M. Sc (CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY) – 2ND SEMESTER
THEORIES OF PERSONALITY - 12050203
END TERM THEORY EXAMINATION

Time: 03:00 Hrs   **Max. Marks: 60**

Instructions:

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

PART – A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS)

Q.1. Rigidity is a major limitation of _____ theories.   **(1)**
    a) Type   b) Situational   c) Trait   d) Interactionist

Q.2. According to Allport, Interaction between genes and environment is known as: **(1)**
    a) Phenotype   b) Envotype   c) Genotype   d) Monotype

Q.3. Spranger has identified the following number of social types: **(1)**
    a) 5   b) 6   c) 4   d) 7

Q.4. Logotherapy is part of which school: **(1)**
    a) Cognitive   b) Humanistic   c) Psychodynamic   d) Existential

Q.5. Name the proponent of Situationalism: **(1)**
    a) Eysenck   b) Allport   c) Walter Mishchel   d) Freud

Q.6. Number of Clinical Source traits identified by Cattle are: **(1)**
    a) 12   b) 10   c) 16   d) 20

Read the following Assertion and the Reasons and choose the correct alternative:

Q.7. Assertion (A): Extraversion predicts greater sociability in a person.
Reason (R): An extrovert loves social outings in all situations   **(1)**

    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.8. Assertion (A): Existential Vacuum leads to Existential Anxiety.
Reason (R): According to Frankl, meaning is what we desire and meaninglessness is a hole, and emptiness, in our lives.   **(1)**

    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.9. Assertion (A): "They are sour", said the fox when she could not reach grapes to avoid embarrassment.

Reason (R): Rationalization involves plausible yet incorrect statement. **(1)**

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.10. Assertion (A): When somebody else gets fined for breaking a traffic rule, we learn not to do it ourselves.

Reason (R): One learns by getting rewards and punishment in person. **(1)**

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.11. Assertion (A): According to May, "anxiety is the apprehension cued off by a threat to some value which the individual holds essential to his existence as a personality."

Reason (R): According to May, Culture does not affect Anxiety. **(1)**

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.12. Assertion (A): Big Five factors very across cultures and races

Reason (R): The five global (OCEAN) factors are accepted even in apes. **(1)**

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

Match List-I with List-II. Indicate your answer with the help of codes given below:

Q.13.

List-I (Type)	List-II (Bodily Fluid)
I Sanguine	a Black bile
II Choleric	b Yellow bile
III Phlegmatic	c Blood
IV Melancholic	d Mucus

(1)

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

Q.14.

List-I (Rational)	List-II (Irrational)
I Extraversion	a Intuition
II Perception	b Feeling
III Sensation	c Judgment
IV Thinking	d Introversion

(1)

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

Q.15. List-I (Theorist)   List-II (Concept)   **(1)**

     I Erikson   a Personology

     II Jung   b Epigenetic Principle

     III Murray   c Individuation

     IV Adler   d Birth order

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

Q.16. List-I (Age)   List-II (Virtue)   **(1)**

     I Young Adulthood   a Care

     II Old age   b Hope

     III Middle Adulthood   c Wisdom

     IV Infancy   d Love

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

Q.17. List-I (Birth Order)   List-II (Characteristics)   **(1)**

     I First born   a Ill Adjusted

     II Middle born   b Responsible

     III Last born   c Well Adjusted

     IV Only Child   d Problematic

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

Q.18. List-I (Indian Perspective)   List-II (Western Concept) **(1)**

     I Buddhi   a Consciousness

     II Ahamkara   b Ego

     III Purusha   c Intelligence

     IV Swabhava   d Personality

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

Choose the code of correct sequence given below:

Q.19. Put the following stages of Psycho-sexual development in order: **(1)**

    I) Latency   II) Anal   III) Genital

    IV) Oral   v) Phallic

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

Q.20. Put the following processes of Observational Learning in order: **(1)**

    I) Attention   II) Reproduction   III) Motivation   IV) Retention

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

Q.21. Put the following Crisis in order:
I) Industry Vs. Inferiority
II) Identify Vs. Role Confusion
III) Basic Trust Vs. Mistrust
IV) Intimacy Vs. Isolation
v) Integrity Vs. Despair

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

(1)

Q.22. Put the following in hierarchical order:
I) Trait
II) Habitual Responses
III) Specific Responses
IV) Type

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

(1)

