FIFTH SEMESTER FYUGP END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2026

MG5DSCPSY300- DYNAMICS OF RESEARCH IN PSYCHOLOGY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 2 hrs **Max. marks: 70**

Part A. Multiple choice questions. (1-10). Each question carries 1 mark each.

1. Which feature most distinguishes scientific research from ordinary observation?

A. It relies primarily on personal experience
B. It follows a systematic and verifiable procedure
C. It focuses only on quantitative data
D. It avoids the use of theoretical explanations

2. Research conducted to solve a specific practical problem is called

A. Fundamental research
B. Applied research
C. Historical research
D. Conceptual research

3. A researcher reports all findings, including those that contradict the original expectations. This practice primarily reflects which characteristic of good research?

A. Objectivity
B. Flexibility
C. Generalizability
D. Economical use of resources

4. The primary purpose of reviewing previous research is to

A. Avoid collecting data
B. Understand existing knowledge on the topic
C. Replace the research problem
D. Increase the sample size

5. Which situation provides the strongest basis for claiming a research gap?

A. Very few studies have been conducted on the topic in a particular population
B. The researcher finds the topic personally interesting
C. The topic has received considerable media attention
D. The researcher prefers a different statistical technique

6. A well-defined research problem should be

A. Very broad and general
B. Clear and specific
C. Based only on personal opinion
D. Difficult to measure

7. A researcher categorizes participants according to their preferred mode of transportation: bus, train, bicycle, or car. Which measurement scale is being used?

A. Nominal
B. Ordinal
C. Interval
D. Ratio

8. A researcher predicts that students receiving a mindfulness intervention will have lower anxiety scores than students in the control group. What makes this a directional hypothesis?

A. It specifies the expected direction of the difference
B. It assumes that no difference will occur
C. It does not involve measurable variables
D. It specifies only the research population

9. Which feature is most important when selecting a research design for a study intended to determine whether an intervention causes a change in behaviour?

A. The researcher's personal preference
B. The ability of the design to establish causal relationships
C. The number of variables mentioned in the title
D. The availability of secondary data

10. A researcher develops a new psychological questionnaire and finds that its items consistently measure the intended construct. Which property of the tool is most directly being evaluated?

A. Reliability
B. Validity
C. Sampling adequacy
D. Generalizability

(10 X 1 = 10 marks)

Part B. Short essay type questions. Answer any 6 out of 8 (5 marks each).

11. Define scientific research and explain any four characteristics of scientific research.

12. Differentiate between fundamental research and applied research, giving one example of each.

13. Briefly explain the major steps involved in conducting psychological research.

14. What is a variable? Explain any four types of variables used in psychological research with suitable examples.

15. Define a research hypothesis and explain its functions in psychological research.

16. What is a research design? Explain the main features of a good research design.

17. Explain the major methods of data collection used in psychological research.

18. Briefly explain the difference between qualitative and quantitative data analysis with suitable examples.

(6 X 5 = 30 marks)

Part C. Essay type questions. Answer any 2 out of 4 (15 marks each)

19. Explain the importance and major methods of reviewing literature in psychological research. How does a literature review contribute to developing a theoretical or conceptual framework?

20. Explain the major probability and non-probability sampling methods used in psychological research. Discuss the suitability of any two methods with examples.

21. Explain the major types of research designs used in psychology. Discuss the factors that should be considered when selecting an appropriate research design.

22. Explain the major ethical principles involved in psychological research. Discuss their importance in protecting participants during data collection.

