PSYCHOLOGY (Theory)

Time allowed : 3 hours ***Maximum Marks : 70***

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

(i) All questions are compulsary.

(ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.

(iii) Answers should be brief and to the point.

(iv) Part A has 10 Learning Checks carrying one marks each. You are required to answer them as directed.

(v) Question 11 to 16 in Part B are Very short Answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

(vi) Question 17 to 20 in Part C are short Answer type questions-I carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.

(vii) Question 21 to 26 in Part-D are Short Answer Type questions-II carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.

(viii) Question 27 to 28 in Part-E are Short Answer Type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 63/1

Part - A

1. Howard Gardner's theory of intelligence is known as : 1

(a) Theory of Primary Mental Abilities

(b) Theory of Multiple Intelligences

(c) Triachic theory

(d) Two factor theory

2. Attributes of a person that make him different from others is referred to as..... identity. 1

3. A dynamic situation specific reaction to stress is known as..... 1

4. People unable to prevent themselves from repeatedly carrying out a set of actions are affected by : 1

(a) Manic-depressive disorder

(b) Panic disorder

(c) Somatoform disorders

(d) Obsessive compulsive disorder

5. Repeated association of undesired response with an aversive consequence refers to : 1

(a) Positive reinforcement

(b) Aversive conditioning

(c) Negative reinforcement

(d) Modelling

6. Making inferences about personal qualities of people on meeting them is called: 1

(a) Social cognition

(b) Pro-social behaviour

(c) Impression formation

(d) Social facilitation

7. The term which refers to one's own group is called..... 1

8. Forceful destructive behaviour towards another person or object is described as 1

9. Participant observation involves becoming an active member of the setting where observation takes place. True/False 1

10. Intrapersonal communication refers to the communication that takes place between two or more persons. True/False 1

PART-B

11. What is a psychological test? 2

12. Explain contextual intelligence. 2

13. Explain the concept of stress. 2

14. Explain the term anorexia nervosa. 2

15. What is 'unconditional positive regard'. 2

16. What is personal space? 2

PART-C

17. Explain regression giving examples. 3

18. Describe the role of biological factors in abnormal behaviour. 3

19. What is attribution? Explain fundamental attribution error with the help of an example. 3

Or

Explain pro-social behaviour. State two factors which influence pro-social behaviour.

20. What is aggression? Explain two strategies for reducing aggression. 3

PART-D

21. Describe the process of counselling. 4

Or

How does understanding of body language help in effective communication?

22. Describe verbal, non-verbal and performance tests. 4

23. Describe any four techniques that can help people manage stress in life. 4

24. Explain the factors that influence impression formation. 4

25. How is behaviour therapy used to treat phobia? 4

26. Explain the term 'dissociation.' Discuss anyone form of dissociative disorder. 4

PART-E

27. Distinguish between type and trait approaches to personality. Give suitable examples. 6

Or

State the techniques of assessing personality. Explain briefly any two projective techniques with examples.

28. States any four reasons of inter group conflicts. Explain anyone strategy for resolving conflicts. 6

Or

What do you understand by 'group'? Differentiate between groups and teams.