Q.23. Put the following layers of Consciousness from 'outer to inner' according to Indian Perspective:
I) Vital
II) Mental
III) Physical
IV) Psychic
v) Inner Mind

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

(1)

Q.24. Put the following in order:
I) Style of Life
II) Strive for Superiority
III) Basic Inferiority
IV) Compensation

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

(1)

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

Q.25. Following are peoples reaction to Basic Hostility and Anxiety:
I) Moving for others
II) Moving against others
III) Moving towards others
IV) Moving from others

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

(1)

Q.26. _____ is a socially acceptable Defense Mechanism:
I) Denial
II) Rationalization
III) Intellectualization
IV) Sublimation

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

(1)

Q.27. Which is not a Mahabhutas or element comprising the human body according to Indian perspective:
I) Jal
II) Vayu
III) Agni
IV) Prithvi

a) IV only
b) II & III
c) II, III, & IV
d) none of the above

(1)

Q.28. Club according to Kretschmer's typology:
I) Pyknic
II) Mesnic
III) Athletic
IV) Asthenic

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

(1)

Q.29. Following are not part of Big Five Trait Model:
I) Exaggeration
II) Conscientiousness
III) Ambitiousness
IV) Neuroticism

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

(1)

Q.30. Club according to similarity in philosophy:
I) Frankl
II) May
III) Kierkgaard
IV) Hiedegggar

a) III & IV
b) I, II & III
c) I, II, III & IV

(1)

PART – B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

Q.1. Write a detailed note on Assumptions, Concepts, Evaluation and Therapy of Freudian theory. **(10)**

Q.2. Briefly describe the following (not more than 50 words):- **(1x4=4)**
   a) Sheldon's Typology
   b) Collective Unconscious
   c) Tridoshas
   d) Murray's Personology

Q.3. Define the following: **(1x4=4)**
   a) Sublimation
   b) Temperament
   c) Vicarious Reinforcement
   d) Existential Anxiety

Q.4. Differentiate between each of the following: **(1x4=4)**
   a) Penis envy and Womb envy
   b) Characteristics of First born and Last born child
   c) Type and Trait approaches

Q.5. Read the following paragraph depicting a situation and answer the questions given after it: **(1x4=4)**

There is a party thrown for the outgoing high school students of St. Mary's School. Party has been organized by the Head of Cultural Team John. John is always seen at the social front and has organized many such events in the past, so much so that he is seen as the star of every social gathering. While everybody was invited on social media, Max didn't like that no personal invitation was given to him. He has been crying in his room over it and is in despair.
   i) Give Biological explanation for the behavior of John.
   ii) Give Biological explanation for the behavior of Max.
   iii) Give the name of two scales which can be used to assess such traits of personality.
   iv) Briefly describe the hierarchical structure of personality as given by Eysenck.

Q.6. Read of the following statement and answer the question after interpretation: **(2x2=4)**
   i) *Roger's therapy is called client centered.* Give the three conditions of worth that are the foundations of client centered therapy.
   ii) *The insights in understanding human personality as per Indian thought are derived from scriptures like Vedas, Samkhyas, etc.* Give the concept of Triguna theory as given in Atharva Veda.

M.Sc (CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY) – 2nd SEMESTER
LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT - 12050205
END TERM THEORY EXAMINATION

Time: 03:00 Hrs   **Max. Marks: 60**

Instructions:
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4. Draw diagram wherever required.

PART – A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS) (1x30=30)

Choose one correct answer for the following questions: **(10x1=10)**

Q.1. Which infant motor event typically occurs first among these?   **(1)**
a) stands with support   b) cruises around furniture
c) rolls over   d) sits without support

Q.2. Cohort effects provide an example of?   **(1)**
a) age-graded influences   b) non-normative life events
c) history-graded influences   d) socio-cultural graded influences

Q.3. In which of these theories do children pass through a series of stages in which pleasure is focused on a particular body part?   **(1)**
a) social learning   b) psycho-sexual
c) psycho-social   d) evolutionary

Q.4. Three-year old Arjun tripped on an uneven pavement and ran crying to his mother, saying "the pavement made me fall on purpose!". Arjun is demonstrating: **(1)**
a) Animism   b)Egocentrism   c)conservation   d)creativity

Q.5. Which among the following is NOT an infant state of arousal?   **(1)**
a) sleep   b) drowsiness   c) dreaming   d)crying