(2 X 15 =30 marks)

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

MGU-UGP (HONOURS) FIFTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION

(2024 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

MG5DSCPSY301-INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR IN ORGANIZATION-

Duration: 1.30 hrs **Maximum Marks: 50**

PART A Multiple choice questions – Answer all questions (1 mark each)

1. The Industrial Revolution resulted in a major shift from CO1(Understand)
a) Factories to farms
b) Farms to urban factories
c) Cities to loneliness
d) Money economies to barter economies

2. One reason expatriates may fail is their inability to CO1(Understand)
a) Earn a salary
b) Adapt to a new culture
c) Use technology
d) Attend meetings

3. Which of the following is an example of OCB? CO3(Apply)
a)Completing an assigned task
b) Arriving at work according to the required schedule
c) Meeting the minimum performance standard
d) Voluntarily helping a coworker facing a deadline

4. Implicit Favourite model was developed by CO3(Understand)
a)Sandrok
b) Samson
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d) Sullivan

5. Which work-related attitude reflects the strength of an employee's involvement in and identification with their organization? CO1(Understand)
a) Organizational Commitment
b) Job Satisfaction
c) Social Intelligence
d) All of the above

6.Routine and repetitive decisions are called CO3(Understand)
a) Programmed decison
b) Non programmed decision
c) Critical decision
d) Organizational decision

7. The DISC methodology is mainly used to identify: CO2(Understand)
a) Intelligence levels
b) Behavioural patterns and job fit
c) Cultural values
d) Physical abilities

8. A marketing team wants to develop ideas for a new product. The manager tells employees to suggest as many ideas as possible and reminds them that no idea will be criticized during the idea-generation stage. Which technique is most appropriate?
CO3 (Apply)
a) Nominal technique
b) Delphi technique
c) Synectics
d) Brainstorming

9. A conflict between "pleasure" and "sense of accomplishment" is an example of conflict between CO2 (Understand)
a) Instrumental values
b) Terminal values
c) Organizational values
d) Social values

10. A group of managers is initially divided about investing in a new project. Individually, most members prefer a moderate investment. After discussing the issue as a group, they decide to make a much larger and riskier investment. This is an example of: CO3 (Understand)
a). Groupthink
b). Risky shift
c). Anchoring
d). Confirmation bias

PART B Short Essays – Answer any 4 questions (5 mark each)

11. Explain how globalization and workforce diversity create challenges for managers. CO1(Understand)
12. Analyse how appreciative intelligence can contribute to organizational success..CO2(Analyse)
13. A sales manager learns a new marketing strategy but modifies it based on customer feedback and market conditions. Identify the learning style and explain why.
CO2 (Analyse)
14. Critically analyse the models of decision making CO3(Apply)
15 . A company needs to generate innovative ideas for launching a new product. Explain how the delphi technique can be applied in this situation.CO3(Apply)
16 An employee feels that the rewards received are not equal to the effort contributed. Identify and explain the most suitable motivation theory to analyse this scenario CO3(Apply)

(5 X7 =35)

PART C Essays – Answer any 2 questions (10 mark each)

17. Apply Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory and Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory to an employee motivation with example. CO3 (Apply)

18. A company plans to provide training to its employees through online training methods. Explain the major online training methods and justify their suitability for employee training .CO2(Analyse)

19. Demonstrate the advantages and limitations of job rotation, job enlargement and job enrichment with suitable workplace examples. CO3 (Apply)

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

MGU-UGP (HONOURS) FIFTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION

(2024 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

MG5DSCPSY302- FUNDAMENTALS OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

Duration: 1.30 hrs **Maximum Marks: 50**

PART A Multiple choice questions – Answer all questions (1 mark each) 10x1=10

1. The classificatory system of abnormal behaviour given by WHO is ……CO1 Remember

A) DSM B) DMS
C) ICD D) ICCD

2. The abnormal behaviour in which people believe that they are wolf is known as …… CO1 Understand

A) Exorcism B) Lycanthropy
C) Tarantism D) Melancholia

3. Who popularized mental hygiene movement? CO1 Remember

A) Benjamin Rush B) William Tuke
C) Philippe Pinel D) Dorothea Dix

4. Free floating anxiety is the characteristic symptom of which anxiety disorder CO2 Understand

A) Phobia B) OCD
C) GAD D) Panic Disorder

5. Fear of thunder and lightning is known as …… CO2 Understand

A) Astraphobia B) Acrophobia
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6. Hair pulling disorder is called…… CO2 Understand

