

**General Instructions :**

- (1) Answer should be brief and to the point. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (2) Question No. 1–14 in Section I are objective type questions carrying 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- (3) Question No. 15-16 in Section II are case based with objective type questions. Question No. 15 has three questions carrying 1 mark each. Question No. 16 has four questions carrying 1 mark each. You are expected to answer each one of them.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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.
- (7) 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 – I**

$$1 \times 14 = 14$$

- 1 (A) National Brain Research Centre is established at .....

Or

(B) Who developed the client-centred therapy?

2 Dr. Makhija questioned a group of 9th grades about their career aspirations. This is an example of an :

- (i) Experiment (ii) Survey  
(iii) Case study (iv) Manipulation

3 Immediately testing recall can lead to greater recall for words at the end of a list. This is :

- (i) recency effect (ii) primacy effect  
(iii) serial position effect (iv) superiority effect

4 Materials like food for hungry animals and water for thirsty animals are called :

- (i) secondary reinforcers (ii) primary reinforcers  
(iii) intermittent reinforcers (iv) fixed reinforcers

5 (A) Occipital lobe is mainly concerned with cognitive functions. True/False.

Or

(B) What is the full form of RAS ?

6 ..... occurs after the learned response is extinguished.

7 The ..... refers to the amount of information an observer can grasp from a complex array of stimuli at a single momentary exposure.

8 (A) Psychologists collect a variety of information from different sources employing diverse methods. The information also called as .....

Or

(B) The ..... refers to the fact that if two or more persons independently study a particular event, both of them, to a great extent, should arrive at the same conclusion.

The process by which the solution to a problem suddenly becomes clear is known as :

- (i) insight learning                      (ii) latent learning  
(iii) verbal learning                      (iv) concept learning

(A) The smallest difference in the value of two stimuli that is necessary to notice them as different is called absolute threshold. True/False.

Or

(B) The notion that recognition process begins from the whole, which leads to identification of its various components is known as .....

(A) Multimode theory was developed by .....

Or

(B) The process of organizing visual field into meaningful wholes is known as .....

The gap between two neurons is called :

- (i) synaptic cleft                      (ii) synaptic gap  
(iii) synaptic nerve                      (iv) none of the above

Intelligence test was developed by :

- (i) David Hubel                      (ii) Torsten Wiesel  
(iii) Binet and Simon                      (iv) Niko Tinbergen

Objects that are close together in space or time are perceived as belonging together or as a group, explains :

- (i) The principle of similarity  
(ii) The principle of continuity  
(iii) The principle of proximity  
(iv) None of the above

## Section-II

15 According to Piaget, an individual at this stage does not go beyond his/ her immediate sensory experience. The individual lives in the present. What is out of sight is out of mind. Gradually, the individual start pursuing the object partially covered in his/ her presence.

(i) Which stage is being talked about here? 1 × 3 = 3

(ii) What is object permanence?

(iii) Name all stages talked about by Piaget.

16 (A) Read the case and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 4 = 4

Major issues of contemporary theories of learning include the role of motivation in performance; the transfer of training between a task already learned and one yet to be learned; learning stages; and the process and nature of recall, forgetting, and information retrieval or memory.

(i) What is the role of motivation in learning ?

(ii) Which method of learning should be used so that it stays almost permanently.

(iii) Name two psychologists who have worked in the field of learning <sup>in</sup> is Psychology.

(iv) Mention different causes of forgetting.

Or

(B) In this experiment, learning did not occur as a result of trial and error and reinforcement but came about in sudden flashes of awareness. The <sup>experiments</sup> experimental performed a series of experiments that involved solving complex problems.

(i) Which type of learning is this ?

(ii) Who proposed this theory of learning ?

(iii) On which animal was this experiment conducted?

(iv) Define learning.

**Section-III** $2 \times 6 = 12$ 

- 17 Define Learning and its features.
- 18 What do you understand by the term experiences?
- 19 What is span of attention ? Explain.
- 20 (A) Define variable and its types.

**OR**

- (B) Distinguish between experimental and control group.
- 21 Explain the principles given by Sigmund Frued in context to understand psychology.
- 22 (A) What are teratogens ? Describe the effects of teratogens on prenatal development.

**Or**

(B) Define the term animism.

**Section-IV** $3 \times 3 = 9$ 

- 23 How information is transmitted through neurons ? Explain.
- 24 Discuss some approaches other than mnemonics to improve memory.
- 25 (A) Describe the various steps involved in conducting a scientific research.

**Or**

(B) Describe the limitations of psychological enquiry.

**Section-V** $4 \times 4 = 16$ 

- 26 (A) Explain the process of physical growth during infancy.

**Or**

(B) List down the changes people face during adulthood.

- 27 How to identify children with learning disabilities.
- 28 Define the concept of depth perception. Explain the role of binocular cues in the perception of depth.
- 29 Explain the different branches of psychology.

**Section-VI**

6 × 2 = 12

30 (A) Discuss in detail different types of psychological tests.

**OR**

(B) Write a short note on :

(i) Observation method

(ii) Interview method

31 (A) Explain the difference between enculturation and socialization. Describe the various agents of socialization.

**Or**

(B) Write a note on endocrine glands and explain their functions.