Q.6. Egocentric thinking is the hallmark of which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?   **(1)**
a) Concrete operational   b) Preoperational
c) Sensorimotor   d) Formal operations

Q.7. Which of these theorists has talked about moral development in women and girls?   **(1)**
a) Kohlberg   b) Lorenz   c) Erikson   d) Gilligan

Q.8. Boys and girls in middle childhood increasingly prefer which kind of friendships?   **(1)**
a) Opposite gender   b) same gender   c) heterogenous   d) cross-race

Q.9. Post-formal thought is a characteristic of which stage of lifespan development?   **(1)**
a) Old age   b) toddlerhood   c) early adulthood   d) adolescence

Q.10. Cognitive development during middle and late adulthood is a mixture of growth and?   **(1)**
  a) maturity   b) intelligence   c) development   d) decline

Choose the correct code option for the following questions.   (5x1=5)

Q.11. According to Kubler-Ross which of these are stages on way to death?   **(1)**
  i) Denial   ii) anger   iii) bargaining   iv) shock

  a) i, ii and iii   b) i,iii and iv   c) i and iii   d) ii and iv

Q.12. Which of these can be causes of mental retardation?   **(1)**
  i) Down's Syndrome   ii) Fetal alcohol syndrome
  iii) bulimia nervosa   iv) hypoxia

  a) i, ii and iv   b) i, iii and iv   c) i and ii   d) ii and iv

Q.13. Which of these are part of Parten's categories of play?   **(1)**
  i) Onlooker play   ii) Constructive play
  iii) Functional play   iv) Cooperative play

  a) i, ii and iii   b) i, ii and iv   c) i and iv   d) ii and iv

Q.14. Which among these theorists have stressed the importance of culture in development?   **(1)**
  i) Frued   ii) Vygotsky   iii) Piaget   iv) Bronfenbrenner

  a) i, ii and iii   b) i, iii and iv   c) ii and iii   d) ii, iii and iv

Q.15. Which among these are methods of prenatal testing?   **(1)**
  i) Ultrasound Sonography   ii) Chorionic Villus sampling
  iii) amniocentesis   iv) genetic counseling

  a) i, ii and iii   b) i, ii and iv   c) i and iii   d) ii and iv

Rank the following incorrect order   (5x1=5)

Q.16. Rank these stages of prenatal development.   **(1)**
  i) Fetal stage   ii)fertilization   iii) embryonic stage   iv) germinal stage

  a) ii, iv, iii, I   b) i, ii, iv, iii   c) iii, iv, i, ii   d) ii, i, iv, iii

Q.17. Rank these reflexes with the correct age of appearance   **(1)**
  i) Rooting reflex   ii) Babinski reflex
  iii) stepping reflex   iv) Moro reflex

  a) i, ii, iv, iii   b) i, iii, iv, ii   c) iv, iii, ii, i   d) ii, iii, iv, i

Q.18. Rank the stages of Kohlber's theory of moral development in correct order.
  i) Obedience and punishment orientation   ii) morality of contract
  iii) Good boy morality   iv) reward orientation

    (1)
  a) i, iii, iv, ii   b) i, iv, iii, ii   c) iv, i, iii, ii   d) i, iv, ii, iii

Q.19. Rank the Erikson's stages of psychosocial development in correct order   (1)
- **i)** ego integrity vs despair
- **ii)** autonomy vs shame
- **iii)** intimacy vs isolation
- **iv)** generativity vs stagnation

  a) i, ii, iii, iv   **b)** iv, ii, iii, i   **c)** iii, ii, i, iv   **d)** i, ii.iv, iii

Q.20. Rank these stages of grief   (1)
- **i)** acceptance   **ii)** Depression   **iii)** denial   **iv)** anger

  a) i, iii, iv, ii   **b)** ii, iv, iii, i   **c)** iii, iv, ii, i   **d)** ii, i, iii, iv

Match the lists I and II and choose the correct code   (5 x1=5)

Q.21.   List I (Theorist)   List II (concept)   (1)

I	Lorenz	A	Intelligence
II	Binet	B	Circular reaction
III	Freud	C	Imprinting
IV	Piaget	D	Eros & Thanatos

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

Q.22.   List I (Author)   List II (Tool)   (1)

