

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	
I.	There are 31 questions in all four sections.
II.	Section -A- Q1-Q10 are very very short answer type questions carrying 1 mark each. 1 x 10 = 10 marks
III.	Sections -B- Q11-Q19 are very short answer questions carrying 2 marks each (Having 9 Very short answer type questions to be answered in 20-30 words) 2 x 9= 18 marks
IV.	Section -C- Q20-Q28 are Short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. (Having 9 short answer type questions to be answered in 100-150 words) 3 x 9= 27 marks
V.	Section -D- Q29-Q31 are Long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. (Having Long answer type questions to be answered in 150-300 words) 5 x 3= 15 marks

Section A

Q1. The Indian Psychological Association was founded in the year _____.

- a. 1915
- b. 1916
- c. 1922
- d. 1924

Q2. Modern cognitive psychology views human beings as actively constructing their minds through their exploration into the physical and the social world. This view is called _____.

- a. Structuralism
- b. Functionalism
- c. Constructivism
- d. Behaviourism

Q3. Which one of the following is not always the goal of psychological enquiry?

- a. Description
- b. Explanation
- c. Control
- d. Experimentation

Q4. The observer makes no effort to control or manipulate the situation for making an observation in _____ observation method.

- a. Controlled
- b. Participant
- c. Naturalistic
- d. All of the above



- Q5. _____ is the way an individual's genotype is expressed in observable and measurable characteristics
- Genotype
 - Phenotype
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
- Q6. A consistent way of dealing with our environment that significantly affects the way we perceive it is called _____.
- Cognitive style
 - Perception
 - Perceptual Organization
 - None of the above
- Q7. Any _____ in behaviour or behavioural potential produced by experience is called learning.
- Change
 - Permanent change
 - Noteable change
 - Relatively permanent change
- Q8. Those behaviours/responses which are emitted by animals and human beings voluntarily and are under their control, are called _____.
- Operants
 - Covert behaviours/responses
 - Overt behaviour/responses
 - All of the above
- Q9. According to the Stage Model, which is not the memory system?
- Long term Memory
 - Working Memory
 - Sensory Memory
 - Short term memory
- Q10. Which one of the following is not a psychosocial motivation?
- Need for Power
 - Need for leadership
 - Need for affiliation
 - Need for achievement



Section B

- Q11. Define Psychology.
- Q12. What is Social Psychology?
- Q13. Define Independent Variable.
- Q14. How will you describe the validity of a test?
- Q15. Define continuity as the law of perceptual organization
- Q16. Define Psychophysics.
- Q17. Define delayed and trace conditioning.
- Q18. Define stimulus discrimination.
- Q19. Define babbling and telegraphic speech.

Section C

- Q20. Define Functionalism.
- Q21. Discuss methods/techniques to control relevant variables
- Q22. Define growth and development.
- Q23. Define difference threshold or difference limen (DL).
- Q24. Discuss factors facilitating learning.
- Q25. Write a note on levels of Processing.
- Q26. Discuss language as a determinant of thought.
- Q27. Define decision making and types of reasoning.
- Q28. Discuss Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

Section D

- Q29. Provide an overview of developmental stages.
OR
Discuss the factors affecting the growth and development.
- Q30. Discuss theories of forgetting.
OR
Define Learning. Discuss characteristics of learning.
- Q31. Discuss the Cannon-Bard theory of emotions.
OR
Define Emotions. Discuss emotional reactions.