A) Excoriation Disorder
B) Hoarding Disorder
C) Trichotillomania
D) Tourett Syndrome

7. An important method to treat OCD CO2(Understand)

A) Systematic Desensitization

B) Exposure and Response prevention
C) Flooding
D) Graded Exposure

8. Which hormone plays a major role in the body's response to chronic stress? CO2 Remember

A. Insulin
B. Cortisol
C. Thyroxine
D. Melatonin

9. Which factor is strongly associated with Dissociative Identity Disorder? CO3 Understand

A. Childhood trauma and abuse
B. Poor nutrition
C. Hypertension
D. Lack of physical exercise

10. If a person requires increased amount of substance to get same desired effect, it is called…… CO3 Understand

A). Salience
B). Craving
C). Withdrawl symptoms
D). Tolerance

PART B Short Essays – Answer any 2 questions (5 mark each) 2X5=10

11. Explain the application of diathesis stress model in understanding a case of depression. CO1(Apply)
12. Compare and contrast panic disorder and GAD CO2(Understand)
13. Discuss dissociative disorders CO3(Understand

PART C Essays – Answer any 2 questions (15 mark each) (2 X15 =30)

14. Explain historical viewss of abnormal behaviour CO1 Understand
15. Describe clinical features, etiology and management of Panic Disorder. CO2 Understand
16. Discuss the clinical features and causes of substance use disorder. Explain its impact on society CO2 Understand

FIFTH SEMESTER FYUGP END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2026

MGDSEPSY300- SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 2 hrs **Max. marks: 70**

Part A. Multiple choice questions. Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. What is the primary focus of school psychology?
   A. Physical health
   B. Student development
   C. Financial planning
   D. Sports training
2. Which is a major domain of school psychology?
   A. Assessment
   B. Accounting
   C. Marketing
   D. Engineering
3. Which is a common mental health challenge among students?
   A. Anxiety
   B. Height
   C. Hair colour
   D. Handwriting
4. Which is a role of a school psychologist?
   A. Consultation
   B. Transportation
   C. Administration
   D. Catering
5. Which skill helps students make informed choices?
   A. Decision-making
   B. Memorization
   C. Imitation
   D. Competition
6. Which skill involves identifying and controlling feelings?
   A. Emotional regulation
   B. Time management
   C. Career planning
   D. Digital literacy
7. Which promotes a positive self-image?
   A. Self-confidence
   B. Social comparison
   C. Self-criticism
   D. Avoidance

8. Which is a healthy lifestyle choice?
   A. Regular exercise
   B. Skipping meals
   C. Sleep deprivation
   D. Excessive screen time
9. Which promotes responsible technology use?
   A. Digital literacy
   B. Social isolation
   C. Conflict
   D. Impulsivity
10. Which technique can help students cope with stress?
   A. Relaxation
   B. Avoidance
   C. Aggression
   D. Rumination

(10 X 1 = 10 marks)

Part B. Short essay type questions. Answer any 6 out of 8 (5 marks each).

11. Explain the concept, need, and functions of guidance in the school setting.
12. Describe the major school-based guidance services with reference to academic, career, and personal-social guidance.
13. Explain the guidance needs of gifted students, slow learners, and students with learning disabilities.
14. Discuss the importance of inclusion and support services for differently-abled students in schools.
15. Explain the legal and ethical considerations involved in school guidance.
16. Define mentoring and explain the major phases of a school-based mentoring programme.
17. Describe the qualities, skills, and competencies of an effective mentor and explain how successful mentor–mentee relationships can be fostered.
18. Explain the importance of monitoring, evaluation, etiquette, and ethical considerations in school-based mentoring programmes.