I	Wechler	A	BDI
II	Brazelton	B	EQ
III	Goleman	C	WISC
IV	Beck	D	NBAS

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

Q.23.   List I (developmental stage)   List II (developmental event)   (1)

I	Early childhood	A	age of viability
II	Adolescence	B	Disengagement
III	Prenatal	C	Separation anxiety
IV	Old age	D	Identity confusion

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

Q.24.   List I (parenting style)   List II (Characteristic)   (1)

I	Authoritative	A	low control low responsiveness
II	Permissive	B	high control low responsiveness
III	Authoritarian	C	low control high responsiveness
IV	Neglectful	D	high control high responsiveness

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

Q.25. List I (Piaget's conservation task)   List II (Age of accomplishment)(1)

List I (Piaget's conservation task)	List II (Age of accomplishment)(1)
I conservation of volume	A 6 to 7 years
II conservation of area	B 14 to 15 years
III conservation of length	C 7 to 8 years
IV conservation of number	D 8 to 9 years

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

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

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

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

Assertion and Reasoning

(5x1=5)

Q.26. Assertion (A): skills involved in fine motor movements require a good deal of practice.
Reason (R): fine motor skills improve with age.

(1)

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 (A): young children are generally egocentric.
Reason (R): moral development occurs in stages.

(1)

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.28. Assertion (A): students working in cooperative groups benefit from the insights of other students.
Reason (R): in order to benefit, interactions must fall within each child's zone of proximal development.

(1)

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.29. Assertion (A): children have a remarkable ability to create mental representations of the world in the form of language.
Reason (R): reason and problem solving are the ways of manipulating ideas.

(1)

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.30. Assertion (A): Boys seem to be less depressed than girls according to research.
Reason (R): girls tend to use more non-lethal methods of self-harm.

(1)

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

PART – B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE) – 30 marks

Q.1. Define 'Lifespan Development'. Discuss the major issues related to lifespan development. **(10)**

Q.2. Short answers (50 words) **(4x1=4)**
  a) Stages of prenatal development
  b) Career choice in early adulthood
  c) Egocentrism in adolescence
  d) Successful ageing

Q.3. Define the following: **(4x1=4)**
  a) Developmental change
  b) Moral development
  c) Social clock
  d) Critical period of development

Q.4. Differentiate between the following: **(4x1=4)**
  a) Microsystem and Exosystem
  b) Intelligence Quotient and Developmental Quotient
  c) Functional and Constructive play
  d) Malnutrition and Undernutrition

Q.5. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: **(4x1=4)**

Pre-schoolers are shown a video where a girl named Maxi places a chocolate in a drawer and then leaves. After Maxi leaves, her mother comes into the room and moves the chocolate from the drawer to some other place. After viewing this video, the pre-schooler is asked where Maxi will look for the chocolate when she returns.
  a) Which task is being demonstrated in the above paragraph?
  b) How will a three year old child respond to this task?
  c) Which theory does this task related to?
  d) What implication does this theory have for children's development?

Q.6. Answer the following after interpretation. **(2x2=4)**
  a) Reflexes are automatic responses to stimuli that help newborns survive. Explain.
  b) In middle adulthood, people may be healthier than in earlier periods of life. They are less likely to develop infections, allergies and digestive problems. Elaborate.

********ETE MAY 2018********

M.Sc. (CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY) – 2ND SEMESTER
STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES IN PSYCHOLOGY - 12050206
END TERM THEORY EXAMINATION

Time: 03:00 Hrs.   **Max. Marks: 60**

Instructions:-
1. Write your Roll No. on the Question paper.
2. Candidate should ensure that they have been provided correct question paper. Complaint(s) 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. Marks are indicated against each question.
4. Illustrate your answer with diagram wherever required.

PART - A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS)   (30X1=30)

Directions: Choose the correct answer in the following questions:

Q.1 Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency?
- a) Standard deviation
- b) Mean
- c) Median
- d) Mode

Q.2 Which of the following would not allow you to calculate a correlation?
- a) a negative relationship between X and Y
- b) a positive relationship between X and Y
- c) a curvilinear relationship between X and Y
- d) a linear relationship between X and Y

Q.3 Which of the following is not an assumption of t- test?
- a) Homogeneity of data
- b) Normality of data
- c) Independence
- d) Type II error

Q.4 Which one of the following is not a non-probability method of sampling
- a) Stratified sampling
- b) Accidental sampling
- c) Snowball sampling
- d) Purposive sampling

