D 91735-A (Pages : 4) Name.....

Reg. No.....

THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

Counselling Psychology

CPY 3C 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 3C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The range of the simple correlation coefficient is :

   (A) 0 to ∞. (B) $-\infty$ to $+\infty$.

   (C) 0 to 1. (D) -1 to $+1$.

2. Where $r = 0.98$, we say that the correlation between x and y is :

   (A) High. (B) Moderate.

   (C) Low. (D) None.

3. If $r_{xy} = -1$, the relation between X and Y is of the type.

   (A) When Y increases, X also increases.

   (B) When Y decreases, X also decreases.

   (C) X is equal to –Y.

   (D) When Y increases, X proportionately decreases.

4. The standard error of the sample correlation coefficient r based on n paired values is :

   (A) $\frac{1+r^2}{\sqrt{n}}$. (B) $\frac{1-r^2}{n}$.

   (C) $\frac{1-r^2}{\sqrt{n}}$. (D) None of the above.

5. If r is the simple correlation coefficient, the quantity $1 - r^2$ is called :

   (A) Coefficient of determination. (B) Coefficient of non-determination.

   (C) Coefficient of alienation. (D) None of the above.

6. If the correlation between two variables is zero, it implies that :

   (A) Two variables are independent.

   (B) Two variables do not have negative correlation.

   (C) Two variables are not linearly related.

   (D) All the above.

7. The hypothesis under test is :

(A) Simple hypothesis. (B) Alternative hypothesis.

(C) Null hypothesis. (D) None of the above.

8. Level of significance is the probability of :

(A) Type I error. (B) Type II error.

(C) Not committing error. (D) Any of the above.

9. Size of critical region is known as :

(A) Power of the test. (B) Size of type II error.

(C) Critical value of the test statistic. (D) Size of the test.

10. When the coefficient of contingency C = 1, it shows :

(A) High degree of association. (B) Low degree of association.

(C) Low degree of association. (D) Nothing.

11. A die is thrown 60 times and the number of times to following faces where obtained :

Faces	1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of times	14	7	5	8	10	16

Can the die be regarded as fair ? $\left(\chi^2_{0.05,\,5} = 11.07\right)$.

(A) The die is not fair. (B) The die is pair.

(C) No conclusion. (D) None of the above.

12. The range of the χ^2 statistic is :

(A) -1 and $+1$. (B) $-\infty$ and $+\infty$.

(C) 0 to ∞. (D) 0 to 1.

13. Calculated value of $\chi^2 <$ its d.f. leads to :

(A) Acceptance of H_0 directly. (B) Rejection of H_0 straightway.

(C) No decision about H_0. (D) None of the above.

14. In general a contingency table is a :

(A) One dimensional table. (B) Two dimensional table.

(C) Three dimensional table. (D) Multi dimensional table.

15. Ordinary sign test considers the difference of observed values from the hypothetical median value in terms of :

(A) Sign only. (B) Magnitude only.

(C) Sign and magnitude both. (D) None of the above.

16. In Wilcoxon's signed rank test, if the sample size is larger the statistic T^* is distributed with mean :

(A) $\frac{n(n+1)}{4.}$. (B) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2.}$.

(C) $\frac{n(2n+1)}{4.}$. (D) $\frac{n(n-1)}{4.}$.

17. Related to the above problem, the variance of T^* is :

(A) $\frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{24}$. (B) $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{24}$.

(C) $\frac{n(2n+1)}{12}$. (D) $\frac{n(n-1)(2n+1)}{12}$.

18. To test the randomness of a sample, the appropriate test :

(A) Run test. (B) Sign test,

(C) Median test. (D) Page's test.

19. Most frequently used method of breaking the tie is :

(A) Mid rank method. (B) Average statistic approach.

(C) To omit tied values. (D) Most favourable statistic approach.

20. Most of the non-parametric methods utilise measurements on :

(A) Internal scale. (B) Ratio scale.

(C) Ordinal scale. (D) Nominal.

D 91735 (Pages : 4) Name.....

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THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

Counselling Psychology

CPY 3C 02—PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS

Time : Three Hours Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

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

1. Ten students were given tests in English and Science. If they are assigned positions from 1 to 10 based on their performance, the method that can be used to calculate correlation is :

   a) Pearson's product-moment correlation.

   b) Partial correlation.

   c) Spearman's rank correlation.

   d) Analysis of covariance.