(6 X 5 = 30 marks)

Part C. Essay type questions. Answer any 2 out of 4 (15 marks each)

19. Discuss the concept, need, functions, and major types of guidance services provided in the school setting.
20. Explain the guidance needs of differently-abled students, including gifted students, slow learners, and students with learning disabilities. Discuss strategies for promoting their inclusion and providing appropriate support services.
21. Explain the concept and phases of school-based mentoring. Discuss the qualities and competencies of an effective mentor and strategies for developing successful mentor–mentee relationships.
22. Discuss the importance of core life skills in children. Explain strategies for developing decision-making abilities, emotional regulation, positive self-image, self-confidence, and healthy lifestyle choices.

(2 X 15 =30 marks)

THIRD SEMESTER FYUGP END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

MG5DSEPSY301- BLOOMING THROUGH ADOLESCENCE

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 2 hrs **Max. marks: 70**

Part A. Multiple choice questions. (1-10). Each question carries 2 mark each.

1. Adolescence is best described as a period of:

A. Complete physical maturity

B. Transition from childhood to adulthood

C. Decline in cognitive abilities

D. Dependence on parents throughout life **(CO1, U)**

2. The term "puberty" primarily refers to:

A. Development of social skills

B. Development of moral reasoning

C. Biological changes leading to sexual maturity

D. Development of abstract thinking **(CO2, U)**

3. Which hormone plays an important role in the development of secondary sexual characteristics in males?

A. Insulin

B. Testosterone

C. Melatonin

D. Oxytocin **(CO2,R)**

4. A major behavioural characteristic often associated with adolescence is:

A. Increased exploration and risk-taking

B. Complete emotional stability

C. Absence of peer influence

D. Decreased need for autonomy **(CO2,R)**

5. According to Piaget, adolescents typically enter the stage of:

A. Sensorimotor operations

B. Preoperational thought

C. Concrete operational thought

D. Formal operational thought **(CO3,U)**

6. According to Erikson, the major psychosocial task of adolescence is:

A. Trust versus mistrust

B. Autonomy versus shame and doubt

C. Identity versus role confusion

D. Generativity versus stagnation **(CO1, R)**

7. According to Kohlberg, moral development during adolescence may progress toward:

A. Pre-conventional reasoning only

B. Conventional moral reasoning

C. Absence of moral reasoning

D. Reflexive behaviour **(CO3, U)**

8. Which factor becomes particularly influential in an adolescent's social development?

A. Peer relationships

B. Reflex actions

C. Infant attachment only

D. Sensory development **(CO4,U)**

9. A major developmental change in the parent–adolescent relationship is:

A. Complete rejection of parental influence

B. Increasing desire for autonomy and independence

C. Increased dependence in all areas

D. Complete absence of conflict **(CO4, U)**

10. The development of a stable sense of self during adolescence is most closely associated with:

A. Identity formation

B. Classical conditioning

C. Motor development

D. Sensory adaptation **(CO4 ,U)**

(10 X 2 = 20 marks)

Part B. Short essay type questions. Answer any 6 out of 8 (5 marks each).

11. Examine the periods of development based on psychoanalytical theory **(CO1, An)**
12. Discuss adolescent groups **(CO4, U)**
13. Discuss the determinants of puberty **(CO2, U)**
14. Describe the physical changes during adolescence **(CO2,U)**
15. Examine how emotional intelligence helps cope with stress **(CO2, An)**
16. Evaluate dating during adolescence **(CO4,E)**
17. Describe cognitive flexibility **(CO3, U)**
18. Examine the strategies to increase creativity **(CO3,An)**

(6 X 5 = 30 marks)

Part C. Essay type questions. Answer any 2 out of 4 (10 marks each)

19. Discuss emerging adult lifestyles.
(CO4 ,U)

20. Analyze the role of parenting in cognitive development .
(CO3 ,An)

21. Describe risk- taking behaviour during adolescents with examples .
(CO2 ,An)

22. Examine how behavioural protective factors and resilience enhance physical and mental health **(CO2, E)**

(2 X 10 =20 marks)

