

General Instructions:

- i) All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.
- ii) Question Nos.1-15 in Section A are Multiple choice questions carry 1 mark each.
- iii) Question Nos.16-21 in Section B are Very Short Answer Type-I questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- iv) Question Nos.22-24 in Section C are Short Answer Questions Type-II carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v) Question Nos.25-28 in Section D are Long Answer Type I question carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi) Question Nos.29-30 in Section E is a Long Answer Type II question carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 200 words.
- vii) Question Nos. 31-32 in Section F are based on a Case Study carrying 6 marks.

SECTION – A (15 marks)

1. Greek word Psyche meaning
a) Psychology b) Behaviour c) Soul d) Mind
2. The second goal of scientific enquiry is prediction of
a) Behaviour b) Prediction c) Explanation d) Control
3. Thinking is an Mental process.
a) External b) Overt c) Internal d) Covert
4. Which among the following describes Psychology as a scientific discipline?
a) Psychologists study the behaviour, mental processes and experiences in a systematic and verifiable manner.
b) Psychologists try to increase the extraneous variables in their research.
c) Psychologists emphasize more on the subjectivity of the data.
d) None of the above.
5. Psychology has its roots in
a) Social Science b) Philosophy c) Biology d) Maths
6. After identification of the problem, the researcher proceeds by developing tentative answer to the problem, which is called
a) Hypothesis b) Solution c) Data d) Conclusion
7. The process by which an individual grows and changes throughout the lifecycle is termed as
a) Growth b) Development c) Evolution d) None of the above
8. Correlation method establishes a cause-effect relationship between two variables.
a) True b) False
9. Psychology focuses on the role of psychological factors like anxiety.
a) Clinical b) Health c) Social d) School
10. provide a narrative or detailed descriptions of the events that take place in a person's life.
a) Survey b) Interview c) Case study d) Autobiography
11. Identify the correct explanation of Maturation.
a) It refers to the changes that follow an orderly sequence and are largely dictated by the genetic blueprint which produces commonalities in our growth and development.
b) It refers to the species-specific changes.
c) It is a temporary change caused by a brief illness.
d) All are correct.
12. Name any two reflexes present in the newborn.
13. Refer to the question: "does the test measures what it claims to measure"?
a) Reliability b) Validity c) Norms d) Objectivity
14. is a branch of psychology that can help a golfer deal with severe performance anxiety.
a) Sports Psychology b) Social Psychology
c) Organizational Psychology d) None of these

15. Identify the correct sequence of the stages of evolution of Psychology.
- Constructivism, Psychoanalysis, Behaviourism & Introspection.
 - Structuralism, Gestalt psychology, Behaviourism & Psychoanalysis.
 - Introspection, Humanistic approach, Functionalism & Cognitive perspective.
 - Constructivism, Structuralism, Behaviourism & Functionalism.

SECTION – B (12 marks)

16. What is 'Reliability'? (OR) What is a speed test?
17. Explain 'Environmental' Psychology.
18. What is 'non-participant observation'?
19. Teenage years come with lots of new challenges which leads to many changes in adolescents. Explain in detail two major concerns faced by adolescents.
20. Spending more time in reading books helps in increasing vocabulary skills. Identify the Independent and Dependent variable in above statement.
21. Explain some key terms-
- Validity
 - Speed test

SECTION – C (9 marks)

22. How did Psychology develop in India?
(OR)
Define Psychology and explain its features.
23. What is Correlation? Explain positive and negative correlation with an example.
24. Explain covert and overt behaviour with a suitable example.

SECTION – D (16 marks)

25. Distinguish between 'Structured' and 'Unstructured' types in interview.
26. Differentiate between Qualitative and Quantitative method of Analysis of data.
27. Sam is at a family get together and he suddenly gets a call from his boss. He picks up the phone call however there's a lot of noise and disturbance in the background. The family members are talking amongst themselves, there is music in the background and children are playing in a noisy manner. He needs to maintain selective attention amidst a lot of distraction from the external environment so that he is able to clearly understand the message of the boss. Describe the factors which can influence Sam's selective attention.
28. Describe 4 different psychologists at different work settings.
(OR)
How psychology is related to following?
- Computer Science
 - Medicine
 - Philosophy

SECTION – E (12 marks)

29. Explain Nature of Psychological data.
(OR)
Explain experimental method in detail.
30. Discuss any 6 branches of Psychology.
(OR)
Explain evolution of Psychology.

SECTION – F (3 x 2 = 6 marks)

Read the case and answer the following questions:

Dr. Kris is going to observe and record children's play behaviour at a nursery school with making an attempt to influence or control the behaviour with toys or videos.

31. Which method of research is involved? Explain in detail.
32. Explain the process and discuss its merits and demerits.