D 93809-A

Name..

Reg. No...................................

FIRST SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

(CUCBCSS)

Counselling Psychology

CPY 1C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

CPY 1C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The word Statistics is derived from ——————.

    (A) Latin word 'Status'.   (B) Italian word 'Statista'.

    (C) German word 'Statistik'.   (D) All of the above

2. Which of the following is an example of statistical data ?

    (A) Data of birth rate.   (B) Data of agricultural product.

    (C) Data of school dropouts.   (D) All of the above.

3. "The science of collection, organization, presentation, analysis and interpretation of numerical data" is a definition of statistics in ———————— Sense.

    (A) Singular.   (B) Plural.

    (C) Classical.   (D) None of these.

4. Arrange the stages of statistical investigation in correct order :

    (i) Presentation (ii) Organization (iii) Collection (iv) Interpretation (v) Analysis

    (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v).   (B) (i), (iii), (ii), (v), (iv).

    (C) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv), (v).   (D) (iii), (ii), (i), (v), (iv).

5. Drawing conclusion from the data collected is called :

    (A) Analysis.   (B) Organization.

    (C) Tabulation.   (D) Interpretation.

6. Statistical methods help a researcher for which of the following ?

    (A) Making the procedure definite and exact.

    (B) Summarizing results.

    (C) Drawing general conclusion.

    (D) All of the above.

7. Which of the following is a reason for misuse of statistics ?

    (A)   Data can be manipulated.

    (B)   Figures are convincing.

    (C)   Figures can be used to mislead readers.

    (D)   All of the above.

8. Which of the following is not an example of sampling ?

    (A)   Blood test.   (B)   Class test.

    (C)   Urine test.   (D)   Testing for the boiling of rice.

9. The term population and universe are ——————.

    (A)   Interchangable.   (B)   Unreleated to each other.

    (C)   Same.   (D)   Antonym of each other.

10. Which of the following methods is used to select a random sample ?

    (A)   Lottery method.   (B)   Tippett's Table.

    (C)   Both (A) and (B).   (D)   None of these.

11. In which of the following methods the entire population is divided into a no. of groups ?

    (A)   Simple random sampling.   (B)   Cluster sampling.

    (C)   Stratified sampling.   (D)   Systematic sampling.

12. Multi Stage Sampling is another name of —————— Sampling.

    (A)   Systematic sampling.   (B)   Random Sampling.

    (C)   Cluster Sampling.   (D)   None of these.

13. In which of the following methods of sampling the choice of sample items depends exclusively on the judgement of the investigator ?

    (A)   Purposive sampling.   (B)   Quota sampling.

    (C)   Convenience sampling.   (D)   None of these.

14. The investigator has complete freedom in choosing his sample according to his wishes and desires in :

   (A)   Judgement sampling.   (B)   Quota sampling.

   (C)   Convenience sampling.   (D)   Multi-phase sampling.

15. The data obtained in an investigation by complete enumeration will be free from ——————.

   (A)   Sampling errors.   (B)   Non-sampling errors.

   (C)   Both (A) and (B).   (D)   None of these.

16. An outcome of an experiment is called :

   (A)   Event.   (B)   Sample space.

   (C)   Sample.   (D)   None of these.

17. Which of the following is the definition of probability of an event in subjective approach ?

   (A)   Limit of the relative frequency as the number of observation increases indefinitely.

   (B)   Probability assigned to an event by an individual based on whatever evidence is possible.

   (C)   Probability can be calculated using certain axioms.

   (D)   None of these.

18. If the outcome of one event does not affect and is not affected by the other event, then the two events are called ——————— events.

   (A)   Equally likely.   (B)   Independent.

   (C)   Dependent.   (D)   Mutually exclusive.

19. An event A is said to be the complementary event of B if A and B are :

   (A)   Mutually exclusive.   (B)   Equally likely.

   (C)   Exhaustive.   (D)   Both (A) and (C).

20. Conditional probability can be defined when A and B are ——————— events.

   (A)   Mutually exclusive.   (B)   Dependent.

   (C)   Independent.   (D)   Exhaustive.

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FIRST SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020

(CUCBCSS)

Counselling Psychology

CPY 1C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS

Time : Three Hous

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

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

1. Two events, A and B, are mutually exclusive and each have a nonzero probability. If event A is known to occur, the probability of the occurrence of event B is :

    (a) One.

    (b) Any positive value.

    (c) Zero.

    (d) Any value between 0 to 1.

