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PSYCHOLOGY

(Major)

Paper : 2.1

(Basic Psychological Processes)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Answer the following questions : 1×10=10

- (a)* What was the unconditioned stimulus in Pavlov's experiment?
- (b)* Who first demonstrated instrumental conditioning?
- (c)* In which kind of learning the learner repeatedly tries different kinds of behaviour until he/she accidentally discovers the correct response?
- (d)* What is stored in long-term memory?
- (e)* What are learnt motives known as?

- (f) Who has given the need hierarchy model?
- (g) What type of test is TAT?
- (h) What is the resultant emotional feeling when a motive is satisfied or a goal is reached?
- (i) Which hormone of the sympathetic system makes the heart beat faster?
- (j) Noxious or unpleasant stimuli which are terminated when appropriate responses are made are called what?

2. Answer the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is escape learning?
- (b) What is a 'type'?
- (c) What are negative goals?
- (d) What are intrinsic motives?
- (e) What is forgetting?

3. Answer any *four* of the following : $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Describe the emergency response which occurs within the body when fear or anger is aroused.
- (b) Describe an experiment on insight learning.
- (c) Describe how the projective techniques are used for personality assessment.

- (d) Write briefly on Maslow's hierarchy of needs.
- (e) Describe how spontaneous recovery occurs in classical conditioning.
- (f) Describe the structure of personality.

4. Answer any *four* of the following : $10 \times 4 = 40$

- (a) Give an account of the different types of learning.
- (b) Describe the information processing model of memory.
- (c) Set up an experiment on trial and error learning and give examples from real life of this kind of learning.
- (d) Explain the different techniques for assessing motives.
- (e) Give an account of type-A and type-B persons.
- (f) Explain the physiology of emotion.

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PSYCHOLOGY

(Major)

Paper : 2·2

(Psychopathology)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Fill in the blanks/State whether True or False : 1×10=10
- (a) According to earlier views, psychological disorders stemmed from — causes.
- (b) Alcohol withdrawal is characterized by —.
- (c) A person who commits suicide is known to be suffering from avoidance- — conflict.
- (d) ICD-10 was prepared by —.

(e) DSM stands for ———.

(f) The early hospitals for mental disorders was called asylums.

(g) All mental disorders are not curable.

(h) Insomnia is an eating disorder.

(i) Autism is a psychological disorder arising in childhood.

(j) HIV/AIDS is a kind of mental disorder.

2. Answer in 2 or 3 lines :

2×5=10

(a) What do you mean by psychopathology?

(b) Give any two causes of psychosomatic disorders.

(c) Write down any two symptoms of obsessive compulsive disorders.

(d) Write any two symptoms of schizophrenia.

(e) Name any two psychotherapies.

3. Write short notes on any *four* of the following :

5×4=20

(a) Hysteria

(b) Anxiety disorders

(c) Suicides

(d) Token economy

(e) Hallucination

(f) Depression

4. Answer any *four* of the following : 10×4=40

(a) How do you classify mental retardation? Write a note on rehabilitation facilities of the mentally retarded.

(b) Name two psychosomatic disorders. Explain the nature and classification of psychosomatic disorders.

(c) What is psychoneurosis? Mention the general symptoms and causes of obsession.

(d) What is psychosis? State the general symptoms and causes of paranoia.

(e) What is meant by therapy? Briefly describe the psychoanalytic approach to the treatment of hysteria.

(f) Discuss the cognitive behavioural therapy for the treatment of abnormal behaviour.

(g) Describe the basic principles and techniques of behavioural therapy.

(h) "Neurotic behaviour is typically within socially acceptable limits." Give your views regarding how to get rid of psychoneurosis.

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