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PSYCHOLOGY

(Theory)

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)

SECTION – I

(Marks : 9)

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

(a). Which of the following ethical principles suggest that researchers safeguard the privacy of his/her participants in a study.

(i) Voluntary Participation

(ii) Debriefing

(iii) Confidentiality of data source.

(b) Which of the following endocrine glands is known as the “master gland”:

(i) Pituitary gland

(ii) Thyroid gland

(iii) Adrenal gland

(c) A theory of selective attention developed by Broadbent (1956):

(i) Multimode Theory

(ii) Filter-Attenuation Theory

(iii) Filter Theory.

(d) A memory system that can hold information for 30 seconds or less:

(i) Sensory memory

(ii) Short term memory

(iii) Long term memory.

(3)

- (e) The ability to produce many ideas for a given task or a problem is
- (i) Fluency
 - (ii) Flexibility
 - (iii) Originality.

2. Indicate whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

- (a) The independent variable and the dependent variable are independent of each other.
- (b) Each of our sense organ is known as a sense modality.
- (c) Behavioural changes that occur due to learning are temporary.
- (d) The kind of reasoning that begins with an assumption is called deductive reasoning.
- (e) Emotions do not have physiological bases.

SECTION – II

(Marks : 10)

3. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences only.

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

- (a) What do you understand by the term 'Behaviour'?

(4)

- (b) What is Perception?
- (c) What is Thinking?
- (d) What is Biological Motivation?
- (e) What are Emotions?

SECTION – III

(Marks : 15)

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

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

- (a) Participant observation as a method used in psychological studies.
- (b) Objectivity in psychological testing.
- (c) Meaning of Human Development as a process.
- (d) Features of learning.
- (e) Chunking.
- (f) Obstacles to solving problems.
- (g) Differences between primary reinforcers and secondary reinforcers.

(5)

PART B – DESCRIPTIVE

(Marks : 36)

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

4 x 6 = 24

- (a) Briefly explain any 4(four) control techniques used by experimenters to control extraneous variables in experimental studies.

Or

What is a variable? Explain briefly with the help of examples the two types of variables used in experimental studies.

- (b) Briefly explain how moral development takes place in children.

Or

Describe Bronfenbrenner's contextual view of development.

- (c) Briefly explain how expectations and cultural background influence our perceptions.

Or

What is selective attention? Describe the Filter Theory of selective attention.

- (d) Distinguish between relational style of learning and analytical style of learning.

Or

Distinguish between classical conditioning and operant conditioning.

(6)

- (e) What is memory? Explain the concept of encoding, storage and retrieval in memory.

Or

What is forgetting? Describe Ebbinghaus's Curve of forgetting.

- (f) Explain anxiety as a negative emotion. What are some of the ways of managing anxiety?

Or

What are positive emotions? Describe the various ways for enhancing positive emotions.

6. Answer the following questions in 200 words: 6 x 2 = 12

- (a) Elucidate the evolution of psychology from any 3 (three) perspectives. 6

Or

Describe any 4 (four) psychological attributes on the basis of which individuals vary from each other. 6

- (b) Distinguish between Enculturation and Socialisation. 3 + 3 = 6

Or

What is a cerebral cortex? Describe in brief the functions of the four lobes of the cerebral cortex.

2 + 4 = 6

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