2 0 1 7

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

PSYCHOLOGY

SECOND PAPER

(Basic Psychology—II)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Define thinking. Explain the elements in thinking.   2+8=10

Or

What is problem solving? Explain the steps in problem solving.   2+8=10

2. Discuss any three approaches to motivation.   10

Or

Discuss in detail any two theories of emotion.   10

3. What are the determinants of attention? Explain.   10

Or

Define perception. Explain laws of perceptual organization.   2+8=10

4. Define personality. Discuss in detail Freud's psychodynamic approach to personality. 2+8=10

Or

Explain in detail measurement of personality.   10

5. Define variables. What are the different types of variables?   2+8=10

(Continued)

(3)

Or

The following is the frequency distribution :

Class interval	Frequency
21–22	1
19–20	0
17–18	2
15–16	2
13–14	5
11–12	9
9–10	4
7–8	3
5–6	2
3–4	1
1–2	1

Calculate standard deviation. 10

★★★

2 0 1 7

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

PSYCHOLOGY

SECOND PAPER

(Basic Psychology—II)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided :   1×10=10

1. _____ is the manipulation of mental representations of information.

    (a) Thinking   (   )

    (b) Mental image   (   )

    (c) Concept   (   )

    (d) Cognitive map   (   )

2. _____ are categorization for objects, events or people that share common properties.

   (a) Prototypes ( )

   (b) Divergents ( )

   (c) Concepts ( )

   (d) Images ( )

3. The body's tendency to maintain a steady internal state is _____.

   (a) drive ( )

   (b) homeostasis ( )

   (c) incentive ( )

   (d) equilibrium ( )

4. When we are calm and relaxed, the _____ tends to be active.

   (a) parasympathetic system ( )

   (b) sympathetic system ( )

   (c) neuron ( )

   (d) heart ( )

5. The smallest level of stimulation required to sense that a change in stimulation has occurred is known as _____.

   (a) just noticeable difference   (   )

   (b) absolute threshold   (   )

   (c) stimulation threshold   (   )

   (d) difference threshold   (   )

6. _____ is formed whenever a marked difference occurs in the brightness or color of the background.

   (a) Contour   (   )

   (b) Clearness   (   )

   (c) Perception   (   )

   (d) Disparate   (   )

7. _____ is a state of self-fulfilment in which people realize their highest potential.

   (a) Self-actualization   (   )

   (b) Self-awareness   (   )

   (c) Self-concept   (   )

   (d) Self-esteem   (   )

8. _____ is a way of coping with one's unwanted motives by shifting them onto someone else.

(a) Projection ( )

(b) Repression ( )

(c) Regression ( )

(d) Displacement ( )

9. The formula for standard deviation or SD, when scores are ungrouped, is

(a) $SD = \dfrac{\Sigma fx}{N}$ ( )

(b) $SD = \dfrac{\Sigma |x|}{N}$ ( )

(c) $SD = \Sigma \left| \dfrac{fx}{N} \right|$ ( )

(d) $SD = \sqrt{\dfrac{\Sigma fx^2}{N}}$ ( )

10. The interval between the highest and the lowest scores is called

(a) standard deviation ( )

(b) range ( )

(c) quartile deviation ( )

(d) average deviation ( )

(5)

Write on the following in not more than 5 sentences each :

$3 \times 5 = 15$

1. Creative thinking

Or

Algorithms

2. Maslow's hierarchy

Or

Functions of emotion

3. Perceptual constancy

Or

Subliminal perception

4. Big five personality theory

Or

Projective tests

5. Scales of measurement

Or

Variability

★★★