2. Convenience sampling is an example of :

    (a) Probabilistic sampling.

    (b) Stratified sampling.

    (c) Non-probabilistic sampling.

    (d) Cluster sampling.

3. Variables which assume non-numerical values are called :

    (a) Discrete variable.

    (b) Continuous variable.

    (c) Qualitative variable.

    (d) Quantitative variable.

4. Level of measurement which classifies data into categories that can be ranked :

    (a) Nominal level.

    (b) Interval level.

    (c) Ratio level.

    (d) Ordinal level.

5. Sampling in which the data is collected using chance methods :

    (a) Cluster sampling.

    (b) Convenience sampling.

    (c) Systematic sampling.

    (d) Random sampling.

Turn over

6. The science of collecting, describing, and interpreting data is ——————.

7. The set of values collected for the variable from each of the elements belonging to the sample is called ——————.

8. In —————— method, Every element of the population is listed.

9. The process of selecting sample elements from the sampling frame is called ——————.

10. Collection, organization, summarization, and presentation of data is called ——————.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

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

11. Find the chance of throwing at least an ace in a single throw with 2 dice ?

12. Sample.

13. Probability.

14. A card is drawn at random from a well shuffled pack of cards. What is the probability that it is a heart or a queen ?

15. Measurement.

16. Normal distribution.

17. Quota sampling.

18. The letter of the word "article" are arranged at random. Find the probability that the vowels may occupy the even places.

19. Qualitative data.

20. Bayer's theorem.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

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

21. A and B throw alternatively with a pair of dice. A wins if he throws 6 before B throws 7, and B, if he throws 7, before A throws 6.

22. Which are the characteristics of statistics.

23. Explain simple random sampling and stratified random sampling.

24. What are sampling errors ? How can it be reduced ?

25. 5 men in a company of 20 are graduates. If 3 men are picked out of the 20 at random. What is the probability that they are all graduates ? What is the probability of at least 1 graduate ?

26. Explain the subjective theory of probability.

27. Elucidate the limitations of sampling procedure.

28. A candidate is called for interview by three companies. For the first company there are 12 candidates. For the third, there are 15 candidates. What are the chances of his getting at least one of the companies ?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

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

29. Explain the importance of descriptive and inferential statistics in Psychology ?

30. Elaborate the non-probability sampling techniques.

31. (a) The probability that a certain event happened was 1/10, and A, who is accurate in 49 cases out of 50, said that it happened. B agrees with A in stating that the event happened. B is accurate in 9 cases out of 10. What is the probability that it actually did occur ?

    (b) Suppose if C, who is accurate in 7 cases out of 10, denies that the event mentioned above happened. What is the probability that it happened ?

32. Examine the scope for applications of statistics in psychology.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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FIRST SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Core Course (Counselling Psychology)

CPY 1B 01—INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY—I

(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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CPY 1B 01—INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY—I

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. An organized system of assumptions and principles that purports to explain a specialized set of phenomena and their interrelations is referred as ————.

   (A) Theory.

   (B) Hypothesis.

   (C) Definition.

   (D) Skepticism.

2. A descriptive study that looks for a consistent relationship between two phenomena is referred as ————.

   (A) Field study.

   (B) Survey.

   (C) Correlational study.

   (D) Experimental.

3. The accurate perception of objects as stable or unchanged despite changes in the sensory patterns they produce, is ————.

   (A) Convergence.

   (B) Retinal disparity.

   (C) Monocular cues.

   (D) Perceptual constancy.

4. An operant-conditioning process in which successive approximations of a desired response are reinforced ————.

   (A) Shaping.

   (B) Extinction.

   (C) Modelling.

   (D) Instinctive drift.

5. The change from the resting nerve membrane potential of approximately –70mV to a new +40mV is ————.

   (A) Action potential.

   (B) Refractory period.

   (C) Resting potential.

   (D) All or none law.

6. ———— referring to a pair of muscles with the same effects at a joint.

   (A) Adipose.

   (B) Agonistic.

   (C) Atropine.

   (D) Agenesis.

7. ———— is a portion of the axon after it has subdivided just prior to the synaptic knobs.

   (A) Basal ganglia.

   (B) Axon hillock.

   (C) End buttons.

   (D) Axon collateral.

8. The structures in the synaptic knobs that store neurotransmitters prior to the release of neurotransmitters into the synaptic cleft, is —————.

    (A) Synaptic knob.   (B) Synaptic vesicle.

