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Part III — PSYCHOLOGY

(New Syllabus)

(English Version)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 200

SECTION - A

- Note :
- i) Answer all the questions.
 - ii) Each question carries one mark.

1. Fill in the blanks : 15 × 1 = 15

1. Learning is a behaviour.
2. Something previously learnt benefits the performance of an organism in new situation is called.....
3. "Nicotine and caffeine help to store memory for a long time" is said by
4. method helps for the self-assessment of the learner.
5. Intentional forgetting is also known as
6. Repression is one of the reasons for forgetting.
7. is an important tool in thinking.
8. is an internal representation of a stimulus.
9. There are phonemes in English language.

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10. rises abruptly but dies slowly.
11. Lie-detector is also known as
12. Personality type having heavy bones and muscles is called
13. The simple and popular method of assessing personality is
14. The branch of science that deals with mental health is called
15. Self-understanding is one of the way to attain

II. Choose the most appropriate answers :

15 × 1 = 15

16. Experiment in 'classical conditioning in human being' was done by
 - a) Watson
 - b) Pavlov
 - c) Albert
 - d) Kendler.
17. The type of learning curve that occurs while learning easier task is
 - a) negatively accelerated learning curve
 - b) positively accelerated learning curve
 - c) combination of both
 - d) none of these.
18. Remembering of our name, date of birth is the example for
 - a) Rote memory
 - b) Short term memory
 - c) Long term memory
 - d) Immediate memory.
19. The ability of a person to retain the things in his memory is called
 - a) memorization
 - b) retention
 - c) recall
 - d) recognition.

20. One of the reasons for normal forgetting is

- a) interference
- b) repression
- c) stimulus condition
- d) rise of emotions.

21. 'Forgetting is the failure in retaining or recalling' has been said by

- a) Munn
- b) Bhatia
- c) Norman
- d) Ryburn.

22. In problem-solving process the first step is

- a) incubation
- b) readiness
- c) insight
- d) evaluation.

23. 'Interpretation of Dreams' was published by

- a) Gardner Murphy
- b) Melton
- c) Sigmund Freud
- d) John Dewey.

24. A diagrammatic representation of rapid eye movement is called

- a) Lie detector
- b) Galvanic skin response
- c) Electro-oculogram
- d) Angiogram.

25. Cognitive theory was founded by

- a) Stanley Schachter
- b) B. Cannon
- c) James
- d) Bard.

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26. Nictophobia is a fear due to

- a) animals
- b) dark places
- c) higher places
- d) none of these.

27. Assessing personality by using questionnaire was introduced by

- a) B.F.Skinner
- b) Freud
- c) R.S.Woodworth
- d) M.A.May.

28. Pyknic type of personality means

- a) having fat body
- b) lean and thin body
- c) balanced body
- d) tall body.

29. Which one of the following aspects regarding mental health is not emphasized by Crow & Crow ?

- a) Prevention of mental disorder
- b) Preservation of mental health
- c) Health and nutrition
- d) Therapeutic measures for mental illness.

30. Learning by conditioning was explained by

- a) E.L.Thorndike
- b) Kohler
- c) Ivan Pavlov
- d) Watson.

SECTION - B

Note : i) Answer *all* the questions

ii) Write very short answer in about four sentences each.

iii) Each question carries three marks.

20 × 3 = 60

31. What is transfer of learning ?

32. What is 'Insight learning' ?

33. Mention the three laws of learning explained by Thorndike.

34. What is memory according to Ryburn ?

35. Mention the three characteristics of memory.

36. What is endogenic memory ?

37. Mention the two reasons for abnormal forgetting.

38. Mention the three features of forgetting.

39. Mention the types of thinking.

40. What are the three types of concepts ?

41. What is 'Eidetic Image' ?

42. What do you mean by daydreams ?

43. Define emotions.

44. What are the two sources of emotions ?

45. Define personality.

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46. What are the personality changes due to Thyroid gland ?
47. Mention the Sheldon's classification of personality.
48. What are the characteristics of athletics ?
49. What do you mean by mental health ?
50. Mention the three preventive measures related to mental health.

SECTION - C

Note : i) Answer any *five* of the following questions.

ii) Write short answers not exceeding fifteen sentences each.

iii) Each question carries *ten* marks.

5 × 10 = 50

51. Explain motor learning.
52. Explain Mnemonic devices.
53. Explain retroactive inhibition.
54. What are the features of thinking ?
55. Explain memory images.
56. Explain the role of sympathetic nervous system in emotion.
57. Give a brief account of Kretschmer's classification of personality.
58. Explain the primary preventive measures of mental disorders.

SECTION - D

Note : i) Answer any *three* of the following questions.

ii) Write answers not exceeding two pages each.

iii) Each question carries *twenty* marks.

3 × 20 = 60

59. Explain the experiment performed by Ivan Pavlov on learning by conditioning.

60. Explain the suggestions for the improvement of memorization.

61. Explain the influence of ductless glands over emotions.

62. Explain the characteristics of personality.

63. Explain any five principles of mental health.