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

MGU-UGP (HONOURS) FIFTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION

(2024 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

MG5SECPSY300-WRITING AND FORMATTING SKILLS

Duration: 1.30 hrs **Maximum Marks: 50**

PART A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (2 MARK EACH) **(10X2=20)**

1. Which of the following is a characteristic of scientific writing? (CO2, K)
   a) Emotional b) Personal
   c) Objective d) Informal

2. What does IMRAD stand for? (CO2, K)
   a) Introduction, Method, Results and Discussion
   b) Introduction, Materials, Review and Data
   c) Information, Method, Research and Discussion
   d) Introduction, Measurement, Results and Data

3. Which type of academic writing focuses on one text, idea, event, or object? (CO1, U)
   a) Multi-source paper b) Single-source paper
   c) Review essay d) Meta-analysis

4. Which of the following is a measure of readability? (CO2, K)
   a) Flesch Reading Ease b) IMRAD
   c) APA d) Rhetoric

5. What is the main purpose of the introduction in academic writing? (CO2, U)
   a) To present only the conclusion b) To provide background and rationale
   c) To list all references d) To present only statistical results

6. Which sentence introduces the main idea of a paragraph? (CO1, K)
   a) Supporting sentence b) Concluding sentence
   c) Introductory sentence d) Reference sentence
7. Which organizational pattern is used to identify similarities and differences? (CO1, U)

   a) Sequence b) Cause and effect
   c) Compare and contrast d) Problem and solution

8. Which of the following best describes paraphrasing? (CO1, U)
   a) Copying the author's exact words b) Expressing the author's ideas in your own words
   c) Removing the source citation d) Writing only the conclusion

9. Which of the following is an important feature of an academic poster? (CO3, U)

   a) Excessive information b) Long paragraphs
   c) Concise presentation of key points d) Use of many typefaces

10. Which of the following is a type of multi-source paper? (CO1, K)
   a) Close reading b) Comparative essay
   c) Paragraph writing d) Direct quotation

PART B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

ANSWER ANY 6 QUESTIONS (5 MARK EACH) (6X5=30)

11. Explain how information can be presented effectively in an academic poster. (CO3, A)
12. What is academic writing? Explain its main purpose. (CO1, U)
13. What is IMRAD? Explain its four major components. (CO2, U)
14. Differentiate between single-source and multi-source papers. (CO1, An)
15. Explain any four guidelines for designing an academic poster. (CO3, A)
16. Explain the major advantages of an academic poster as a method of presentation. (CO3, U)
17. Explain the major characteristics of academic writing. (CO2, U)
18. Describe the main components of a well-constructed paragraph. (CO1, U)

FIFTH SEMESTER FYUGP END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2026

MG5DSCPSY300- DYNAMICS OF RESEARCH IN PSYCHOLOGY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

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MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

MGU-UGP (HONOURS) FIFTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION

(2024 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

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MGU-UGP (HONOURS) FIFTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION

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16. Discuss the clinical features and causes of substance use disorder. Explain its impact on society CO2 Understand

FIFTH SEMESTER FYUGP END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2026

MGDSEPSY300- SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 2 hrs **Max. marks: 70**

Part A. Multiple choice questions. Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. What is the primary focus of school psychology?
   A. Physical health
   B. Student development
   C. Financial planning
   D. Sports training
2. Which is a major domain of school psychology?
   A. Assessment
   B. Accounting
   C. Marketing
   D. Engineering
3. Which is a common mental health challenge among students?
   A. Anxiety
   B. Height
   C. Hair colour
   D. Handwriting
4. Which is a role of a school psychologist?
   A. Consultation
   B. Transportation
   C. Administration
   D. Catering
5. Which skill helps students make informed choices?
   A. Decision-making
   B. Memorization
   C. Imitation
   D. Competition
6. Which skill involves identifying and controlling feelings?
   A. Emotional regulation
   B. Time management
   C. Career planning
   D. Digital literacy
7. Which promotes a positive self-image?
   A. Self-confidence
   B. Social comparison
   C. Self-criticism
   D. Avoidance

8. Which is a healthy lifestyle choice?
   A. Regular exercise
   B. Skipping meals
   C. Sleep deprivation
   D. Excessive screen time
9. Which promotes responsible technology use?
   A. Digital literacy
   B. Social isolation
   C. Conflict
   D. Impulsivity
10. Which technique can help students cope with stress?
   A. Relaxation
   B. Avoidance
   C. Aggression
   D. Rumination

(10 X 1 = 10 marks)

Part B. Short essay type questions. Answer any 6 out of 8 (5 marks each).