    (C) Synaptic space.   (D) Nodes of Ranvier.

9. ————— is impairment in the ability to recognize faces, due to damage in the right hemisphere.

    (A) Facial agnosia.   (B) Facial apraxia.

    (C) Facial aphasia.   (D) Enkephalin.

10. The point on the ventral surface of the brain where the optic nerves from each eye merge together then separate as they continue in the visual pathway, is called —————.

    (A) Optic Chiasma.   (B) Optic disc.

    (C) Optic pathway.   (D) Occipital lobe.

11. ————— is an opening near the terminal end of the cochlea, where the scala tympani communicate with the scala vestibule.

    (A) Foves.   (B) Helicotrema.

    (C) Hair cells.   (D) Otoconia.

12. ————— founded the first psychological laboratory.

    (A) I. Pavlov.   (B) Wilhelm Wundt.

    (C) J.B. Watson.   (D) William James.

13. ————— is the smallest difference between two stimuli that can be reliably detected or discriminated.

    (A) Differential threshold.   (B) Absolute threshold.

    (C) Point of subjective equality.   (D) Intensity.

14. The most effective procedure is CS-US pairing is to present —————.

    (A) CS before US.   (B) CS after US.

    (C) CS along with US.   (D) None of the above.

15. Interpreting sensory information as meaningful pattern can be defined as —————.

    (A) Closure.   (B) Sensation.

    (C) Gestalt psychology.   (D) Perception.

16. ─────── is a branch of biology that studies the functions and parts of living organisms, including humans.

    (A) Physiology.

    (B) Neurology.

    (C) Psychiatry.

    (D) Neuroscience.

17. ─────── could not be used to study children or animals.

    (A) Observation.

    (B) Experimental method.

    (C) Introspection.

    (D) Case study.

18. ─────── was an American Psychologist who established the first psychology research laboratory in the United States and founded the American Psychological Association.

    (A) G. Stanley Hall.

    (B) Edward Titchener.

    (C) William James.

    (D) Wilhelm Wundt.

19. ─────── grew out of the pioneering work of Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov.

    (A) Behaviorism.

    (B) Structuralism.

    (C) Functionalism.

    (D) Gestalt psychology.

20. One important factor in the cognitive revolution was the development of the first ───────, which gave psychologists a model for human mental processes.

    (A) Laboratory.

    (B) Computers.

    (C) Mental activity.

    (D) Psychological perspective.

FIRST SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Core Course (Counselling Psychology)

CPY 1B 01—INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY—I

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

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

Fill in the blanks :

1. ———————— has helped a lot in attaining scientific status of Psychology

2. The most basic method and the one that is part of all other methods is ————————.

3. ———————— is known as the Energy Conservating System of the body.

4. The *two* Cerebral Hemispheres are connected through ————————.

5. ———————— are the bearers of Hereditary Potential.

6. In Muller-Lyer illusion, the ———————— line appears longer than the ————————line.

7. Interposition is a ———————— cue in depth perception.

8. ———————— is a crucial factor in sustained attention.

9. The response is being emitted in ———————— conditioning.

10. Subsequently learned material interfering with the memory and recall of previously learnt material is known as ———————— interference.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

Write short answers on **all** *questions.*
Each question carries 2 marks.

11. Case Study Method.

12. Synaptic Transmission.

13. The Limbic System.

14. Blind Spot.

Turn over

15. Constancy Phenomenon.

16. Spontaneous Recovery.

17. Sensory and Short-term Memories.

18. Retrograde Amnesia.

19. Retrieval.

20. Beta Waves.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

Answer any **six** *of the following in a* **paragraph.**
Each question carries 5 *marks.*

21. Briefly explain the major areas of study in Psychology.

22. What is meant by bio-feedback ? Examine the advantages of bio-feedback pointing out the major types of feedbacks.

23. Describe the Peripheral Nervous System.

24. Discuss the Gestalt principles of organization.

25. Examine the role of attention in perception and explain selective attention.

26. Explain Observational learning.

27. Discuss the factors influencing social perception.

28. Examine the relative effects of positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement and punishment in the strengthening or weakening of behaviour.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

Write essays on any **two** *of the following.*
Each question carries 10 *marks.*

29. Discuss operant conditioning and its applications.

30. Explain the CNS and its functions.

31. Explain depth perception and the cues in visual depth perception.

32. Discuss the relative effectiveness of the different schedules of reinforcement.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)