

M.Sc. (Clinical Psychology)- 1st Semester Examination- December-2017
Subject/Paper: History of Psychology
Paper Code: 12050105

Maximum Marks: 60

Time: 03:00 hour

Instruction:

- **Question paper has two parts, Part A and Part B.**
- **All questions/ Sub questions of Part A and B are compulsory to answer.**
- **Part –A has 30 questions in all. Marks are indicated against its part name.**
- **Part B has 6 questions in all. Marks are indicated against each question.**

Part- A

(1x30=30)

Single response questions

1. Fechner extended the Weber's law to develop scale for measuring
 - A. Threshold
 - B. Increase in stimulation
 - C. Sense experiences
 - D. None of the above
2. The theory which emphasize the place on the basilar membrane where a particular frequency produces its maximum effect is known as
 - A. Frequency theory
 - B. Sound theory
 - C. Place theory
 - D. Value theory
3. Principle of perceptual organization is given by
 - A. Structuralism
 - B. Behaviorism
 - C. Functionalism
 - D. Gestalt School
4. Running a movie is possible because of
 - A. Real motion
 - B. Stroboscopic motion
 - C. Auto-kinetic motion
 - D. Electrical motion
5. Psychosexual stages of personality development is given by
 - A. Freud
 - B. Skinner
 - C. Maslow
 - D. William James

True/ False questions

- 6 Harvey Carr was related with Gestalt school of psychology
 A. True
 B. False
- 7 Titchner established structuralism as formal system of psychology
 A. True
 B. False
- 8 Concept of Fully functioning person is given by Rogers
 A. True
 B. False
- 9 Operant learning principle is given by Pavlov
 A. True
 B. False
- 10 Theory of evolution is given by Darwin
 A. True
 B. False

4x4 Matching type

- 11 Match following

Thinker	School
a) Wundt	i. Structuralism
b) Skinner	ii. Behaviorism
c) Kohler	iii. Gestalt
d) Freud	iv. Psychoanalysis

Answer: a b c d

A.	i	ii	iii	iv
B.	ii	iv	iii	I
C.	ii	i	iv	iii
D.	i	iii	iv	ii

- 12 Match following

Theory	Concept
a) Operant conditioning	i. Hierarchy of need
b) Insight learning theory	ii. Place of basilar member activation
c) Harp theory	iii. Cognitive mapping
d) Self-actualization theory	iv. Reinforcement

Answer: a b c d

A.	i	ii	iii	iv
B.	ii	iv	iii	I
C.	iv	iii	ii	i
D.	i	iii	iv	ii

13 Match following

Concept	School
a) Self	i. Humanistic
b) Stimulus discrimination	ii. Behaviorism
c) Apparent motion	iii. Gestalt
d) Libido	iv. Psychoanalysis

Answer:

	a	b	c	d
A.	i	ii	iii	iv
B.	ii	iv	iii	I
C.	ii	i	iv	iii
D.	i	iii	iv	ii

14 Match following

Theory	Concept
a) Principle of perceptual organization	i. Different types of Cons for color vision
b) Psycho-sexual stages of development	ii. Latency
c) Young-Helmholtz theory	iii. Law of proximity
d) Self-Theory	iv. Ideal self

Answer:

	a	b	c	d
A.	i	ii	iii	iv
B.	ii	iv	iii	I
C.	iii	ii	i	iv
D.	i	iii	iv	ii

15 Match following

Thinker <i>Freud, Neuberger</i>	School <i>Freud, Neuberger</i>
a) Types of Ego according to Freud are	i. two
b) Structure of mind has following types	ii. three
c) Principle of perceptual organization are	iii. Four
d) Psychosexual stages of development are	iv. Five

- Answer: a b c d
A. iv iii ii i
B. ii iv iii I
C. ✓ i ii iii iv
D. i iii iv ii

Sequencing 5 events

- 16 Give correct sequence of dynamics of personality in ascending order for understanding moral values
a. Ego
b. Id
c. Super-ego

Answer:

- A. a,b,c
B. c,a,b
C. b,a,c
D. a,d,c,

- 17 Give sequence to the religion according to their origin period
a. Hinduism
b. Christianity
c. Judaism

Answer:

- A. a,b,c
B. c,a,b
C. b,a,c
D. a,c,b

- 18 Give correct sequence of contributors of functionalism according to time period
a. William James
b. Angell
c. Harvey Carr

Answer:

- A. a,b,c
B. c,a,b
C. b,a,c
D. a,c,b

- 19 Give sequence of the Psychosexual stages of development according to their age in ascending order

- a. Anal

- b. Phallic
- c. Oral
- d. Latency

Answer:

- A. d,c,b,a
- B. b,a,d,c
- C. c,a,b,d
- ~~D. c,a,b,d~~

~~D. c,a,b,d~~

d,a,b,c

Handwritten =

- 20 Give proper sequence to the following school according to their establishment
- a. Functionalism
 - b. Structuralism
 - c. Humanistic
 - d. Psychoanalysis

