

d) Development progressing from social to personal aspects.

- 7. The minimum intensity of a stimulus that can be detected 50% of the time is referred to as _____.** 1
a). Difference threshold b). Absolute threshold c). Sensory adaptation d). Signal detection
- 8. The ability to perceive depth or the three-dimensional relationship between objects in space is primarily due to _____.** 1
a). Binocular cues b). Monocular cues c). Retinal disparity d). Both A and C
- 9. Thorndike's law of effect states that _____.** 1
a) Behavior is strengthened by positive reinforcement and weakened by punishment.
b) Behaviors followed by satisfying consequences are more likely to be repeated.
c) Learning occurs through observation and imitation.
d) Cognitive processes play no role in learning.
- 10. In classical conditioning, the stimulus that naturally and automatically triggers a response is called the _____.** 1
a) Conditioned Stimulus (CS) b) Neutral Stimulus (NS)
c) Unconditioned Stimulus (US) d) Conditioned Response (CR)
- 11. Which type of memory is involved when a person recalls a list of words after seeing them for a brief period of time?** 1
a) Sensory memory b) Short-term memory c) Long-term memory d) Iconic memory
- 12. Which of the following best describes the process of encoding in human memory?** 1
a) Storing information for later retrieval
b) Organizing information into meaningful patterns
c) Converting sensory input into a form that can be stored in memory
d) Retrieving information from long-term memory
- 13. Which of the following types of thinking involves finding a solution by identifying the best possible outcome?** 1
a). Divergent thinking b). Convergent thinking c). Critical thinking d). Reflective thinking
- 14. Which of the following is an example of a mental representation in thinking?** 1
a) Abstract ideas b) Symbols and images c) Concepts d) All of the above
- 15. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of motivation?** 1
a) Goal-directed behaviour b) Persistence
c) Arousal of an emotional state d) Physical growth

SECTION B

16. How can a speed test and a power test be distinguished based on their purpose and characteristics? 2

OR

Explain the two primary types of variables in research

17. How does latent learning occur, and what is its relationship with reinforcement? 2

18. How can the stage model of memory be explained? Provide a diagram. 2
19. What do you mean by 'Represent the problem' in problem solving? 2
20. What is the need for achievement, and why is it considered significant in understanding motivation? 2

SECTION C

21. Explain any three limitation of psychological enquiry in detail. 3
- OR**
- Explain the characteristics of a standardized set.
22. Explain the Filter Attenuation Theory of attention, and provide a relevant example to illustrate its concept? 3
23. What is Ebbinghaus's Curve of Forgetting, and how does it explain the process of forgetting over time? 3
24. Explain the nature of thinking. 3

SECTION D

25. Explain the evolution of psychology in detail? 4
- OR**
- Explain the development of psychology in India
26. What are the key principles of Gestalt psychology, and how do they explain perception? 4
27. Difference between classical and operant conditioning. 4

SECTION E

28. What are the ethical guidelines that a psychologist needs to follow while conducting a psychological enquiry? 6
- OR**
- What are the goals of a scientific enquiry?
29. What is the Contextual view of development by Bronfenbrenner, how do social-cultural factors influence development. 6
- OR**
- What are the challenges faced by individuals on entry to adolescence?

SECTION F

Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

Sarah, a 25-year-old woman, was experiencing severe anxiety, loneliness and was struggling to maintain her daily routine and work was affected. She sought help from a psychologist. The psychologist, after conducting an in-depth assessment, identified that Sarah's anxiety was related to a past traumatic experience, which she had repressed. After several therapy sessions, Sarah was able to understand the connection between her thoughts, emotions, and behaviors, and she started improving gradually.

30. Which branches of psychology are involved in the case? 1
31. What techniques would you suggest as a psychologist and as a psychiatrist to address the individual's needs or concerns? 2

Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

Raj, a 12-year-old boy, was caught cheating on his school exam. When questioned, Raj claimed

that he only cheated because he wanted to impress his friends and avoid being ridiculed for his poor academic performance. Raj's parents, upon hearing the incident, are concerned about his moral development and the choices he is making. They wonder whether his behavior is a phase of adolescence or if he is struggling with deeper moral conflicts.

32. At what stage of moral development, according to Lawrence Kohlberg? 1

33. What factors could influence Raj's moral development, and how can his parents help him develop a stronger sense of morality? 2

Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

Rajesh is a soldier posted in a remote border area. The harsh conditions, long periods of separation from his family, and constant danger make life challenging. Despite the emotional toll, Rajesh remains motivated to serve his country. His sense of duty and the camaraderie among fellow soldiers help him cope with the difficulties. However, during a mission, he loses a close friend, which deeply affects him. Rajesh must now navigate the emotional challenges of grief and loss while maintaining his motivation to continue his service.

34. What is the primary source of Rajesh's motivation in the case study? 1

35. How does Rajesh cope with the emotional challenges of grief after losing his friend? 2

*****All the best*****