

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) Answers should be brief and to the point.
- ii) Question Nos. 1 - 15 in Part - A are learning checks carrying 1 mark each.
- iii) Question Nos. 16-21 in Part - B is very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40-50 words.
- iv) Question Nos. 22-24 in Part - C is short answer type-I questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80-90 words.
- v) Question Nos. 25-28 in Part - D are short answer type – II questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120-130 words.
- vi) Question Nos. 29-30 in Part - E is a long answer type question carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should be between 200-220 words.
- vii) Question Nos. 31-34 in Part - F is a Case Based. Answer to each 1 mark question should not exceed 20 words. Answer to each 2 marks question should not exceed 30 words.
- viii) Internal Choices have been provided in each part.

PART – A

1. People process and interpret stimuli in their own ways depending on their conditions
 - a) Personal, social and cultural
 - b) Attitudes, beliefs and values
 - c) Thinking, memory and emotions
 - d) Values, environment and beliefs.
2. A researcher in a study tries to test a hypothesis "Following a healthy routine positively impacts well-being". In this hypothesis healthy routine is _____ variable.
 - a) dependent variable
 - b) independent variable
 - c) extraneous variable
 - d) None of these.
3. The human brain is inclined to perceive forms and figures in their entirety and complete appearance in spite of the absence of one or more parts, whether they are absent or hidden. Which principle defines the above statement?
 - a) The principle of smallness.
 - b) The principles of symmetry.
 - c) The principle of closure.
 - d) The principle of proximity.
4. Which field of psychology studies the perception, motives, and behaviours are influenced by the interactions of people?
 - a) Counseling
 - b) Clinical
 - c) Social
 - d) Environmental
5. Sonam can easily attend to two different things at the same time. Which attention is she high on?
 - a) selective
 - b) sustained
 - c) divided
 - d) alternating
6. When some portion of an object is covered by another, the overlapped object is considered farther. Which cues is being talked about?
 - a) motion parallax
 - b) overlapping
 - c) texture gradient
 - d) aerial perspective
7. A previously neutral stimulus that becomes able to produce a conditioned response, after pairing with an unconditioned stimulus. In Pavlov's dogs, when the dogs linked the bowl with the food it is called:
 - a) Conditioned Stimulus
 - b) Unconditioned Stimulus
 - c) Unconditioned Response
 - d) Neutral Stimulus

8. The process by which the solution to a problem suddenly becomes clear is known as:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Insight learning | b) Latent learning |
| c) Verbal learning | d) Observational learning |
9. Assertion (A): Information that enters the short-term memory store fades away quickly if not rehearsed.
Reason (R): The short-term memory store has a capacity to hold new information for as long as thirty seconds before it is forgotten.
- | |
|--|
| a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. |
| b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| c) A is true and R is false. |
| d) A is False and R is true. |
10. Assertion (A): Forgetting can only occur because the memory traces decay over time and retrieval cues do not play an important role in recall.
Reason (R): Retrieval cues are aids which help us in recovering information stored in the memory.
- | |
|--|
| a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. |
| b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| c) A is true and R is false. |
| d) A is False and R is true. |
11. People who tend to be creative use:
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Subordinate thinking | b) Convergent Thinking |
| c) Divergent Thinking | d) Little or no Thinking |
12. Two major obstacles to solve a problem are _____ and _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Mental Set | b) Lack of Motivation |
| c) Convergent Thinking | d) Functional Fixedness |
13. _____ is a complex mental process involved in manipulating analysing information.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a) Mental Image | b) Thinking |
| c) Motivation | d) Concept |
14. Siddharth has a strong desire to receive feedback on his performance. Which need does this tendency in him indicate?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Need for affiliation | b) Need for achievement |
| c) Need for association | d) Need for power |
15. In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which needs must be met before all other needs?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| a) self-actualization | b) self-esteem |
| c) safety | d) biological |

PART – B

16. Why is divergent thinking important in creative process?
(OR)
What factors play a major part in language use?
17. What is development? How is it different from growth and maturation?
18. What is extinction? What factors influence extinction?
19. On what basis did Bousfield come to a conclusion that participants organize words or items in their individual ways and recall accordingly. Support your answers with relevant findings.

20. Define objectivity.
21. Psychologists generally prefer the experimental method to other research method. Give reason.

PART – C

22. How can different types of psychological tests be categorized?
(OR)
What is the difference between experimental and correlation method?
23. Where and how do cultural psychologist work?
24. How can you distinguish between inductive and deductive reasoning process?

PART – D

25. An adult thinks differently than eight years old. Discuss.
26. Depth perception is supported by numeral monocular cues. Discuss them.
27. How can we manage our negative emotions?
28. On what basis did Ebbinghaus's reproductive view of memory was critiqued, support your answer with relevant theories.
(OR)
Discuss various methods of memory improvement which are most effective in detail.

PART – E

29. Research is a continuous process'. Explain with reference to conducting scientific research.
(OR)
Discuss Experimental method in detail.
30. Define motivation and elaborate on types of motives.
(OR)
How can one inoculate oneself from exam anxiety?

PART – F

A child X is 10 years old, is known to not to be able to gain control over the upper part of the body or even the lower part of the body, even his extremities are not growing appropriately compared to the torso.

31. Which stage of human development is being referred here? What are the following principles?
32. What happens when the child grows older? Describe.

Howard was very expressive earlier, but since covid pandemic he does not do so anymore, one of his psychology friends noticed this and mentioned about changes in his behaviour.

33. What is meant by behaviour ?
34. What are its types?