Answer:

- A. d,c,b,a
- B. c,b,a,d
- C. b,a,d,c
- D. c,a,b,d

- 21 Fechner has given methods of Limits in psycho-physics.
- A. True
 - B. False
- 22 Programmed learning principle has given by this thinker
- A. Rogers
 - B. Angell
 - C. Freud
 - D. Skinner
- 23 Which one is not a method of study in psychology
- A. Observation
 - B. Introspection
 - C. EEG
 - D. Experimentation
- 24 'Psychology should study only observable behaviour' this view is given by following school of psychology.
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Psychoanalysis
 - C. Gestalt
 - D. Behaviorism
- 25 Theory of hearing is given by Helmholtz
- A. True
 - B. False

Multiple Response questions

- 26 Which thinker is not related to Behavior school of psychology
A. Watson
B. Skinner
C. Pavlov
D. Darwin
- 27 Which one is not among the hierarchy of need
A. Esteem
B. Self-actualization
C. Achievement
D. Belongingness
- 28 Which one is not a concept given by Gestalt school of psychology
A. Perceptual constancy
B. Set
C. Figure-ground law
D. Ideal self
- 29 Which one not an ego-defense mechanism
A. Ego
B. Repression
C. Sublimation
D. Projection
- 30 Which one is not a physiological technique of assessing brain functions
A. Lesion
B. Ink-Blot Test
C. MRI
D. Brain stimulation

Part -B

(30 Marks)

Question 1.- Write a detail note about Behaviorism school of Psychology. (10)

Question 2.- Short Answer Type (1x4)

a.	Tints of Structuralism	1
b.	Structure of mind	1
c.	Fechner contribution in Psychophysics	1
d.	Lesion technique	1

Question 3.-	Concept/ Definition	(1x4)
a.	Stroboscope Motion	1
b.	Stimulus threshold	1
c.	Perceptual constancy	1
d.	Super ego	1
Question 4.-	Differentiation	(1x4)
a.	Structuralism and functionalism	1
b.	Introspection and observation method	1
c.	Interval and ratio schedule	1
d.	Empiricism and associationism	1
Question 5.-	Answer following questions based on paragraph.	(1x4)
	Rogers' theory of personality developed from his experiences with the specific therapeutic methods for helping troubled individuals. His 'Nondirective', or 'Client-centered therapy' assumes that each person has the motivation and the ability to change; the therapist task is simply to facilitate progress toward this change. In psychoanalysis therapy the therapist analyses the patient's history to arrive at the problem. The assumption of nondirective therapy is that, we are the best expert of ourselves. The patient, not the therapist, knows the factor that shapes his personality and the best procedure for modifying them. The therapists role is to act as a sounding board while the patient explore and analyses problem.	
a.	What is Rogers' approach?	1
b.	Assumption of Client centered therapy?	1
c.	Major source of information in psychoanalysis	1
d.	What is therapist role in Client-centered therapy	1
Question 6.-	Interpretation-situation	(1x4)
	Heritability is a technical term referring to the proportion of the variation of a trait within a population that is attributable to genetic differences between individuals in that population. It is possible to estimate heritability by measuring such trait. Carrying out the appropriate calculations of correlations of intelligence reveals estimate of the heritability is .74, and about three fourth of the total variance of IQ scores is associated with genetic factors and one fourth with environmental factors plus error of measurement.	
a.	Define heritability.	1
b.	What is estimate of heritability for intelligence?	1
c.	What are the causes of variance in IQ score?	1
d.	How we can measure genetic basis of behaviour?	1

Choose the code of correct sequence of the following:-

Q. 11. In Oliver Selfridge's Pandemonium Model, there are four kinds of demons. Arrange them in correct sequence:- (1)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Feature demons | 2. Image demons | | |
| 3. Cognitive demons | 4. Decision demons | | |
| a) 4 1 3 2 | b) 2 1 3 4 | c) 4 3 1 2 | d) 1 2 3 4 |

Q. 12. What is the correct sequence of executive functioning:- (1)

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Planning | 2. Implementing strategies | | |
| 3. Use working memory to process information | 4. Making decisions | | |
| 5. Inhibiting inappropriate behaviours | | | |
| a) 5 1 3 2 4 | b) 1 4 2 5 3 | c) 1 5 3 2 4 | d) 5 3 1 2 4 |

Q. 13. What is the correct sequence of memory storage:- (1)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Long term memory | 2. Information | | |
| 3. Short term memory | 4. Sensory memory | | |
| a) 4 1 3 2 | b) 4 3 1 2 | c) 2 4 3 1 | d) 1 2 3 4 |

Q. 14. What is the correct sequence for filter theory:- (1)

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. Stimulus | 2. Later processing | 3. Early processing | 4. Filter |
| a) 1 4 3 2 | b) 1 3 2 4 | c) 3 1 2 4 | d) 1 3 4 2 |

