

2 0 1 8

PSYCHOLOGY

Full Marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions:

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part-A Objective Questions serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A-OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 34)

1. Choose and write the most appropriate response from the choices provided (*Any four*): $1 \times 4 = 4$

(a). A type of test in which the test items are made of symbols or pictures

- (i) Verbal Test
- (ii) Non-Verbal Test
- (iii) Performance Test

(b) A structure in the forebrain that regulates emotional and motivational behaviour

- (i) Thalamus
- (ii) Hypothalamus
- (iii) Limbic system

(c) Principles of perceptual organisation is given by:

- (i) Behaviourist
- (ii) Functionalist
- (iii) Gestalt Psychologist

(d) It is the ability to go into details and workout the implications of new ideas

- (i) Elaboration
- (ii) Fluency
- (iii) Flexibility

(e) A conflict that occurs from having to choose between two mutually undesirable alternatives

- (i) approach-approach conflict
- (ii) avoidance -avoidance conflict
- (iii) approach-avoidance conflict

(3)

2. Fill in the blanks : 1 x 5 = 5

- (a) The_____ method gives detailed in-depth information about a person or phenomena.
- (b) The initial experience of a stimulus registered by a particular sense organ is called_____.
- (c) _____ are strategies for improving memory.
- (d) _____ reasoning is used in drawing conclusion based on a particular observation.
- (e) _____ is a type of learning in which response is strengthened if followed by reinforcement.

3. Answer the following questions in **2** or **3** sentences only. 2 x 5 = 10

- (a) What is Behaviourism?
- (b) What is illusion?
- (c) What is problem solving?
- (d) What are positive emotions?
- (e) What is motivation?

4. Write short notes on any **5** (five) of the following.

- (a) Types of observation 3 x 5 = 15

(4)

- (b) Imaginary audience and personal fable.
- (c) Phases of skill acquisition
- (d) Symptoms of learning disabilities
- (e) Episodic memory and Semantic memory.
- (f) Obstacles to solving problems.
- (g) Brainstorming

PART B – DESCRIPTIVE

(Marks : 36)

5. Answer the following questions in **2 – 3** paragraphs.

4 x 6 = 24

- (a) What are some of the ethical principles that psychologist need to follow in the conduct of psychological studies. 4

Or

Describe the quantitative and qualitative method for analysis of data.

- (b) Briefly explain the two major factors that influence the formation of Identity during Adolescence. 4

Or

Briefly explain the challenges in early adulthood.

(5)

- (c) Explain the main principles of perceptual organisation. 4

Or

Describe some of the monocular cues used in depth perception.

- (d) Describe classical conditioning. 4

Or

Describe the different methods used in studying verbal learning.

- (e) What is memory? Briefly explain the three memory systems. 1 + 3 = 4

Or

What is forgetting? Briefly explain with the help of a typical experimental design the two kinds of Interference that may result in forgetting. 1 + 3 = 4

- (f) Briefly explain the different physiological basis of emotion. 4

Or

Briefly explain the three most common psychosocial motives.

(6)

6. Answer the following questions: 6 x 2 = 12

- (a) Give a brief account of the development of psychology in India. 6

Or

Describe some of the major disciplines linked to the field of psychology.

- (b) What is acculturation? Describe the acculturative strategies adopted by individuals during the course of acculturation. 2 + 4 = 6

Or

What are endocrine glands? Describe briefly any two endocrine glands of the human body. 1 + 5 = 6
