) Creative thinking. (d) None of the above.
- 4 Founder of Analytical Psychology is ———.
- (a) Freud. (b) Carl Rogers.  
(c) Carl Jung. (d) Cattell.
- 5 ——— is a type of sensory memory that lasts just milliseconds before fading.
- (a) Iconic memory. (b) Echoic memory.  
(c) Semantic memory. (d) None of the above.

Turn over

6. TAT is a \_\_\_\_\_ type of test

(a) Projective test.

(b) Semi projective test.

(c) Verbal test.

(d) None of the above.

II. Fill in the blanks :

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is false perception.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the readiness to perceive.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the ability to identify and manage one's own emotions, as well as the emotions of others.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ proposed hierarchy of motives.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ opened the world's first Psychology lab in 1879 at the University of Leipzig.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of reasoning from one or more statements (premises) to reach a logically certain conclusion.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

### Part B

*Answer any ten questions.*

*Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Operant conditioning.

14. Latent learning.

15. Retrograde amnesia.

16. Illusion.

17. Figure ground perception.

18. Functionalism.

19. Instinct.

20. Power motive.

21. Opponent process theory of emotion.

22. Mental retardation.

23. Collective unconscious.
24. Extraversion.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any six questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

25. Explain Trichromatic Theory of colour vision and compare that with opponent process theory.
26. What are neurons ? What are their functions ?
27. Explain the Classical conditioning Experiment by Pavlov.
28. Differentiate episodic from procedural memory.
29. Which are the stages of creativity ?
30. Explain Hierarchy of motives.
31. How does James - Lang theory differ from Cannon-Bard theory ?
32. Explain the determinants of personality.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

### Part D

*Answer any two questions.  
Each question carries 12 marks.*

33. How does Classical conditioning differ from Operant Conditioning ? Explain.
34. Define Psychology and Explain the different ways through which psychology is studied.
35. Examine the strategies we use to solve problems.
36. Examine the theories of emotion.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Psychology

PSY 2B 01—BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY—II

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer all the questions.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Which of the following physiological measures was NOT a measure used in polygraph ?
  - (a) Muscle tension.
  - (b) Palm conductance.
  - (c) Heart rate.
  - (d) Breathing rate.
2. A person who is high in achievement motivation should prefer tasks that are :
  - (a) Very easy.
  - (b) Intermediate in difficulty.
  - (c) Very difficult.
  - (d) Either very easy or very difficult.
3. Creativity is thought to be related to :
  - (a) Fluid intelligence.
  - (b) Crystallized intelligence.
  - (c) Convergent thinking.
  - (d) Divergent thinking.
4. The position that thought patterns are influenced by language is called :
  - (a) Cultural dependency.
  - (b) Linguistic determinism.
  - (c) Cognitive bias.
  - (d) Socio linguistic genesis.
5. The most widely used Multitrait personality test :
  - (a) MMPI.
  - (b) CPI.
  - (c) EPQ-R.
  - (d) 16PF.

**Turn over**

Fill in the blanks :

6. The tendency for people to be limited in their solutions by conventional uses of objects is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The phenomenon of suddenly solving a problem after setting it aside for a while is called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Stern's \_\_\_\_\_ is calculated by multiplying the ratio of MA to CA by 100.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ motivation is that produced by events in the environment.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ circuit of the limbic system is accepted as one of the keys to the control of emotion.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

### Part B

*Answer all the questions.  
Each question carries 2 marks.*

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 11. Shaping.            | 12. Self-actualization.    |
| 13. Defense mechanisms. | 14. Autistic thinking.     |
| 15. Instincts.          | 16. Motivation cycle.      |
| 17. Gamblers fallacy.   | 18. Motivational conflict. |
| 19. Yerks-Dodson Law.   | 20. Relaxation response.   |

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any six questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. Ego Defence mechanisms.
22. Contrast Convergent and divergent thinking.
23. Structure of language.
24. Motivation of hunger and eating.
25. Barriers to effective problem solving.
26. Steps of problem solving.

27. Hierarch of needs.
28. Assessment of emotion.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Part D**

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

29. Write in detail the steps in problem solving and the strategies available and the barriers to effective problem solving.
30. What is motivation and explain the Cognitive theories of Motivation ?
31. Early approaches to personality.
32. What is Emotion ? Describe the elements of emotional experience and its physiological correlates.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)