Q. 15. Choose the code of correct sequence for perception:- (1)

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Stimulation | 2. Interpretation-evaluation | | |
| 3. Memory | 4. Organization | | |
| 5. Recall | | | |
| a) 4 1 3 2 5 | b) 2 4 5 3 1 | c) 4 3 1 2 5 | d) 1 4 2 3 5 |

Which of the following represent the correct answer in each of the following?:-

Q. 16. Choose correct example of cognitive illusions in decision making:- (1)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| I. Availability Heuristic. | II. Hindsight bias. | III. Overconfidence. | IV. Incubation |
| a) I & III | b) I, II & III | c) II, II & IV | d) I & II |

Q. 17. Short-term memory holds information for:- (1)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| I. One minute | II. 30 Seconds or less | III. More than 1 minute | |
| IV. Between 50 and 60 seconds | | | |
| a) I and II | b) I, II and III | c) Only II | d) I, II and IV |

Q. 18. Choose correct phases of decision making:- (1)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| I. Setting goals | II. Gathering information | III. Structuring the decision | |
| IV. Finding results | | | |
| a) I and II | b) I, II and III | c) I, III and IV | d) I, II and IV |

Q. 19. The structure of language includes:- (1)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| I. Phonology | II Syntax | III. Translation | IV. Transduction |
| a) I, II, III | b) I, III, and IV | c) I, II and IV | d) I and II |

Q. 20. Identify right methods of problem solving:- (1)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| I. Generate-and-test | II. Means-Ends analysis | | |
| III. Working backward | IV. Backtracking | | |
| a) I and II | b) I, II and III | c) I, II, III and IV | d) I, III and IV |

Q. 21. Match List-I and List- II, find the correct code for the following:- (1)

List-I

1. Memory
2. Procedural memory
3. Working memory
4. Retrieval

List-II

- a) The mental process that enable us to acquire, retain, and use information over time
- b) The process of accessing stored information.
- c) Memory that includes different skills, operations, and actions
- d) The part of short-term memory which is concerned

Codes:-

	I	II	III	IV
A.	a	c	d	b
B.	c	a	b	d
C.	c	d	b	a
D.	b	c	d	a

Q. 22. Match List-I and List- II, find the correct code for the following.

(1)

List-I	List-II
1. Sensory memory	a) Unattended information presented very quickly is stored only briefly.
2. Semantic memory	b) Holds information that has entered your general knowledge base.
3. Retrieval cues	c) Holds memories of specific events in which you yourself somehow participated.
4. Episodic memory	d) Helping information to be brought back to mind when it cannot be recalled spontaneously.

Codes:-

	I	II	III	IV
A.	b	c	d	a
B.	c	a	b	d
C.	a	b	d	c
D.	c	d	b	a

Q. 23. Match List-I and List- II, find the correct code for the following.

(1)

List-I	List-II
1. Setting goal	a) An evaluation of the entire process.
2. Structuring the decision	b) The decision maker takes stock of his or her plans for the future.
3. Make a final choice	c) The main decision or deciding which information is more relevant or reliable.
4. Evaluating	d) A way of organizing all their information.

Codes:-

	I	II	III	IV
A.	a	b	c	d
B.	b	c	d	a
C.	c	a	b	d
D.	b	d	c	a

Q. 24. Match List-I and List- II, find the correct code for the following.

(1)

List-I	List-II
1. Luchin	a) Édouard Lucas
2. Tower of Hanoi	b) Dunker
3. General Problem Solver (GPS)	c) Newell and Simon
4. Tumor problem	d) Water jar problem

Codes:-

	I	II	III	IV
A.	a	b	c	d
B.	d	a	c	b
C.	c	a	b	d
D.	c	d	a	b

Q. 25. Match List-I and List- II, find the correct code for the following:-

(1)

List-I	List-II
1. Cognitive illusions	a) The systematic biases and errors in human decision making.
2. Cognitive overload	b) Breakdown of cognitive processing that occurs when the available information exceeds processing capacity
3. Formal reasoning	c) Use of implicit premises, multiple solutions,

4. Everyday reasoning

personal relevance, and possible emotional involvement.

d) It includes tasks in which all the premises are supplied and the problems are self-contained

Codes:-

	I	II	III	IV
A.	a	b	d	c
B.	b	c	d	a
C.	c	d	a	b
D.	c	d	b	a

Given below are the five assertions and their reasons, either, or, both may be right or wrong. For each pair four options are given. Choose the correct one.

Q. 26. Assertion(A): While solving a problem, people generally select the optimal solution. (1)

Reason(R) : A number of solutions are identified to choose from.

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A) above.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct reason of (A) above.
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Q. 27. Assertion (A): In general, inductive reasoning deals with probable truth, not guaranteed truth. (1)

Reason(R) : Inductive reasoning has begun with true premises and followed acceptable principles.

Codes

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A) above.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct reason of (A) above.
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Q. 28. Assertion (A): In everyday reasoning some premises are explicit and some are supplied. (1)

Reason(R) : Typically there are several possible answers, which vary in quality.