11. Explain the concept, need, and functions of guidance in the school setting.
12. Describe the major school-based guidance services with reference to academic, career, and personal-social guidance.
13. Explain the guidance needs of gifted students, slow learners, and students with learning disabilities.
14. Discuss the importance of inclusion and support services for differently-abled students in schools.
15. Explain the legal and ethical considerations involved in school guidance.
16. Define mentoring and explain the major phases of a school-based mentoring programme.
17. Describe the qualities, skills, and competencies of an effective mentor and explain how successful mentor–mentee relationships can be fostered.
18. Explain the importance of monitoring, evaluation, etiquette, and ethical considerations in school-based mentoring programmes.

(6 X 5 = 30 marks)

Part C. Essay type questions. Answer any 2 out of 4 (15 marks each)

19. Discuss the concept, need, functions, and major types of guidance services provided in the school setting.
20. Explain the guidance needs of differently-abled students, including gifted students, slow learners, and students with learning disabilities. Discuss strategies for promoting their inclusion and providing appropriate support services.
21. Explain the concept and phases of school-based mentoring. Discuss the qualities and competencies of an effective mentor and strategies for developing successful mentor–mentee relationships.
22. Discuss the importance of core life skills in children. Explain strategies for developing decision-making abilities, emotional regulation, positive self-image, self-confidence, and healthy lifestyle choices.

(2 X 15 =30 marks)

THIRD SEMESTER FYUGP END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

MG5DSEPSY301- BLOOMING THROUGH ADOLESCENCE

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 2 hrs **Max. marks: 70**

Part A. Multiple choice questions. (1-10). Each question carries 2 mark each.

1. Adolescence is best described as a period of:

A. Complete physical maturity

B. Transition from childhood to adulthood

C. Decline in cognitive abilities

D. Dependence on parents throughout life **(CO1, U)**

2. The term "puberty" primarily refers to:

A. Development of social skills

B. Development of moral reasoning

C. Biological changes leading to sexual maturity

D. Development of abstract thinking **(CO2, U)**

3. Which hormone plays an important role in the development of secondary sexual characteristics in males?

A. Insulin

B. Testosterone

C. Melatonin

D. Oxytocin **(CO2,R)**

4. A major behavioural characteristic often associated with adolescence is:

A. Increased exploration and risk-taking

B. Complete emotional stability

C. Absence of peer influence

D. Decreased need for autonomy **(CO2,R)**

5. According to Piaget, adolescents typically enter the stage of:

A. Sensorimotor operations

B. Preoperational thought

C. Concrete operational thought

D. Formal operational thought **(CO3,U)**

6. According to Erikson, the major psychosocial task of adolescence is:

A. Trust versus mistrust

B. Autonomy versus shame and doubt

C. Identity versus role confusion

D. Generativity versus stagnation **(CO1, R)**

7. According to Kohlberg, moral development during adolescence may progress toward:

A. Pre-conventional reasoning only

B. Conventional moral reasoning

C. Absence of moral reasoning

D. Reflexive behaviour **(CO3, U)**

8. Which factor becomes particularly influential in an adolescent's social development?

A. Peer relationships

B. Reflex actions

C. Infant attachment only

D. Sensory development **(CO4,U)**

9. A major developmental change in the parent–adolescent relationship is:

A. Complete rejection of parental influence

B. Increasing desire for autonomy and independence

C. Increased dependence in all areas

D. Complete absence of conflict **(CO4, U)**

10. The development of a stable sense of self during adolescence is most closely associated with:

A. Identity formation

B. Classical conditioning

C. Motor development

D. Sensory adaptation **(CO4 ,U)**

(10 X 2 = 20 marks)

Part B. Short essay type questions. Answer any 6 out of 8 (5 marks each).

