

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE, 2018.

Counselling and Psychotherapy – Bridge Course

BRIDGE COURSE

Time : 2 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Answer ALL questions.

(50 × 2 = 100)

1. Psychology is defined as “the scientific study of behaviour and
 - (a) Thinking
 - (b) Observation
 - (c) Mental Processes
 - (d) Perception
2. Clinical Psychology deals with
 - (a) Teaching and school curriculum
 - (b) Dealing with Mental, emotional and Abnormal behaviour of the people
 - (c) Dealing with disturbed relationship of industrial employees
 - (d) Dealing with Social issue and behaviour changes of people

3. Psychotherapy aims to improve an individual's to resolve or mitigate troublesome
 - (a) Words (b) Habits
 - (c) Behaviour (d) Interactions
4. Social psychologists typically explain human behavior in
 - (a) Social situation
 - (b) Individual situation
 - (c) Individual thought
 - (d) Individual feeling
5. Recent revolution in psycho therapy is
 - (a) Psycho analysis
 - (b) Interpersonal psycho therapy
 - (c) Therapeutic community
 - (d) Cognitive therapy
6. Developmental psychology examines change across the dimensions of physical development, socio emotional development and
 - (a) Cognitive development
 - (b) Embryo development
 - (c) Environment development
 - (d) Moral development

7. Developmental psychology is the scientific study of human behaviour over the time period of
- (a) Childhood to adolescents
 - (b) Adolescents to adulthood
 - (c) Adulthood to late adulthood
 - (d) Womb to tomb
8. Model of eight stages of psychological development given by
- (a) Sigmund Freud (b) Erik Erikson
 - (c) Jean Piaget (d) John B. Watson
9. Oral stage, which occurs from birth to
- (a) 10 months (b) 6 months
 - (c) 12 months (d) 3 months
10. Jean Piaget used ————— to get children to reflect on what they were doing
- (a) J.K questioning
 - (b) Socratic questioning
 - (c) Aristotle questioning
 - (d) Swamy Vivekananda questioning

11. Generalized mental representations that organize knowledge and guide information processing called
 - (a) Schema (b) Discrimination
 - (c) Heuristics (d) Attribution
12. The study of how people form impressions of others is
 - (a) Group perception
 - (b) Person perception
 - (c) Interpersonal perception
 - (d) Realistic perceptions
13. Collaboration between psychologists and sociologists increased after the
 - (a) World war — I
 - (b) World war — II
 - (c) Panipat war — II
 - (d) World war — III

14. The self-concept is made up of cognitive molecules called
- (a) Self schema (b) Self evaluation
 - (c) Self esteem (d) Self control
15. Aggression is learned by imitation was explained by
- (a) Sigmund Freud
 - (b) Abram Maslow
 - (c) Carl gastow jung
 - (d) Albert Bandura
16. The emergence of public opinion as a significant force in the political realm can be dated to
- (a) Early 17th century
 - (b) Late 17th century.
 - (c) 18th century.
 - (d) 20th century.
17. Key component to the formation of public opinion is
- (a) Public relation
 - (b) Social networking
 - (c) Agenda setting
 - (d) Social desirability

18. Many early studies have modelled the transfer of information from
- (a) Social clubs (b) Social groups
 - (c) Mass media (d) Transport vehicles
19. Preconceived, unfavourable, feelings towards people or a person is called
- (a) Prejudice (b) Group opinion
 - (c) Altruism (d) Attribution
20. Public opinion can be accurately obtained through
- (a) Stratified sampling
 - (b) Survey sampling
 - (c) Commutation studies
 - (d) Mass media
21. Educational psychology involves the study of memory conceptual processes, and
- (a) Individual cogniton
 - (b) Group cognition
 - (c) Motivation
 - (d) Neuro science

22. Concept of intelligence testing leading to provisions for
- (a) Regular classroom students
 - (b) Special education students
 - (c) Social work students
 - (d) Medical students
23. The first intelligence test to distinguish between “normal children” and those with developmental disabilities is
- (a) Binet kamat test
 - (b) Wechsler intelligent scale for children
 - (c) Binet-Simon test
 - (d) Malians intelligent scale for Indian children.
24. Binet-Simon intelligent test was revised by
- (a) Francis Galton
 - (b) Lewis Terman
 - (c) John Dewey
 - (d) Jean Piaget