Codes:-

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A) above.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct reason of (A) above.
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Q. 29. Assertion (A): Form perception is the segregation of the whole display into object. (1)

Reason(R) : The background is an immaterial.

Codes

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A) above.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct reason of (A) above.
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Q. 30. Assertion (A): Detection and recognition are used at the beginning of information processing. (1)

Reason(R) : Information is not transformed at this stage.

Codes

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A) above.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct reason of (A) above.
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

PART-B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

Q.1. Define cognitive psychology and describe different schools of experimental psychology that influence the study of Cognitive Psychology. (3+7=10)

Q.2. Write short note on Long term Memory. (4)

Q.3. Define Cognitive process. (4)

Q.4. Differentiate between Explicit and Implicit memory. (4)

Q.5. Read the situation and answer: (4)

A small country was ruled from a strong fortress by a dictator. The fortress was situated in the middle of the country, surrounded by farms and villages. Many roads led to the fortress through the countryside. A rebel general vowed to capture the fortress. The general knew that an attack by his entire army would capture the fortress. He gathered his army at the head of one of the roads, ready to launch a full-scale direct attack. However, the general then learned that the dictator had planted mines on each of the roads. The mines were set so that small bodies of men could pass over them safely, since the dictator needed to move his troops and workers to and from the fortress. However, any large force would detonate the mines. Not only would this blow up the road, but it would also destroy many neighboring villages. It therefore seemed impossible to capture the fortress?

- (i) To which area of psychology the above paragraph belong?
- (ii) What is the key task before the General ?
- (iii) What are the impediments the General is facing in completing the task?
- (iv) Can you suggest a mean to overcome the key issue?

Q.6. Read the following instances and interpret: (2x2=4)

- (i) Suppose AIIMS Delhi started a four years 200 crore project to help students stay away from cigarettes, liquor, and other drugs. In the third years, evidence begins to accumulate that the program is not working. Indian government proposes to stop funding to the program before the scheduled date. Howls of protest go up from some individuals, who claim that to stop a program after a large expenditure of funds has been spent would be a waste. Why these persons are making hue and crying?
- (ii) Researchers studying artificial intelligence have found it extremely difficult to build computer systems that can understand language (spoken or written) as easily as a 4-year-old child can. Parents of toddlers can attest that although language acquisition is rapid, a person takes several years to become proficient. Many high school and college students come to appreciate fully the complexities of language only when they try to master a second one. Why do we take so long to learn computer language than English or Hindi?

Match list I and list –II and choose the correct code for each of the following:-

Q. 11. List I (Designs)

- I Longitudinal Design
- II Cross-sectional Design
- III Sequential Design
- IV Correlational Design

- a) I-D, II-C, III- B, IV- A
- c) I-B, II-D, III-A, IV-C

List II (Limitations)

- A. Cohort Effect
- B. Doesn't explain cause and effect
- C. Complexity of design
- D. Sample mortality

- b) I-D, II-A, III- C , IV-B
- d) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B

(1)

Q. 12. List I (Ethics)

- I Debriefing
- II Informed Consent
- III Non- maleficience
- IV Privacy

- a) I-D, II-C, III-B , IV-A
- c) I-B, II-D, III-A, IV-C

List II (Characteristics)

- A. Ensuring physical, psychological and material well-being
- B. Post research session ensuring well-being of subject
- C. Confidentiality and non-disclosure of personal information
- D. Voluntary participation

- b) I-A, II-C, III-D , IV-B
- d) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B

(1)

Q. 13. List I (Ethics)

- I Area
- II Dense
- III Accidental
- IV Judgemental

- a) I-D, II-C, III-B , IV-A
- c) I-D, II-B, III-C, IV-A

List II (Characteristics)

- A. Convenience
- B. Case specificity
- C. More than half the population
- D. Geographical or anthropological studie

- b) I-A, II-C, III-D , IV-B
- d) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV- B

(1)

Q. 14. List I (Ethics)

- I Mean
- II T-ratio
- III ANOVA
- IV Pearson r

- a) I-D, II-C, III-B , IV-A
- c) I-D, II-B, III-C, IV-A

List II (Characteristics)

- A Relationship of variables
- B Interaction Effects
- C Group Differences
- D Average

- b) I-A, II-C, III-D , IV-B
- d) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV- D

(1)

Q. 15. I X O

- II O1 X O2
- III O1 O2 O3 X O4 O5 O6
- IV R X O1
- R O2

- a) I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C
- c) I-D, II-B, III-C, IV-A

- A One group Pretest- post test Design
- B Time Series Design
- C Post test only equivalent group design
- D One shot case study

- b) I-A, II-C, III-D, IV-B
- d) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D

(1)

Read the following statement with tagged characteristics. Choose the correct combination of relevant characteristics.