2. On a scatter diagram, if the plotted points indicate an upward trend, it stands for :

   a) Positive correlation. b) Negative correlation.

   c) Zero correlation. d) None of the above.

3. The test that allows us to test whether sample median differs significantly from a hypothesized values is :

   a) Runs test. b) Wilcoxontest.

   c) Mann-Whitney test. d) Chi-square test.

4. Considering a level of significance of 5 % is equivalent to saying :

   a) We are 5 % confident that the results occurred by chance.

   b) We are 95 % confident that the results occurred by chance.

   c) We are 95 % confident that the results have not occurred by chance.

   d) None of the above.

5. To perform a Runs test for randomness, the data must be :

   a) Divided into atleast two classifications.

   b) Quantitative.

   c) Qualitative.

   d) Divided into exactly two classification.

6. The sign test assumes that the samples are :

   a) Dependent. b) Independent.

   c) Have the same mean. d) Measured in ratio scale.

7. To determine whether a set of observed frequencies differ from their corresponding expected frequencies, we could apply the :

   a) Chi-square test. b) Runs test.

   c) Sign test. d) U test.

8. The test which is similar to parametric '*t*' test :

   (a) Run test (b) Kruskal Wallis.

   (c) Mann-Whitney U test (d) Median test.

9. In testing the dependence in a 2 × 3 contingency table, the number of degrees of freedom in chi-square distribution is :

   a) 1 b) 2

   b) 5 d) 6

10. Which of the following tests do not make any assumptions regarding the population values or parameters ?

    a) Z-test. b) *t*-test.

    c) F-test. d) Chi-square test.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

Answer **all** *questions.*

Each question carries 2 *marks.*

11. What do you mean by null hypothesis and alternate hypothesis ?

12. What are the chief characteristics of non parametric tests ?

5. To perform a Runs test for randomness, the data must be :

   a) Divided into atleast two classifications.

   b) Quantitative.

   c) Qualitative.

   d) Divided into exactly two classification.

6. The sign test assumes that the samples are :

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(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

Answer **all** *questions.*

Each question carries 2 *marks.*

11. What do you mean by null hypothesis and alternate hypothesis ?

12. What are the chief characteristics of non parametric tests ?

13. What are the advantages of using a scatter diagram ?

14. Give the chief purpose of using Runs test.

15. If the correlation coefficient obtained in a situation is – 1, what does it mean ?

16. How do you find out degrees of freedom in chi-square test ?

17. What is linear correlation ?

18. A series of 20 coin tosses produced the following sequence of heads (H) and tails (T). HHTTHTHHHHTHHTTTTTHH

    Find the number of runs for this series ?

19. With the help of scatter diagram, indicate how positive correlation, negative correlation and zero correlation be depicted.

20. What the advantages of using parametric tests ?

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

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

21. In which situations do you use rank correlation method ?

22. How is Wilcoxon signed rank test different from sign test ?

23. Using Pearson's method of correlation estimate the degree of relationship between the marks obtained and scores obtained on an intelligence test.

Marks Obtained	55	63	32	78	95	29	54	80
Intelligence Test scores	89	120	86	94	123	76	73	107

24. What are the chief uses of median test ?

25. Explain a situation where sign test is appropriate.

26. What are the advantages of using Mann Whitney U test ?

27. What do you mean by contingency co-efficient ?

28. What are the chief uses of Chi-square test ?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

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

29. How can you use chi-square test to estimate whether the numbers drawn from random number table were distributed in equal numbers in the table ?

Digits	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Frequency	28	29	33	31	26	35	32	30	31	25

30. What are the chief assumptions underlying the Pearson's method of correlation? Mention its advantages and disadvantages.

31. Evaluate the effectiveness of parametric and nonparametric statistical methods in psychological research.

32. Calculate the co-efficient of correlation using Spearman's rank correlation method using the following data :

SI. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marks in English	45	56	39	54	45	40	56	60	30	36
Marks in Hindi	40	36	30	44	36	32	45	42	20	36

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 91734-A (Pages : 4) Name.....

Reg. No.....

THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

Counselling Psychology

CPY 3C 01—PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

(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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CPY 3C 01—PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The dispute between the place theory and the frequency theory has to do with the action of the :

   (A) Basilar Membrane. (B) Ossicles.

