

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

<b>Column-1</b>	<b>Column-2</b>
(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 :

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**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