Q.5 A population consists of four observations: {1, 3, 5, 7}. What is the variance?
- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

Q.6 A simple random sample consists of four observations: {1, 3, 5, 7}. Based on these sample observations, what is the best estimate of the standard deviation of the population?
- a) 2
- b) 2.58
- c) 6
- d) 6.67

Q.7 A national achievement test is administered annually to 3rd graders. The test has a mean score of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. If Radha's z-score is 1.20, what was her score on the test?
a) 88
b) 118
c) 112
d) 100

Q.8 For a population with $\mu = 50$ and $\sigma = 10$, what is the X value corresponding to $z = 0.4$?
a) 50.4
b) 54
c) 10
d) 10.4

Q.9 A coin is tossed three times. What is the probability that it lands on heads *exactly* one time?
a) 0.125
b) 0.250
c) 0.333
d) 0.375

Q.10 A distribution of scores Mean=31 and Median= 43. The distribution is probably:
a) Positively skewed
b) Negatively skewed
c) Bimodal
d) Open-ended

Q.11 Which of the following statements are true?
I   sample survey is a type of experiment.

II. An observational study requires fewer resources than an experiment.

III. The best method for investigating causal relationships is an observational study.

a) I and II only
b) II and III only
c) All of the above.
d) None of the above.

Q.12 Other things being equal, which of the following actions will reduce the power of a hypothesis test?
I.   Increasing sample size
II. Increasing significance level (e.g., from 0.05 to 0.01)
III. Increasing beta, the probability of a Type II error

a) I only
b) II only
c) III only
d) All of the above

Q.13 One –way ANOVA conducted on four groups yielded significant F-value, which of the following test should be conducted:
a) t-test
b) Chi-square test
c) Post-hoc test
d) Regression Analyses

Q.14 Which of the following is the lowest level of measurement ?
a) Ordinal
b) Interval
c) Nominal
d) Ratio

Q.15 Which of the following score on the basis of the strength of association indicate the highest level of association?

a) -0.20

c) +0.10

b) -0.90

d) +0.25

Directions: Match the following Q 16- 20 and chose the correct answer:

Q.16
A. Spread of a sample
B. Standard deviation of the sample means
C When data is categorical the values recorded on a group of individuals (or items) can be Summarized
D. Most widely known measure of centre or average

i. Arithmetic Mean
ii. Proportions or Percentages
iii. Standard Deviation
iv. Standard Error

a) i-iii-iv-ii
b) iii-iv-ii-i
c) i-ii-iii-iv
d) iv-i-ii-iii

Q.17
A distribution in which the measurements 'tail-off' unevenly in one direction iv
B. Difference between the largest and the smallest values of the distribution iii
C. If the data is normally distributed, a particularly useful measure
D. Ways of describing or summarising the data ii

i. The Standard Deviation
ii. Descriptive Statistics
iii. The Range
iv. Skewed Distribution

a) i-iii-iv-ii
b) iv-i-ii-iii
c) iv-iii-i-ii
d) i-ii-iii-iv

Q.18
A. 'No difference between groups' or 'no effect' of a treatment
B. Probability of obtaining the observed data sample if the null hypothesis were true
C. Range of population values with which the sample data are compatible
D. Likelihood that the sample data has come from a particular hypothesised population.

i. P-value
ii. Confidence Interval
iii. Significance Test
iv. Null Hypothesis

a) iv-i-ii-iii
b) iii-ii-iv-i
c) i-ii-iv-iii
d) ii-iii-i-iv

Q.19   A. Non Parametric Tests
B. Mann-Whitney U test
C. Non-parametric equivalent of the Pearson correlation coefficient
D. Comparing a single numeric outcome between three or more groups

i.   Nonparametric equivalent of the 2-sample t-test
ii. Spearman correlation coefficient
iii. One-way ANOVA
iv. Distribution free tests

a) i-iii-iv-ii
b) ii-i-iv-iii
c) iv-i-ii-iii
d) iii-iv-ii-i

Q.20   A. Type-I Error
B. Type II Error
C. Linear Regression
D. Logistic Regression

i.   Appropriate when the outcome is continuous numeric
ii. Appropriate when the outcome is binary
iii. Failing to reject the null hypothesis Ho when, in fact, it is false.
iv. Rejecting the Hypothesis Ho when it is, in fact, true

a) iv-iii-i-ii
b) i-iv-ii-iii
c) iii-iv-ii-i
d) ii-i-iv-iii

Q.21 Haemoglobin measurements were made in small groups of children with 5 different syndromes. In order to assess whether there are differences between the groups that are unlikely to have occurred by chance, which of the following should be done?