Q. 16. Put the following steps of Between Group Design in order:-

- i) Assignment of subjects to different Experimental Conditions

(1)

- ii) Random selection of sample iii) Selection of Matching variable
 iv) Matching in terms of mean, sd or pairs v) Testing of subjects on matching variable
- a) II, V, IV, III, I b) II, III, V, IV, I c) II, V, IV, I, III d) III, IV, V, I, II

Q. 17. Put the following Ethics in order:

- i) Privacy and Confidentiality in data collection iii) Debriefing
 ii) Informed Consent v) Knowledge of Preamble of APA
 iv) Non Plagiarist Report writing
- (1)
- a) V, II, IV, III, I b) II, III, V, IV, I c) V, II, I, III, IV d) III, IV, V, I, II

Q. 18. Put the following Steps of Research in order

- i) Report writing ii) Selection of variables (1)
 iii) Data Collection iv) Hypothesis v) Analysis of Data
- a) II, IV, III, V, I b) II, III, V, IV, I c) V, II, I, III, IV d) III, IV, V, I, II

Q. 19. Put the following content of Report Writing in order

- i) Limitations and suggestions ii) Results iii) Abstract (1)
 iv) Objectives v) References
- a) V, II, IV, III, I b) II, III, V, IV, I c) V, II, I, III, IV d) III, IV, II, I, V

Q. 20. Put the following in order

- i) Sample extraction ii) Identification of Population (1)
 iii) Identification of Sample size iv) Devising the Sampling technique
- V) Sampling Error
- a) V, II, IV, III, I b) II, III, IV, I, V c) V, II, I, III, IV d) III, IV, V, I, II

There are five four choice answers given below choose the most appropriate answer given below:-

Q. 21. Following are types of Non- probability Sampling:- (1)

I Stratified II Judgemental
 III Accidental IV Dense

- a) I, II & III b) II, III & IV c) I only d) III & IV

Q. 22. _____ are types of Qualitative Variables:- (1)

- I Age II Religion III Preferences IV Opinions
- a) II, III & IV b) II & III c) I, II & III d) III only

Q. 23. Which of the following are form of harm that might be suffered by research participants:- (1)

- I Impaired development II Stress
 III Physical Injury IV Anxiety
- a) I, II, III & IV b) II & III c) II, III & IV d) I & III.

Q. 24. Following are components of Research report:- (1)

- I Results II Hypothesis III Abstract
 IV Review of Literature
- a) III & IV b) I, II & III c) I, II, III & IV d) I, II & III

Q. 25. Following are the limitations of Factorial Design:-
I Interaction effects II Complexity III Time consuming
IV Overlapping of conditions

- a) III & IV b) I, II & III c) I, II, III & IV d) I only

Read the following assertions and the reasons and choose the correct alternative

Q. 26. Assertion : **Factorial design is deemed complex by many researchers.**

Reason: **Factorial designs involve studying of variables in all possible combinations**

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q. 27. Assertion : **Proportionate stratified probability sampling does not yield a representative sample..**

Reason: **All sub sections of population are adequately and proportionately represented in the sample.**

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

(1)

Q. 28. Assertion: **Researches conducted in real life situations are high on external validity.**

Reason: **Such researches are low on artificiality and high on generalisation.**

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

(1)

Q. 29. Assertion: **Hypothesis is a tentative solution to a research problem.**

Reason: **It is mandatory to accept a hypothesis once formulated.**

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

(1)

Q. 30. Assertion: **There is increased use of internet and software in psychological research.**

Reason: **Optimum use of technology depends on its availability and skill of the user.**

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

(1)

PART-B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

Q. 1. Define Research. Elucidate in detail the stages of psychological research.

(10)

Q. 2. Answer briefly the following (not more than 50 words):

- a) Types of Hypothesis
b) Techniques for Variable control
c) Assumptions of Probability sampling
d) Use of Software in research

(1X4=4)

M.SC. (CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY) - 1ST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS; DECEMBER-2017
(SUBJECT: BIOPSYCHOLOGY; PAPER CODE – 12050108)

Time: 03:00 Hrs.

Max Mark: 60

Instructions:

1. Write your Roll No. on the Question Paper.
2. Candidate should ensure that they have been provided with the correct question paper. Complaints in this regards, If any, should be made within 15 minutes of the commencement of the exam. No complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
3. Each Part is Compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
4. Draw the diagram wherever required.

