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(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

PSYCHOLOGY

SECOND PAPER

(**Basic Psychology—II**)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(**PART : A—OBJECTIVE**)

(*Marks : 25*)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks : 10*)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. _____ is a formal reasoning in which people draw conclusions from a set of assumptions.

- (a) Syllogistic reasoning ()
- (b) Algorithm ()
- (c) Heuristic ()
- (d) Availability heuristic ()

2. _____ require a person to identify existing relationships among elements presented and then construct a new relationship amongst them.

- (a) Arrangement problems ()
- (b) Transformation problems ()
- (c) Well-defined problems ()
- (d) Problems of inducing structure ()

3. The ____ approach to motivation is based on the belief that we try to maintain certain levels of stimulation and activity.
- (a) drive reduction ()
 - (b) arousal ()
 - (c) incentive ()
 - (d) cognitive ()
4. A stable learnt characteristic in which a person obtains satisfaction by striving for and attaining a level of excellence is a need for
- (a) friendship ()
 - (b) affiliation ()
 - (c) achievement ()
 - (d) power ()
5. The ____ is aptly named because it operates as a miniature drum, vibrating when sound waves hit it.
- (a) inner ear ()
 - (b) eardrum ()
 - (c) cochlea ()
 - (d) basilar membrane ()
6. The ____ is the part of the eye that converts the electromagnetic energy of light to electrical impulses for transmission to the brain.
- (a) pupil ()
 - (b) lens ()
 - (c) cone ()
 - (d) retina ()
7. The concept of three fundamental categories of traits—cardinal, central and secondary was proposed by
- (a) Bandura ()
 - (b) Cattell ()
 - (c) Sheldon ()
 - (d) Allport ()

8. _____ refers to an attitude of acceptance and respect on the observer's part no matter what a person says or does.
- (a) Fixation ()
 - (b) Self-concept ()
 - (c) Unconditional positive regard ()
 - (d) Self-actualization ()
9. _____ scale of measurement has an absolute or true zero point.
- (a) Interval ()
 - (b) Nominal ()
 - (c) Ordinal ()
 - (d) Ratio ()
10. _____ variables refer to those characteristics of the environment which are not the physical parts of the task as such, but tend to produce changes in the behavioural measures.
- (a) Environmental ()
 - (b) Task ()
 - (c) Subject ()
 - (d) Subject-relevant ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write notes on the following :

3×5=15

1. Functional fixedness

OR

Humanistic approach to personality

2. Thresholds

OR

Extrasensory perception

3. Maslow's hierarchy

OR

Expression of emotion

4. Pencil-paper test

OR

Social-cognitive theory of personality

5. Measures of variability

OR

Scales of measurement

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Define problem. Explain the different steps involved in solving problems.

2+8=10

OR

Discuss the steps involved in creative thinking. List the different characteristics of a creative thinker.

5+5=10

2. Define motivation. Explain any two theories that have attempted to explain motivation.

2+8=10

OR

Define emotion. Explain any two theories of emotions.

2+8=10

3. Explain the basic process underlying the sensation of sound.

10

OR

Define illusions. Explain the different perceptual illusions.

2+8=10

4. Define personality. Explain the type and trait approaches to personality.

2+8=10

OR

How is projective test used for measuring personality? Elaborate on any two tests.

2+4+4=10

5. Define variable. Explain the different variables in Psychology with suitable examples.

2+8=10

OR

Calculate the standard deviation for the following set of scores :

10

Class interval	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35
Frequency	3	5	7	9	4	3	1

★ ★ ★