   (C) Inferior colliculus. (D) Somatosensory cortex.

   (E) Fovea.

2. The endocrine system is the internal communication network in the body, and it uses chemical messengers called ————.

   (A) Neurons. (B) Blood.

   (C) Impulses. (D) Hormones.

3. Which part is known as the ' relay centre' and transmit almost all the sensory messages ?

   (A) Cerebellum. (B) Thalamus.

   (C) Limbic system. (D) Hypothalamus.

4. Which chemical in the following list can act as both a neurotransmitter and a hormone ?

   (A) Epinephrine. (B) Dopamine.

   (C) Insulin. (D) Thyroxin.

5. Once hormone has been secreted, it reaches to target organ through :

   (A) Neurons. (B) Blood.

   (C) Proteins. (D) Neurotransmitters.

6. What is a target cell ?

   (A) Specialized receptor cells that accepts hormones.

   (B) Specialized cells that secrets hormones.

   (C) Cells which controls the secretion rate of hormones.

   (D) Cells that determine where to store hormones.

7. Which neurotransmitter is produced by the neurons located in a region of brain called substantia nigra ?

   (A) Acetylcholine. (B) Nor epinephrine.

   (C) Dopamine. (D) Serotonin.

8. Under strong emotions :

(A) Thyroxin is secreted. (B) Cortin is secreted.

(C) Adrenalin is secreted. (D) Dopamine is secreted.

9. The hormones released by the anterior pituitary are usually stimulating hormones but one of them acts directly on target cells :

(A) Oxytocin. (B) Prolactin.

(C) Dopamine. (D) Epinephrine.

10. Two hormones which have a significant role at the time of child birth are :

(A) Oxytocin and adrenaline. (B) Dopamine and vasopressin.

(C) Serotonine and vasopressin. (D) Oxytocin and vasopressin.

11. Which is not a part of the basal ganglia ?

(A) Caudate nucleus. (B) Putamen.

(C) Basal nucleus. (D) Globus pallidus.

12. The main inputs to the primary motor cortex come from the ———— cortex and the ———— area.

(A) Motor cortex; supplementary motor area.

(B) Association motor area: somatosensory cortex.

(C) Motor cortex; limbic area.

(D) Pre motor area; association motor area.

13. Withdrawal reflex is an example of ———— reflex.

(A) Flexion reflex. (B) Polysynaptic reflexes.

(C) Monosynaptic stretch reflex. (D) Simple reflex.

14. Interneuron has a significant role in polysynaptic reflexes because :

(A) It stimulate muscles.

(B) It connects to interior part of motor neurons.

(C) It connect with several motor neurons.

(D) It goes in sequential order

15. If we stimulate the periaqueductal gray area or in the raphe magnus nucleusin the brain, what changes will happen in pain sensitivity ?

(A) Pain increases. (B) Pain become chronic.

(C) Pain stops immediately. (D) Pain decreases.

16. Of the four basic taste modalities, the one most limited to the tip of the tongue is :

(A) Bitter. (B) Sour.

(C) Salty. (D) Sweet.

17. Olfaction (smell) differs from other sensory modalities because it :

(A) Does not transmit to the cerebral cortex but only to lower brain centers.

(B) Does not transmit to the cerebral cortex via the thalamus.

(C) Can function as either an interoceptor or exteroceptor.

(D) Uses lateral inhibition.

18. The bone attached to the medial side of the tympanic membrane, is the :

(A) Stapes. (B) Incubus.

(C) Incus. (D) Malleus.

19. Sound waves travel from the air to the tympanic membrane by way of the :

(A) Pinna. (B) Auditory tube.

(C) External auditory meatus. (D) Cochlear duct.

20. *Aching pain, throbbing pain, nauseous pain,* and *chronic pain* are examples of :

(A) Slow pain. (B) Fast pain.

(C) Acute pain. (D) Chronic pain.

D 91734 (Pages : 2) Name.....

Reg. No.....

THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

Counselling Psychology

CPY 3C 01—PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time : Three Hours Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

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

Fill in the blanks :

1. The term frequency when used in connection with sound, refers to the rate of ————————.
2. The receptors associated with taste and smell are known as ————————.
3. Sense of movement is known as ————————.
4. ———————— is the pain felt by some people after limb amputation.
5. ———————— glands do not have ducts.