PART-A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS)

ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS:-**Choose the most appropriate alternative of the following:**

- Q. 1. Select the odd one:- (1)
 a) Acetylcholine b) Dopamine c) Epinephrine d) Norepinephrine
- Q. 2. Which is a motor nerve?:- (1)
 a) Olfactory nerve b) Abducens
 c) Vestibulocochlear nerve d) Optic nerve
- Q. 3. Which of the following projects to the cerebral cortex?:- (1)
 a) Cerebellum b) Mid brain c) Thalamus d) Hypothalamus
- Q. 4. Releasing factors (hormones) are secreted by:- (1)
 a) Anterior pituitary b) Posterior pituitary
 c) Thyroid d) Hypothalamus
- Q. 5. Which of the following lobe contains somato- sensory cortex?:- (1)
 a) Frontal b) Occipital c) Parietal d) Temporal
- Which of the following statements are true or false?**
- Q. 6. Reticular formation is responsible for our long term memory:- (1)
 a) True b) False
- Q. 7. Myelinated neurons conduct the impulse fast:- (1)
 a) True b) False
- Q. 8. Somatic membrane does not conduct:- (1)
 a) True b) False
- Q. 9. Luteneizing hormone is a female hormone:- (1)
 a) False b) True
- Q. 10. Inferior temporal cortex helps in object recognition:- (1)
 a) False b) True

Choose the code of correct sequence given below:-

- Q. 11. Arrange the cranial nerves from lower to higher in number:- (1)
 I. Vestibulocochlear II. Accessory
 III. Glassopharyngea IV. Abducens
 V. Hypoglossal
 a) IV – II – I – III – V b) IV – I – III – II – V c) I – II – III – IV – V d) V – I – III – II – IV

Q. 12. Arrange the following as backward route of motor information:-

- I. Efferent axon
 II. Ventral horn of the spinal cord
 III. Ventral root of the spinal nerve
 IV. Neuromuscular junction
 V. Primary motor area

a) IV - II - I - III - V b) IV - I - III - II - V c) I - II - III - IV - V d) V - I - III - II - IV

Q. 13. Arrange the states of being after active waking in the human beings:- (1)

- I. Drowsy
 II. Emergent sleep
 III. Slow wave sleep
 IV. Paradoxical sleep
 V. Quiet waking

a) IV - II - I - III - V b) IV - I - III - II - V c) I - II - III - IV - V d) V - I - III - II - IV

Q. 14. Arrange the sequence of events in female estrus/menstrual cycle:- (1)

- I. Growth of ovarian follicle
 II. Ovulation
 III. Growth of lining of the uterus
 IV. Corpus luteum
 V. Release of gonadotrophins

a) IV - II - I - III - V b) IV - I - III - II - V c) I - II - III - IV - V d) V - I - III - II - IV

Q. 15. Arrange the events in a neuron following stimulation:- (1)

- I. Absolute refractory period
 II. Sodium influx
 III. Potassium efflux
 IV. Threshold of excitation
 V. Subthreshold excitability

a) IV - II - I - III - V b) IV - I - III - II - V c) I - II - III - IV - V d) V - I - III - II - IV

Q. 16. Match List-I and List- II, find the correct code for each of the following:- (1)

List-I(Sensory process)

1. Vision
 2. Kinaesthesia
 3. Audition
 4. Gestation

List-II(Receptors)

- a) Hair cells
 b) Taste buds
 c) Rods
 d) Golgi tendon organ

a) 1 - a, 2 - b 3 - c, 4 - d

b) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a

c) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c

d) 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b

Q. 17. Match List-I and List- II, find the correct code for each of the following. (1)

List-I(Recording technique)

1. EMG
 2. GSR
 3. EEG
 4. EOG

List-II(Body part)

- a) Scalp
 b) Muscle
 c) Eyes
 d) Skin

a) 1 - a, 2 - b 3 - c, 4 - d

b) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a

c) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c

d) 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b

Q. 18. Match List-I and List- II, find the correct code for each of the following. (1)

List-I(Stages of sleep)

1. Stage 2
 2. Stage 3
 3. Stage 4
 4. REM

List-II(EEG activity)

- a) Beta activity
 b) K- complex
 c) Less than half delta activity
 d) Delta activity

a) 1 - a, 2 - b 3 - c, 4 - d

b) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a

c) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c

d) 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b

Q. 19. Match List-I and List- II, find the correct code for each of the following. (1)

List-I(Electric potential)

1. Spike potential
 2. Rest potential
 3. Inhibitory post synaptic potential
 4. Positive after potential

List-II(Polarization state)

- a) Completely depolarized
 b) Polarized
 c) Hyperpolarized
 d) Hypopolarized

a) 1 - a, 2 - b 3 - c, 4 - d

b) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a

c) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c

d) 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b

Q. 20. Match List-I and List- II, find the correct code for each of the following. (1)

- | List-I(Parts of Brain) | List-II(Function) |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Cerebellum | a) Cognitive processing |
| 2. Thalamus | b) Rapid skilled movements |
| 3. Hypothalamus | c) Projection of information |
| 4. Cerebral cortex | d) Regulation of ANS |
- a) 1 - a, 2 - b, 3 - c, 4 - d
b) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a
c) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c
d) 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b

Read the following statement with five tagged characteristics. Choose the correct combination of relevant characteristics:-

Q. 21. What we eat is converted to following energy molecules?:- (1)

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| I. Glucagon | II. Glycogen | III. Insulin | IV. Glycerol | V. Fatty acids |
| a) I, II, and III | b) II, III, and IV | c) III, IV and V | d) II, IV and V | |