25. Edward Thorndike contributed arithmetic books based on
- (a) Cognitive theory
 - (b) Information processing theory
 - (c) Psycho analytic theory
 - (d) Learning theory
26. Person's ability to solve a new problem utilizing novel or unlearned strategies.
- (a) Fluid Intelligence
 - (b) Emotional intelligence
 - (c) Crystallized Intelligence
 - (d) Situational intelligence
27. Two role areas of Human recourses
- (a) Training and Motivation
 - (b) Recruiting and finance
 - (c) Evaluation and promoting
 - (d) Administration and operations
28. Factors of personality tests now employ
- (a) Two factor model
 - (b) Four five factor model
 - (c) Five factor model
 - (d) Three factors model

29. To predict job performance following factors are utilised
- (a) Role-playing exercise
 - (b) In-basket exercise
 - (c) Situational judgment test.
 - (d) Intelligent quotient and emotional intelligence
30. The interview method provides for more reliable and consistent scoring results is.
- (a) Job interview
 - (b) Unstructured interview
 - (c) Structured interview
 - (d) Direct interview
31. Abnormal psychology is the study of unusual patterns of behaviour, emotion and
- (a) Mind body problem
 - (b) Thought
 - (c) Exorcism
 - (d) Animists
32. Father of Western medicine is
- (a) Hippocrates
 - (b) Sigmund Freud
 - (c) Abram Maslow
 - (d) William wound

33. The major international nosologic system for the classification of mental disorders is
- (a) DSM—5 (b) ICD — 10
(c) CCMD (d) ICMD
34. Psychoanalytic theory given by
- (a) Abraham Maslow
(b) Aaron T. Beck
(c) Sigmund Freud
(d) Carl Gastow Jung
35. Classical and Operant conditioning principles utilised
- (a) Cognitive therapy
(b) Gestalt therapy
(c) Behaviour therapy
(d) REBT
36. Institute of Mental health (Lunatic asylum) was started in Chennai (Madras) in the year of
- (a) 1745 (b) 1794
(c) 1784 (d) 1888

37. Mindfulness meditation is effective in treating
- (a) Schizophrenia
 - (b) Substance use disorders
 - (c) Anxiety disorder
 - (d) Bipolar affective Disorder
38. According to the World Health Organization in 2004 the leading cause of disability is due to
- (a) Cancer
 - (b) Tuberculosis
 - (c) Diabetes mellitus
 - (d) Depression
39. Berkeley-Hill, Hospital now is known as
- (a) NIMHANS (b) IHBAS
 - (c) CIP (d) IMH
40. NHRC carried out systematic, intensive and critical examinations of mental hospitals in India in the years
- (a) 1981 and 1986
 - (b) 1976 and 1971
 - (c) 1984 and 1994
 - (d) 1998 and 2008

41. Central tendency is a central or typical value of
- (a) Probability distribution
 - (b) Normal distribution
 - (c) Arithmetic mean
 - (d) Median
42. The middle value that separates the higher half from the lower half of the data set called as a
- (a) Mean
 - (b) Median
 - (c) Mode
 - (d) Central tendency
43. Specific, structured information to be gathered in a systematic fashion is called
- (a) Regulation
 - (b) Data collection
 - (c) Survey
 - (d) Register
44. Each of the two populations being compared should follow a
- (a) Normal distribution
 - (b) Degrees freedom
 - (c) Null hypothesis
 - (d) Standard error

45. The founder of applied psychology was
- (a) Sigmund Freud
 - (b) Hugo Munsterberg
 - (c) Jean Piaget
 - (d) William James
46. Some clinical psychologists may focus on the clinical management of patients with brain injury is called
- (a) Counselling Psychologist
 - (b) Clinical neuropsychologist
 - (c) Applied psychologist
 - (d) Industrial Psychologist
47. Study of humans and their interactions with their environment is known as
- (a) Industrial Psychology
 - (b) Environmental psychology
 - (c) Educational Psychology
 - (d) Medical Psychologist
48. Legal psychology refers to any application of
- (a) Learning principle
 - (b) Psycho analytic principles
 - (c) Gestalt psychologist principles
 - (d) Any application of psychological principles

49. Psychological/mental factors that affect Performance in sports and physical activity and exercises called
- (a) Environmental psychology
 - (b) Educational Psychology
 - (c) Medical Psychologist
 - (d) Sports Psychology
50. Focuses on the psychology of the workforce, customer, and consumer
- (a) Educational Psychology
 - (b) Medical Psychologist
 - (c) Sports Psychology
 - (d) I — O Psychology
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