

2019 III 15

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Seat No.

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Time : 3 Hours

PSYCHOLOGY (CWSN)

Subject Code

H	7	5	5
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Total No. of Questions : 52 (Printed Pages : 10)

Maximum Marks : 80

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- (i) The Question Paper consists of 5 parts.
 - (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
 - (iii) Answer each part on a fresh page.
 - (iv) All questions are compulsory.

(v) **Part A** : consists of multiple choice questions.

Part B : consists of True/False statements.

Part C : consists of match the following columns.

Part D : consists of questions to be answered in 2 points each.

Part E : consists of drawing labelled diagrams.

PART A

1. An enduring belief about an ideal mode of behaviour refers to 1
- Interest
 - Aptitude
 - Value
 - None of the above

2. It involves seeking information from person-to-person is 1
- Observation
 - None of these
 - Interview
 - Self-report
3. The theory proposed by Charles Spearman is 1
- None of these
 - Two-factor theory
 - One factor
 - Structure of intellect model
4. The biological age from birth is 1
- Mental age
 - None of these
 - Chronological age
 - Intelligence quotient
5. The distinctiveness and variations among people's characteristics and behaviour problems is 1
- Assessment
 - Values
 - None of these
 - Individual differences

6. The reaction to external stressors is 1
- Stress
 - Distress
 - None of these
 - Strain
7. The result from blocking of needs and motives by something or someone that hinders us from achieving a desired goals is 1
- Conflicts
 - Frustration
 - None of these
 - Social pressure
8. The state of physical, emotional and psychological exhaustion is 1
- Burnout
 - Hassles
 - Relaxation
 - None of the above
9. It is a set of beliefs about oneself, the world and how they react 1
- None of these
 - Exercise
 - Hardiness
 - Relaxation

10. A state of physical, mental and spiritual well-being is called 1
- All of these
 - Diet
 - Self-care
 - Health
11. It deals with various psychological issues pertaining to environmental interaction 1
- Social Psychology
 - None of these
 - Biological Psychology
 - Environmental Psychology
12. The study of relationship between living beings and their environment 1
- Psychology
 - Sociology
 - None of these
 - Ecology
13. Any sound that is annoying is called 1
- Pollution
 - Noise
 - Crowding
 - Discrimination

14. The behaviour that makes a distinction between the rich and poor is 1
- None of these
 - Poverty
 - Deprivation
 - Discrimination
15. A behaviour by a person or persons that is intended to cause harm to another person or persons is 1
- Aggression
 - Peace
 - Displacement
 - Violence
16. It provides a large amount of infotainment in an attractive form 1
- Radio
 - None of these
 - Newspaper
 - Television
17. It is defined as proficiency facility that is acquired or developed through training and experience is 1
- Interview
 - Skill
 - None of the above
 - Observation

18. It is composed of all those messages that people exchange besides words is 1
- Cluster
 - Attitude
 - Clothing style
 - Body language
19. It is a helping relationship between counsellor and counsellee 1
- Counselling
 - Interview
 - Listening
 - None of the above
20. The observation where a person is observed in a natural set-up is 1
- Channel
 - Participant
 - Non-participant
 - Naturalistic
21. The message that is translated and put for another person's understanding is 1
- Channel
 - Encode
 - Decode
 - Record

PART B

22. Assessment is the first step in undertaking a psychological attribute.
(T/F) 1
23. Mother-child interaction cannot be easily studied through observation.
(T/F) 1
24. IQ refers to the mental age divided by the chronological age multiplied by 100. (T/F) 1
25. A general feature of most of the creativity tests is that they are closed ended.
(T/F) 1
26. Emotional intelligence is the feeling side of intelligence. (T/F) 1
27. Conflicts may occur between two or more compatible needs or motives.
(T/F) 1
28. Social events like death or illness in the family, strained relationships, trouble with neighbours are examples of social stress. (T/F) 1
29. Behaviour stress does not affect our behaviour in the form of eating less.
(T/F) 1
30. Regular exercise improves the efficiency of the heart, enhances the function of the lungs, maintains good circulation etc. (T/F) 1
31. Diet cannot lift one's mood, gives less energy, does not improve circulation.
(T/F) 1
32. Exercise is good for health. (T/F) 1
33. Inborn tendency is not a cause of aggression. (T/F) 1
34. Environmental pollution is in the form of air, water and soil pollution.
(T/F) 1

35. Pro-environmental behaviour are actions that do not protect the environment from problems. (T/F) 1
36. Individuals learn to be aggressive by observing others showing aggression. (T/F) 1
37. Behaviour does not influence health. (T/F) 1
38. Aggression is not an expression in consequence of frustration. (T/F) 1
39. Interpersonal communication involves communicating with yourself. (T/F) 1
40. Counselling is confidential and voluntary. (T/F) 1
41. Participant observation is not a type of observation. (T/F) 1
42. In observation we pay close attention to the surroundings. (T/F) 1
43. In encoding we give ideas but not meaning to the message. (T/F) 1

PART C

44. Match the columns : 8

Column-1	Column-2
(i) 110-119	(a) Low average
(ii) 90-109	(b) Average
(iii) 80-89	(c) High average
(iv) Distress	(d) Stress that is good
(v) Eustress	(e) Stress that is bad
(vi) Tangible support	(f) When a person is loved, cared and valued.
(vii) Informational support	(g) Materials such as goods, money etc.
(viii) Emotional support	(h) Fear of exams, being sad.

45. Match the columns :

9

Column-1

Column-2

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (i) Spiritual perspective | (a) States that the physical environment has minimal influence on human behaviour. |
| (ii) Instrumental perspective | (b) The view of the environment as something to be respected and valued. |
| (iii) Minimalist perspective | (c) Suggests that the physical environment exists mainly for use by human beings for their comfort. |
| (iv) Deprivation | (d) Refers to shortage of resources. |
| (v) Poverty | (e) State in which a person feels he has lost something. |
| (vi) Pro-environmental behaviour | (f) Managing garbage disposal. |
| (vii) Intrapersonal communication | (g) Characterised by the speaker sending a message to the audience. |
| (viii) Interpersonal communication | (h) Involves communicating with oneself. |
| (ix) Public communication | (i) Communication that takes place between two or more persons. |

PART D

- 46. Explain in short, Charles Spearman's two-factor theory. 2
- 47. Explain two stress management techniques. 2
- 48. Explain *two* types of stress. 2
- 49. Explain *two* promotive actions to protect the environment from pollution. 2
- 50. State *two* advantages and *two* disadvantages of observation. 2

PART E

- 51. Draw the Normal Distribution Curve and show the percentagewise distribution of I.Q. scores in the general population. 5
- 52. Draw a neat labelled diagram of the Basic Communication Process. 5