Q. 22. Which of the following deal with vision?:- (1)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| I. Lateral geniculate body | II. Superior colliculus | | |
| III. Inferior colliculus | IV. Medial geniculate body | | |
| V. Primary visual cortex | | | |
| a) I,II,and III | b) II, III,and IV | c) I, II,and V | d) II, IV,and V |

Q. 23. These are catecholamines:- (1)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| I. Epinephrine | II. Serotonin | | |
| III. Dopamine | IV. Acetylcholine | | |
| V. Norepinephrine | | | |
| a) I,II,and III | b) II, III,and IV | c) I, III,and V | d) II, IV,and V |

Q. 24. Of the following three belong to tegmentum:- (1)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| I. Red nucleus | II. Substantia nigra | | |
| III. Superior colliculi | IV. Reticular formation | | |
| V. Massa intermedia | | | |
| a) I,II,and IV | b) II, III,and IV | c) I, III,and V | d) I, IV,and |

Q. 25. Primary somatosensory cortex receives --- sensory information:- (1)

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| I. Olfaction | II. Taste | III. Audition | IV. Tempertaure | V. Pressure |
| a) I, II, and III | b) II, III, and V | c) I, III, and V | d) II, IV, and V | |

Given below are the five assertions and their reasons, either, or, both may be right or wrong. For each pair four options are given. Choose the correct one.

Q. 26. Assertion(A): Neuronal membrane is highly irritable (1)

Reason(R) : Neuronal membrane is selectively permeable

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A) above.
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct reason of (A) above.
c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Q. 27. Assertion (A): The weight of human brain is 1400 gms but the net weight is 80 grams. (1)

Reason(R) : The brain is completely immersed in liquid(CSF).

Codes

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A) above.
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct reason of (A) above.
c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Q. 28. Assertion (A): Neural circuits for stimuli and responses are prewired. (1)

Reason(R) : The amygdala is involved in classical conditioned aversive responses.

Codes:-

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A) above.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct reason of (A) above.
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Q. 29. Assertion (A): *The EEG records electrical activity of neurons of cerebral cortex.* (1)
Reason(R) : *Cerebral cortex-emits electrical activity of high amplitude.*

Codes

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A) above.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct reason of (A) above.
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Q. 30. Assertion (A): *Anorexics eat too little.* (1)
Reason(R) : *Anorexics develop an intense fear of becoming obese.*

Codes

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A) above.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct reason of (A) above.
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

PART-B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

Q.1. Describe the system approach in the body and how does it help in the organization of body? (10)
Q.2. Describe the following in not more than 50 words each:- (4x1=4)

- a) Psychopharmacology
- b) Electromyography
- c) Graded potential
- d) Satiety centre

Q.3. Define the following:- (4x1=4)

- a) Biopsychology
- b) Narcolepsy
- c) Evoked potential
- d) Obesity

Q.3. Differentiate between the following:- (4x1=4)

- a) Smooth and salutatory conduction
- b) Ionotropic and Metabotropic neurotransmitter
- c) Slow wave sleep and paradoxical sleep
- d) CNS and PNS

Q.5. Read the following paragraph depicting a position and answer the following: (4x1=4)

If you place one hand in bucket of warm water and other in a bucket of cool water for some time. Then after you simultaneously immerced both hands in the room temperature. It will feel warm in one hand and cool to the other.

- (i) What type of sensation is it?
- (ii) What is going to happen when one keep immercing hand in water for some time?
- (iii) Which hand will give sensation of coolness when the temperature of water is at room temperature?
- (iv) Do we have separate receptors for the warmth and coolness?

Q.6. Read the instances given below and answer the following: (2x2=4)

- (i) Dendrites of neuron receive the information whereas the axon transmits it. How does then a unipolar neuron performs both functions?
- (ii) In REM sleep deprivation study, on the first night the subject was awakened 17 times but on third night he was awakened 35 times. Why?

M.Sc.(Clinical Psychology)- 3rd SEMESTER EXAMINATION; DEC. -2017
(SUB:-HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY; PAPER CODE:-12010305)

TIME: 03:00 Hrs.**Max Marks:80****Instructions:-**

1. Write your Roll No. on the Question Paper.
2. Candidates should ensure that they have been provided with correct question paper. Complaints in this regard, if any should be made within 15 minutes of the commencement of the exam. No complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
3. Attempt **five (05)** questions in all, **Q1.** is compulsory. Students are required to attempt **(04)** questions, selecting **(01)** question from each unit. Marks are indicated against each question.
4. Draw the diagram wherever required.