a) A further study of much larger size
b) Analysis of variance comparing means between the groups
c) Independent t-tests between each pair of the syndromic groups
d) Rank Order Correlation

Q.22 A new test is devised that is cheaper than the current alternative for detecting tuberculosis. Out of a sample of 520 patients, 200 are found to be positive for tuberculosis. When the new test is applied, 180 of the confirmed tuberculosis patients test positive compared to 25 of those found not to have the disease. The positive predictive value of the new test is therefore:

a) 180/205
b) 295/320
c) 180/200
d) 295/315

Q.23 A score of X=59 comes from a distribution with μ=63 and σ=8. This distribution is standardized to a new distribution with μ=50 and σ=10. What is the new value of the original Score?

    a) 59   c) 46

    b) 45   d) 55

Q.24 Concurrent control groups are useful when performing studies because:

    a) They allow the use of statistical tests for the comparison of two groups (e.g., two sample t-tests)

    b) They help to ensure that any differences seen are due to the treatment or disease being studied

    c) They allow the study to be blinded

    d) They are better than historical controls

Q.25 Children with Otitis Media are randomised to either a long or short course of antibiotics. The numbers who have recurrent attacks within the following 12 months are compared.The appropriate statistical test to make this comparison is:

    a) ANOVA

    b) Chi-Square

    c) Student's t-Test

    d) Mann-Whitney U Test

Q.26 A researcher is predicting that a treatment will decrease scores. If this treatment is evaluated using a directional hypothesis test, then the critical region for the test:

    a) Would be entirely in the right-hand tail of A the distribution

    b) Would be entirely in the left-hand tail of the distribution

    c) Would be divided equally between the two tails of the distribution

    d) Cannot answer without knowing the value of the alpha level

Q.27 The standard deviation measures:

    a) Sum of squared deviation scores

    b) Standard distance of a score from the mean

    c) Average deviation of a score from the mean

    d) Average squared distance of a score from the mean

Q.28 Suppose a researcher conducts an experiment to test a hypothesis. If she doubles her sample size, which of the following will increase?

    I.   The power of the hypothesis test

    II. The effect size of the hypothesis test

    III. The probability of making a Type II error

    a) I only

    b) II only

    c) III only

    d) None of the above

Q.29 Correlations used for:

    a) Prediction

    b) Validity

    c) Reliability

    d) All of the above

Q.30 Participants were classified as "morning people" or "evening people" then measured on a 50 point conscientiousness scale. Which correlation should be used to measure the relationship?

    a)   Pearson correlation
    b)   Spearman correlation
    c)   Point-biserial correlation
    d)   Phi-coefficient

PART - B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

Q.1 Differentiate the following :
    a)   Sample vs Population   **(2)**
    b)   Correlation vs Regression   **(2)**
    c)   Parametric vs. Non parametric Test   **(2)**
    d)   ANOVA vs. MANOVA   **(2)**

Q.2 Tabulate the following 25 scores into frequency distribution, using an interval of three units. Let the first interval begin with score 50. **(4)**

72	75	77	67	72	78	65	86	73	70	72	54	64
81	69	72	76	84	57	76	67	71	82	67	83	51

Q.3 Calculate SD by short method in the tabulated frequency distribution based on the above scores **(4)**

Q.4 Compute Pearson's (r) using the data given below: **(4)**

Subjects	X	Y
A	15	40
B	18	42
C	22	50
D	17	45
E	19	43

Q.5 A personality inventory is administered in a private school to 8 boys whose conduct records are exemplary, and to 5 boys whose records are very poor. **(5)**
Data are given below:
Group 1:   110   112   95   105   111   97   112   102
Group 2:   115   112   109   112   117

Is the difference between group means significant? If the p-value (.05) = 2.0

Q.6 From the table below, determine whether item 27 differentiates between two groups of high and low general ability, if P lies between .20 and .10 for df=1 **(5)**

Number of two groups differing in general ability who pass item 27 in a test

	Passed	Failed	Total
High Ability	31	19	50
Low Ability	24	26	50
Total	55	45	100

M. Sc (CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY) – 2ⁿᵈ SEMESTER
PSYCHOLOGY OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR - 12050207
END TERM THEORY EXAMINATION

Time: 03:00 Hrs   **Max. Marks: 60**

Instructions:
1. Write Roll No. on the Question Paper.
2. Candidate should ensure that they have been provided with correct question paper. Complaint(s) in this regard, if any, should be made within 15 minutes of the commencement of the exam. No complaint in this regard will be entertained thereafter.
3. All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
4. Draw diagram wherever required.