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

Answer in a word :

6. Which is the chemical released by hypothalamus when hormone levels in the blood drops below optimum ?
7. Malfunction of which area in the brain leads to Parkinson's disease ?
8. Name the term used to refer collectively the environmental or external area that govern behaviour.
9. What is the hair like projections in taste receptors called ?
10. Name the fluid found in inner ear.

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

Part B (Short Answer Questions)

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

11. Timbre.
12. Amplitude.
13. Cutaneous senses.
14. Proprioceptive cues.

Turn over

15. Labyrinthine sense.
16. Pain receptors.
17. Extensors and flexors.
18. Chronic pain.
19. Stretch reflex.
20. Glands.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C (Paragraph Questions)

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

21. Explain the hormone control of behaviour.
22. Explain the mechanics of movement.
23. Discuss the puzzle of pain supression.
24. Explain the auditory pathway.
25. Discuss the properties of smell.
26. What is synthetic heat perception ?
27. Explain the structure of taste buds.
28. Explain the neural coding for touch and pressure.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Questions)

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

29. Explain the pyramidal and extrapyramidal system.
30. Explain neural code for pain.
31. Explain neural pathway for taste and smell.
32. Explain auditory localization and coding.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 71627-A (Pages : 4) Name.....

Reg. No.....

THIRD SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Counselling Psychology

CPY 3B 01—DEVELOPMENTAL 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 3B 01—DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY–I

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. One among the options is not dominated in the field with their extensive theories of human development :

   (A) Jean Piaget. (B) Lev Vygotsky.

   (C) John Bowlby. (D) B.F. Skinner.

2. Erik Erikson (1902-1990) proposed a theory of development which emphasized the role of _____.

   (A) Cognitive and behavioural factors in development.

   (B) Cognitive factors in development.

   (C) Social and cultural factors in development.

   (D) Emotional factors in development.

3. Children are born with reflexes that allow them to suck and grasp and they begin to follow objects with their eyes. What are these reflexes known as :

   (A) Simple Reflexes. (B) Biological reflexes.

   (C) Motor reflexes. (D) Primary Circular Reactions.

4. Piaget's had a background in Biology. What he called this theoretical framework ?

   (A) Emotional epistemology. (B) Epistemology.

   (C) Genetic epistemology. (D) Social epistemology.

5. What was Piaget's primary interest in human organisms ?

   (A) How knowledge developed. (B) How language developed.

   (C) How emotions developed. (D) How interpersonal relations developed.

6. According Piaget the basic unit with which the cognitive structure is built up is :

   (A) Schema. (B) Accommodation.

   (C) Equilibrium. (D) Assimilation.

7. According to Piaget biologically every living organism would like to remain in the existing state of _____ without being disturbed.

   (A) Accommodation. (B) Disequilibrium.

   (C) Assimilation. (D) Equilibrium.

8. Which of the following statements about the heritability of temperament is TRUE ?

   (A) Temperament is only influenced by genetic factors.

   (B) Temperament is not influenced by genetic factors.

   (C) Heritability is demonstrated by MZ twins being more similar than DZ twins.

   (D) Heritability is demonstrated by MZ twin and DZ twins being equally similar in terms of their temperament.

9. By what age do children typically succeed on false-belief and appearance reality problems ?

   (A) 2 years. (B) 3 years.

   (C) 5 years. (D) 8 years.

10. Which of the following comparisons between Piaget and Kohlberg's theories of moral judgement is TRUE :

   (A) Both agreed that to young children, right and wrong is determined by obedience to rules and authority figures.

   (B) Both agreed on the number of stages individuals passed through before achieving mature moral reasoning.

   (C) Both agreed that all normal individuals advance to the highest level of moral reasoning.

   (D) Piaget believed that development of moral reasoning was continuous, whereas Kohlberg believed it was discontinuous.

11. At what age do children begin to differentiate between others' emotional distress and their own ?

   (A) 3-12 months. (B) 6-14 months.

   (C) 9-18 months. (D) 2 years.

12. Piaget held that egocentrism is characteristic of the :

   (A) Sensorimotor stage. (B) Preoperational stage.

   (C) Concrete operational stage. (D) Formal operational stage.

13. In Piaget's theory, conservation is to egocentrism as the stage is to the stage :

   (A) Sensorimotor; formal operational. (B) Formal operational; sensorimotor.