11. Examine the periods of development based on psychoanalytical theory **(CO1, An)**
12. Discuss adolescent groups **(CO4, U)**
13. Discuss the determinants of puberty **(CO2, U)**
14. Describe the physical changes during adolescence **(CO2,U)**
15. Examine how emotional intelligence helps cope with stress **(CO2, An)**
16. Evaluate dating during adolescence **(CO4,E)**
17. Describe cognitive flexibility **(CO3, U)**
18. Examine the strategies to increase creativity **(CO3,An)**

(6 X 5 = 30 marks)

Part C. Essay type questions. Answer any 2 out of 4 (10 marks each)

19. Discuss emerging adult lifestyles.
(CO4 ,U)

20. Analyze the role of parenting in cognitive development .
(CO3 ,An)

21. Describe risk- taking behaviour during adolescents with examples .
(CO2 ,An)

22. Examine how behavioural protective factors and resilience enhance physical and mental health **(CO2, E)**

(2 X 10 =20 marks)

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

MGU-UGP (HONOURS) FIFTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION

(2024 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

MG5SECPSY300-WRITING AND FORMATTING SKILLS

Duration: 1.30 hrs **Maximum Marks: 50**

PART A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (2 MARK EACH) **(10X2=20)**

1. Which of the following is a characteristic of scientific writing? (CO2, K)
   a) Emotional b) Personal
   c) Objective d) Informal

2. What does IMRAD stand for? (CO2, K)
   a) Introduction, Method, Results and Discussion
   b) Introduction, Materials, Review and Data
   c) Information, Method, Research and Discussion
   d) Introduction, Measurement, Results and Data

3. Which type of academic writing focuses on one text, idea, event, or object? (CO1, U)
   a) Multi-source paper b) Single-source paper
   c) Review essay d) Meta-analysis

4. Which of the following is a measure of readability? (CO2, K)
   a) Flesch Reading Ease b) IMRAD
   c) APA d) Rhetoric

5. What is the main purpose of the introduction in academic writing? (CO2, U)
   a) To present only the conclusion b) To provide background and rationale
   c) To list all references d) To present only statistical results

6. Which sentence introduces the main idea of a paragraph? (CO1, K)
   a) Supporting sentence b) Concluding sentence
   c) Introductory sentence d) Reference sentence
7. Which organizational pattern is used to identify similarities and differences? (CO1, U)

   a) Sequence b) Cause and effect
   c) Compare and contrast d) Problem and solution

8. Which of the following best describes paraphrasing? (CO1, U)
   a) Copying the author's exact words b) Expressing the author's ideas in your own words
   c) Removing the source citation d) Writing only the conclusion

9. Which of the following is an important feature of an academic poster? (CO3, U)

   a) Excessive information b) Long paragraphs
   c) Concise presentation of key points d) Use of many typefaces

10. Which of the following is a type of multi-source paper? (CO1, K)
   a) Close reading b) Comparative essay
   c) Paragraph writing d) Direct quotation

PART B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

ANSWER ANY 6 QUESTIONS (5 MARK EACH) (6X5=30)

11. Explain how information can be presented effectively in an academic poster. (CO3, A)
12. What is academic writing? Explain its main purpose. (CO1, U)
13. What is IMRAD? Explain its four major components. (CO2, U)
14. Differentiate between single-source and multi-source papers. (CO1, An)
15. Explain any four guidelines for designing an academic poster. (CO3, A)
16. Explain the major advantages of an academic poster as a method of presentation. (CO3, U)
17. Explain the major characteristics of academic writing. (CO2, U)
18. Describe the main components of a well-constructed paragraph. (CO1, U)