PART – A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS)

Choose one correct answer for the following questions: **(10x1=10)**

Q.1. Which of the following is a weakness associated with DSM-IV?
a) Classification is based on causes   b) Classification is based on symptoms alone
c) Classification is based on behaviour   d) Classification is based on strength of emotion

Q.2. Which of the following is an example of repression?
a) stopping yourself from behaving the way you want
b) suppressing bad memories
c) suppressing your natural instincts
d) stopping others from behaving inappropriately

Q.3. One of the concepts of Humanistic-existential approach is:
a) rationalism   b) unconditional positive regard
c) transference   d) deviation from statistical norm

Q.4. A common feature of panic attacks is:
a) Racing thoughts   b) hyperventilation
c) sweating   d) all of these

Q.5. Generalized Anxiety Disorder is a condition in which the sufferer experiences:
a) fear of fear
b) excessive worry
c) flashbacks
d) a desire to check that the environment is safe

Q.6. Which of the following is a chronic mood disturbance that can cause depressive symptoms but does not disrupt normal functioning:
a) Cyclothymic Disorder   b) Dysthymic Disorder
c) Dissociative Disorder   d) Dementia

Q.7. Historically, Dementia Praecox was a disease identified first by:
a) Freud   b) Beck   c) Watson   d) Kraepelin

Q.8. Which of these is not a positive symptom of Schizophrenia?
a) Delusion   b) Hallucination   c) Blunted Affect   d) Disorganised Speech

Q.9. Which of these comes under the term 'disorganised speech'?
a) Derailment
b) Loosening of associations
c) word salad
d) all of these

Q.10. In order to assume the 'sick role', intentionally produced physical or psychological symptoms is known as:
a) Factitious disorder
b) Conversion disorder
c) Somatisation
d) Hypochondriasis

Choose the correct code option for the following questions.

(5x1=5)

Q.11. Which of the following are psychological causal factors for mental illness?
i) Early deprivation or trauma
ii) life dissatisfaction
iii) parenting style
iv) marital discord

a) i, ii and iii
b) i, iii and iv
c) i and iii
d) ii and iv

Q.12. Which of these are factors in etiology of anxiety disorder?
i) Faulty learning
ii) evolutionary preparedness
iii) malnutrition
iv) mental retardation

a) i, ii and iii
b) i, iii and iv
c) i and ii
d) ii and iv

Q.13. In which of these disorders does reality testing remain intact?
i) Hypochondriasis
ii) Depersonalisation disorder
iii) Schizophrenia
iv) Antisocial PD
a) i, ii and iii
b) i, ii and iv
c) i and iii
d) ii and iv

Q.14. Which among these are features of both Bulimia Nervosa and Anorexia?
i) Severe underweight
ii) fear of becoming fat
iii) binge eating
iv) distorted thinking

a) i, ii and iii
b) i, iii and iv
c) ii and iii
d) ii and iv

Q.15. Which among these is NOT TRUE about alcohol:
i) it helps person to sleep soundly
ii) it can always be detected by breath of the person who has consumed it
iii) it has strong addictive properties
iv) drinking coffee can counter its effects
a) i, ii and iii
b) i, ii and iv
c) i and iii
d) ii and iv

Rank the following in correct order

(5x1=5)

Q.16. Rank these mental health interventions in historical order of usage.
i) Catharsis
ii) exorcism
iii) exposure and response prevention
iv) moral management
a) ii, iv, i, iii
b) i, ii, iv, iii
c) iii, iv, i, ii
d) ii, i, iv, iii

Q.17. Choose the correct stages in the cycle of Panic Disorder
i) Perceived threat   ii) Body sensations   iii) Interpretation   iv) worry and panic
a) i, ii, iv, iii
b) i, ii, iii, iv
c) iv, iii, ii, i
d) ii, iii, iv, i

