

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.
- Answers should be brief and to the point. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- Question No. 1- 14 in **Section I** are **objective type** questions carrying 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- Question No. 15-16 in **Section II** are **case based with objective type** questions. Question No. 15 has four questions carrying 1 mark each. Question No. 16 has three questions carrying 1 mark each. You are expected to answer each one of them.
- Question No. 17-22 in **Section III** are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- Question No. 23-25 in **Section IV** are **short answer type-I** questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Question No. 26-29 in **Section V** are **short answer type-II** questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- Question No. 30 and 31 in **Section VI** are **long answer type** questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

Section

Section I

Q.1- Membership of a club is an example of:

- (a) Primary group (b) Secondary group (c) Out group (d) Large group

OR

Group think is the tendency of groups to take extreme decisions when in groups when as individuals. (True/ False)

Q.2- Blocking of needs and motives that cause hindrance in achieving the desired goal results in:

- (a) Stress (b) Conflict (c) Frustration (d) Aggression

Q. 3- When an attitude changes in a direction opposite to the existing attitude, it is called incongruent change. (True/ False).

Q. 4.- Information processing approach to intelligence is represented in the:

- (a) Multiple intelligences theory (b) Tribachic theory
(c) One factor theory (d) Two- factor theory

- Q. 5. Mood disorders in which both mania and depression are alternatively present is known as _____ .
- Q. 6.- Developing a fear of entering unfamiliar situations is known as:
 (a) Panic disorder (b) compulsive disorder (c) Agoraphobia
 (d) Conversion disorder
- Q. 7.- Ability to use past experiences creatively to solve novel problems is known as:
 (a) Musical intelligence (b) Interpersonal intelligence
 (c) Experiential intelligence (d) Contextual intelligence
- Q. 8.- The technique used for treating phobias or irrational fears is _____ .
- Q. 9.- Individuals having high motivation, lack of patience and who are always in a hurry is characterised as type _____ personality.
- Q.10. _____ is the term used to describe stress level that helps in achieving peak performance.
- Q. 11.- The reaction to external stressors is called _____ .
- Q. 12.- Frustration is one source of psychological stress. (True/ False)
- Q. 13. – Aggression meant to obtain a certain goal or object is known as _____ Aggression.
- Q. 14 - Electro-convulsive therapy (ECT) is a form of _____ therapy.

Section II

- Q. 15. Read the case and answer the questions that follow.
 The id, ego, and super-ego are a set of three concepts in psychoanalytic theory describing distinct, interacting agents in the psychic apparatus (defined in Sigmund Freud's structural model of the psyche). The three agents are theoretical constructs that describe the activities and interactions of the mental life of a person. In the ego psychology model of the psyche, the id is the set of uncoordinated instinctual desires; the super-ego plays the critical and moralizing role; and the ego is the organized, realistic agent that mediates, between the instinctual desires of the id and the critical super-ego
1. The id is driven primarily by the impulse to seek pleasure and avoid pain, known as the

a. primary process	b. pain principle
c. secondary process	d. pleasure principle

 2. When an individual is met with feelings of guilt or shame, it is likely because of this part of the psyche.

a. id	b. ego	c. super ego	d. reality principle
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 3. Freud's _____ contends that our behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts.

a. psychoanalytic theory	b. dream theory
c. biosocial theory	d. evolutionary theory

4. According to Freud, the odd, magical quality of dreams reflects the influence of ...

a-primary process thinking
c-the 'dreamwork'

b-secondary process thinking
d-defence mechanisms

Q. 16. See the case and answer the questions that follow.



(1) Who proposed the above theory of intelligences.

(2) How many types of intelligence are found in theory of multiple intelligences ?

- (a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 7

(3) According to the theory of multiple intelligences, which of the following terms is applied to the ability to perceive the visual-spatial world accurately and to perform transformations on initial perceptions?

- (a) Logical-mathematical intelligence (b) Spatial intelligence
(c) Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence (d) Intrapersonal intelligence

Section III

Q. 17. – Explain the term giftedness.

OR

Explain information-processing approach to understand intelligence.

Q. 18. – What is post-traumatic stress disorder?

Q. 19. – Give four characteristics of prejudice.

OR

Discuss the cognitive dissonance as component in attitude change process.

Q.20.State two conditions which facilitate group formation.

Q.21 Describe the triachic theory of intelligence.

Q.22 – Give four difference between trait and type approaches of personality

Section IV

Q. 23 State the four competencies of intelligence in the Indian tradition.

OR

Describe the PASS model of intelligence.

Q. 24 Example the concepts of stress giving examples from daily life.

Q.25 – What is bio polar mood disorder?

Section V

Q.26 – Describe the importance of therapeutic relationship in psychotherapy.

OR

Explain psychological distress according to behaviour therapy. Describe any one behavioural technique

Q.27 Explain the reaction of body to stress according to General Adaptation Syndrome

OR

Discuss the strategies to cope with stress giving examples.

Q.28 – State the factors that influence attitude formation.

Q. 29 What is social loafing? Give suitable examples.

OR

Explain conformity. State the determinants of conformity.

Section VI

Q. 30. – Explain mental disorders from the perspective of any two psychological models.

Or

What are phobias? If someone had an intense fear of snakes, could this simple phobia be a result of faulty learning? Analyse how this phobia could have developed

Q. 31. – Explain the concept of personality. Describe the culture approach to study personality.

Or

Discuss the observational method used in personality assessment. What problems are faced in using these method?