

2023**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 : 35)

SECTION – I

(Marks : 10)

- 1.** Choose and write the most appropriate response from the choices provided (*any five*): $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) In which of the following types of observation does the observer becomes a part of the group of people being observed:

- (i) Non-Participant Observation
- (ii) Participant Observation
- (iii) Controlled Laboratory Observation.

(b) Which of the following structures of the brain regulates physiological processes involved in emotional and motivated behaviour

- (i) Hypothalamus
- (ii) Thalamus
- (iii) Cerebellum

(c) Which of the following principles of perceptual organisation suggest that we tend to fill the gaps in stimulation and perceive the objects as whole rather than their separate parts

- (i) The Principle of Proximity
- (ii) The Principle of Continuity
- (iii) The Principle of Closure.

(d) _____ are effective when the objects are viewed with only one eye.

- (i) Monocular cues of depth perception
- (ii) Binocular cues of depth perception
- (iii) Attentional cues of depth perception.

(3)

(e) It is a tendency of a person to solve problems by following already tried mental operations or steps

(i) Mental set

(ii) Motivation

(iii) Problem solving.

(f) Hunger, thirst and sex are _____

(i) Psychosocial Motives

(ii) Biological Motives

(iii) Acquired Motives.

2. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False*.
1 x 5 = 5

(a) Experiments are generally conducted to establish cause-effect relationship.

(b) Motion parallax is a binocular cue of depth perception.

(c) The principles of learning can be applied in child rearing.

(d) Retrieval is the second stage of memory.

(e) J. P. Guilford proposed three types of thinking.

(4)

SECTION – II

(Marks : 10)

3. Answer the following questions in *one* or *two* sentences only . (Any five).
2 x 5 = 10

(a) What is Environmental Psychology?

(b) What is Psychology?

(c) What are illusions?

(d) What is problem solving?

(e) What is Emotion?

(f) What is Motivation?

(g) What is Approach-approach conflict?

SECTION – III

(Marks : 15)

4. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences only (*any five*).
3 x 5 = 15

(a) What is observation? Distinguish between naturalistic and controlled observation.

(b) Give any three reasons for smoking and drug use among adolescents.

(5)

- (c) Differentiate between continuous reinforcement and partial reinforcement.
- (d) What are the different methods used in studying Verbal Learning.
- (e) What is short-term memory? How long are information held in short-term memory?
- (f) Who made the first systematic attempt to understand the nature of forgetting? What are the two main causes of forgetting.
- (g) Distinguish between convergent and divergent thinking.

PART B – DESCRIPTIVE

(Marks : 35)

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

4 x 5 = 20

- (a) Goals of Scientific Enquiry.
- (b) Ethical principles (any two) in the conduct of psychological enquiry.
- (c) Factors that influence the formation of identity during adolescence.
- (d) Selective Attention theory by Broadbent (1956) and Triesman (1962).

(6)

- (e) Distinguishing features of learning.
- (f) Observational learning.
- (g) Mnemonics for improving memory.
- (h) Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

6. Answer the following questions in 200 words
(any three):

5 x 3 = 15

- (a) Briefly explain how Philosophy, Medicine and Computer Science is link to the field of psychology.
- (b) Name the four lobes of the Cerebral Cortex. What functions do they perform.
- (c) Briefly explain how parents, peer groups and schools influences children's social development.
- (d) Give a brief account of the evolution of Psychology.

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