Q.18. Stages of Beck's Theory of depression
  i)   Childhood experiences   ii) Negative automatic thoughts
  iii) symptoms of depression   iv) schemas

  a) i, iii, iv, ii   b) ii, iii, iv, i   c) i, iv, ii, iii   d) i, iv, ii, iii

Q.19. Stages of sexual response cycle
  i)   Desire   ii) Excitement   iii) Plateau   iv) Orgasm

  a) i, ii, iii, iv   b) iv, ii, iii, i   c) ii, iii, iv, i   d) i, ii.iv, iii

Q.20. 20. Rank the correct order of insight in mental illness
  i) Awareness   ii) Denial   iii) Intellectual insight iv) Emotional insight

  a) i, iii, iv, ii   b) ii, iv, iii, i   c) ii, iv, i, iii   d) ii, i, iii, iv

<u>**Match the lists I and II and choose the correct code**</u>   (5 x1=5)

Q.21. List I (Disorder)   **List II (symptom)**
  I   Panic disorder   A   Intrusion
  II   Generalised Anxiety disorder   B   Hyperventilation
  III Phobia   C   Worry
  IV   OCD   D   Avoidance

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

Q.22. List I (Theorist)   **List II (Theory)**
  I   Perls   A   Behavioristic
  II   Skinner   B   Social Learning
  III Bandura   C   REBT
  IV   Ellis   D   Gestalt

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

Q.23. List I (Stress related Term)   **List II (Definition)**
  I   cytokies   A   Foreign Body
  II   HPA Axis   B   Stress Hormone
  III Cortisol   C   Protein molecules
  IV   Antigens   D   Stress response

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

Q.24. List I (Tool)   **List II (Author)**
  I   MMPI   A   Holmes & Rahe
  II   Social readjustment rating scale B   Hathaway & McKinley
  III TAT   C   Folstein
  IV   MMSE   D   Morgan & Murray

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

Q.25.

List I (Concept)	List II (Meaning)
I Prevalence	A Causation
II Incidence	B Distribution
III Epidemiology	C Active cases
IV Etiology	D New cases

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

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

<u>Assertion and Reasoning</u>   (5x1=5)

Q.26. Assertion (A): Classical conditioning is important in abnormal psychology.
Reason (R): One can learn a fear of the dark.

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 (A): Binges may be followed by efforts to purge.
Reason (R): Fasting and excessive exercise are also used by those suffering from Bulimia.

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.28. Assertion (A): Researches show that alcohol abusers are unwilling to tolerate tension and stress.
Reason (R): Personality factors related to having a family history of alcoholism is associated with alcohol dependence.

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.29. Assertion (A): Point prevalence refers to the estimated proportion of actual, active cases Of the disorder in a given population in one year.
Reason (R): A person who experienced depression during the months of November and December but recovered by January 1ˢᵗ would not be included in point prevalence Calculation.

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.30. Assertion (A): Dysthymia occurring along with depression is called double depression.
Reason (R): Dysthymia always occurs with depression.

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

PART – B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

Q.1. Explain the Psychodynamic Paradigm of psychopathology. **(10)**

Q.2. Short answers (50 words) **(4x1=4)**
  a) Hypomania
  b) Types of substance use disorders
  c) PTSD
  d) Socio-cultural factors in psychopathology

Q.3. Define the following: **(4x1=4)**
  a) Epidemiology
  b) Expressed emotion
  c) Exorcism
  d) Agoraphobia

Q.4. Differentiate between the following: **(4x1=4)**
  a) Substance abuse and substance dependence
  b) Obsessions in OCD and delusions in Schizophrenia
  c) Flight of ideas and loosening of associations
  d) Exhibitionism and Fetishism

Q.5. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: **(4x1=4)**
A 42 year old civil servant believed that some malignant force had taken over her actions and that it was commenting on every action that she was undertaking. Her family history indicated psychosis in both her parents who had passed away. She reports that she has no personal initiative and volition left.
  a) Name the first rank symptoms in the lady
  b) What is the prevalence rate of schizophrenia for this lady?
  c) What kind of hallucinations is the lady experiencing?
  d) Explain why the lady has a poor prognosis.

Q.6. Answer the following after interpretation. **(2x2=4)**
  a) Eating disorder is more common in girls than boys. Explain Why?
  b) Psychiatric disorder mostly results in impaired interpersonal, social and occupational Functioning. Elaborate.