



2018 VI 08

0930

Seat No. :

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Time : 2½ Hours

PSYCHOLOGY (Old Pattern)

Subject Code

H	7	5	2
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Total No. of Questions : 8

(Printed Pages : 4)

Maximum Marks : 80

INSTRUCTIONS : i) **All** questions are **compulsory**.

ii) Answer **each** question on a **fresh** page and attempt **all** parts of a question together.

iii) Write the number of **each** question and sub question **clearly**.

iv) Figures to the **right** indicate marks allotted to **each** question.

v) Internal choice is provided in Question No. **2(D)**, Question No. **5(D)** and Question No. **6(D)**.

vi) '**A**' Part of every question is a multiple choice question, '**B**' Part of every question should be answered in about **30** words, '**C**' Part of every question should be answered in about **60** words, '**D**' Part of every question should be answered in about **100** words.

1. A) The structure-of-intellect model was given by _____ [1]
- Alfred Binet
 - Charles Spearman
 - J. P. Guilford
 - Theodore Simon
- B) Draw the normal curve and show the percentagewise distribution of IQ scores in general population. [2]
- C) Describe the features of verbal, non verbal and performance tests of intelligence. [3]
- D) Explain the following psychological attributes : [4]
- 1) Intelligence 2) Aptitude.



5. A) The most popular therapy which combines cognitive therapy with behavioural techniques is _____ [1]
- Biomedical therapy
 - Gestalt therapy
 - Client-centred therapy
 - Cognitive behaviour therapy
- B) Explain how intrapersonal communication different from interpersonal communication. [2]
- C) Explain any three elements which are common to all major theoretical approaches to counselling. [3]
- D) Discuss the four characteristics of all psychotherapeutic approaches. [4]

OR

Discuss 'Transference' as a means of treatment in psychoanalytic approach.

6. A) The cognitive component of attitudes which form the ground on which they stand is _____ [1]
- Values
 - Beliefs
 - Prejudice
 - Stereotype
- B) Discuss how attitudes are learnt through exposure to information. [2]
- C) Explain the influence of primacy, recency and halo effects on impression formation. [3]
- D) Analyse the role of the following factors in determining pro-social behaviour : [4]
- 1) Cultural factors
 - 2) Diffusion of responsibility.

OR

Analyse the importance of the following in social facilitation :

- 1) Evaluation Apprehension
- 2) Nature of the task



7. A) The relative social position given to group members by others is called _____ [1]
- Roles
 - Norms
 - Status
 - Cohesiveness
- B) Explain how common motives and goals facilitate group formation. [2]
- C) Discuss how cooperative goals differ from competitive goals. [3]
- D) Analyse the following conflict resolution strategies : [4]
- 1) Increasing intergroup contacts
 - 2) Negotiations.
8. A) The act of aggression which is meant to obtain a certain goal or object is _____ [1]
- Violence
 - Hostile aggression
 - Instrumental aggression
 - Frustration
- B) Explain the role of poverty and deprivation on motivation of the poor. [2]
- C) Describe the three approaches of Human Environment Relationship. [3]
- D) Analyse the impact of television on behaviour. [4]
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