   (C) Preoperational; sensorimotor. (D) Concrete operational; preoperational.

14. In Piaget's stage of concrete operational intelligence, the child acquires an understanding of the principle of :

(A) Conservation. (B) Deduction.

(C) Attachment. (D) Object permanence.

15. In a 1998 movie, a young girl finds that a gaggle of geese follows her wherever she goes because she was the first "object" they saw after they were born. This is an example of :

(A) Conservation. (B) Imprinting.

(C) Egocentrism. (D) Basic trust.

16. The developmental theorist who suggested that securely attached children develop an attitude of basic trust is :

(A) Piaget. (B) Harlow.

(C) Vygotsky. (D) Erikson.

17. To which of Kohlberg's levels would moral reasoning based on the existence of fundamental human rights pertain ?

(A) Preconventional morality. (B) Conventional morality.

(C) Postconventional morality. (D) Generative morality.

18. Which of the following was not mentioned in the text as a criticism of Kohlberg's theory of moral development ?

(A) It does not account for the fact that the development of moral reasoning is culture-specific.

(B) Postconventional morality appears mostly in educated, middle-class persons.

(C) The theory is biased against the moral reasoning of people in communal societies such as China.

(D) The theory is biased in favor of moral reasoning in men.

19. In Erikson's theory, individuals generally focus on developing during adolescence and then during young adulthood :

(A) Identity; intimacy. (B) Intimacy; identity.

(C) Basic trust; identity. (D) Identity; basic trust.

20. Which of the following theories best exemplifies continuity ?

(A) Erikson's psychosocial theory.

(B) Vygotsky's sociocultural theory.

(C) Piaget's cognitive development theory.

(D) Kohlberg's theory of moral development.

D 71627 (Pages : 3) Name.....

Reg. No.....

THIRD SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Counselling Psychology

CPY 3B 01—DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY–I

Time : Three Hours Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

Answer **all** *questions.*

Each question carries 1 *mark.*

Choose the correct answer :

1. The term zone of proximal development was proposed by :
   i) Kohlberg ii) Piaget.
   iii) Vygotsky. iv) Bandura
2. Branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in language :
   i) Phonology. ii) Semantic.
   iii) Morphology. iv) Pragmatics.
3. Which of the following does not belongs to prenatal period ?
   i) Period of germination. ii) Period of toddlerhood.
   iii) Period of fetus. iv) Period of embryo.
4. Social cognitive theory was introduced by :
   i) Vygotsky. ii) Piaget.
   iii) Chomsky. iv) Bandura.
5. Infinite generativity is a common characteristic of :
   i) Development. ii) Growth.
   iii) Human languages. iv) Childhood.
6. Biological unfolding of an individual according to genetic plan :
   i) Growth. ii) Development.
   iii) Maturation. iv) Learning.

7. The use of short words without grammatical markers is called :

   i) Syntax. ii) Babbling.

   iii) Phonemes. iv) Telegraphic speech.

8. The natural predisposition, in which combination of mental, physical, and emotional traits of a person includes :

   i) Attachment. ii) Temperament.

   iii) Morality. iv) Character.

9. The rules governing the structure and sequence of speech sounds is called :

   i) Phonology. ii) Semantic.

   iii) Morphology. iv) Syntax.

10. Built in reactions to stimuli, which govern new born's movement.

   i) Gross motor skill. ii) Fine motor skill.

   iii) Motor development. iv) Reflexes.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

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

11. Object Permanence.
12. Shemes.
13. Oral stage.
14. Defense Mechanisms.
15. Imaginary Audience.
16. Modelling.
17. Fine motor skills.
18. Temperament.
19. Assimilation.
20. ZPD.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

Write paragraph answers on any **six** *of the following.*
Each question carries 5 *marks.*

21. Explain the features of formal operational stage by Piaget.
22. Explain language's rule systems in brief.
23. Discuss the historical perspectives on human development.
24. Explain the learning theory of development.

25. Discuss Kohlberg's theory of moral development
26. Explain the nature of development of attachment in human being.
27. Discuss the motor development in human.
28. Explain the characteristics of development.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

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

29. Explain first five stages of Erikson's theory on development.
30. Explain stage theory of moral development by Piaget.
31. Describe the theory of development by Vygotsky.
32. Explain the motor development from infancy to adolescence.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)