Q.1. Answer all questions:-**(10x2=20)**

- a) Concept of health
- b) Biopsychosocial model of health
- c) Define Cancer
- d) Oncology
- e) CVD
- f) Social cognitive theory
- g) Significance of pain
- h) Application of health psychology
- i) Coping style
- j) Daily hassels stress

UNIT-I

Q.2. Define health. Discuss the models of health psychology. (15)

OR

Q.3. Explain the role of health Psychologist. Discuss the issues of training and work of health psychologist. (15)

UNIT-II

Q.4. What is substance use disorder? Illustrate the psychological treatment for management of substance use disorder. (15)

OR

Q.5. Illustrate HIV/AIDS as a behavioral disease. Explain its transmission and prevention. (15)

UNIT-III

Q.6. Describe pain and its significance. Explain social cognitive theory in understanding cognitive and behavior perspective in pain management. (15)

OR

Q.7. What are pain management programs? Explain role of theory of planned behavior in predicting healthy behavior. (15)

UNIT-IV

Q.8. What is stress and its sources? Explain Bio-psychosocial theory and stress-diathesis model in detail. (15)

OR

Q.9. What is the role of traditional Indian approaches like yoga and meditation in health psychology? (15)

* Sr. No: 100627

Roll No _____

M. Sc. (Clinical Psychology) – 3rd SEMESTER EXAMINATION; DECEMBER – 2017

[SUB: - INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY; PAPER CODE: 12010306]

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions:-

1. Write your Roll No. on the Question paper.
2. Candidates should ensure that they have been provided correct question paper. Complaints in this regard, if any, should be made within 15 minutes of the commencement of the exam. No complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
3. Attempt Five (5) Questions in all, Question No. 1 is compulsory. In addition to Question No. 1, attempt four questions selecting one question from each unit. Marks are indicated against each question paper
4. Draw diagram wherever required.

Q1.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| (a) Ego defense mechanism. | (2) |
| (b) Ideal Self. | (2) |
| (c) Fully functioning person. | (2) |
| (d) Transference in therapy | (2) |
| (e) Over Generalization schema | (2) |
| (f) Case history method | (2) |
| (g) Projective assessment | (2) |
| (h) GAS syndrome | (2) |
| (i) Aptitude test | (2) |
| (j) Lesion method of brain study | (2) |

UNIT-I

Q2. Define clinical psychology and discuss its relation to other profession. **(15)**

OR

Q3. Write a detail note about issues related to training and development of clinical psychologist. **(15)**

UNIT-II

Q4. Discuss psychoanalytic model of clinical psychology. Explain role of ego defense mechanism in mental illness. **(15)**

OR

Q5. Explain about biological model of clinical psychology with appropriate example. **(15)**

UNIT-III

Q6. Write a detail note about types of clinical interview. Discuss issues related with reliability of information. (15)

OR

Q7. Write a detail note about types of assessment of dysfunctional cognitions. Explain any one technique with example. (15)

UNIT-IV

Q8. What is Forensic psychology? Explain its implication in crime investigation. (15)

OR

Q9. Write a detail note on neuropsychological assessment. (15)

Sr. No: 100628

Roll No _____

M. Sc. (Clinical Psychology) – 3rd SEMESTER EXAMINATION; DECEMBER - 2017
[SUB: - PSYCHO-DIAGNOSTICS; PAPER CODE: 12010307]

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions:-

1. Write your Roll No. on the Question paper.
2. Candidates should ensure that they have been provided correct question paper. Complaints in this regard, if any, should be made within 15 minutes of the commencement of the exam. No complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
3. Attempt Five (5) Questions in all, Question No. 1 is compulsory. Attempt other 4 questions selecting at least one question from each unit. All question carry equal marks
4. Draw diagram wherever required.

Q1. Answer all the following questions :-

(2X10=20)

- (a) What are the purposes of Psycho diagnostic assessment in Psychology?
- (b) Classify Psycho diagnostic methods of assessment.
- (c) What is self monitoring technique of behavioural assessment methods?
- (d) Explain mental status examination.
- (e) Explain theoretical background of Wechsler scales for intelligenc.
- (f) Describe one comprehensive battery of neuropsychological assessment.
- (g) Describe Boston process approach.
- (h) What is sentence completion test?
- (i) What are the major issues of personality measurement?
- (j) Describe one self-report measure of personality assessment.

UNIT-I

Q2. Elaborate the various stages of Psychodiagnostic assessment in psychology. Also explain the scope of using Psychodiagnostic assessment.

(15)

OR

Q3. Discuss the ethical issues of Psychological assessment. Explain goals and purpose of assessment in clinical psychology.

(15)

UNIT-II

Q4. Explain different types of interview used in mental health setting. What are the major sources of error in interviewing methods?

(15)

OR

Q5. Elaborate various behavioural assessment methods.

(15)

UNIT-III

Q6. Explain the concept of intelligence. Describe its major theories. (15)

OR

Q7. Elaborate individualized approach of neuropsychological assessment. Also explain the use bender-Gestalt visual motor test. (15)

UNIT-IV

Q8. Explain the concept of projection. Also describe on projective test of personality in detail. (15)

OR

Q9. Describe the role of personality inventories in clinical assessment. Compare and contrast between projective and self report measures of personality assessment. (15)
