

# COMBINED COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION (MAIN)

## PSYCHOLOGY

### Paper—I

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 200

**Note :** (1) The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks for the questions.

(2) Attempt **five** questions in all.

(3) Question No. **1** is compulsory.

1. Answer any *ten* of the following :

4×10=40

- (a) What are the key assumptions on which psychology claims to be a science?
- (b) Describe the nature of reliability and validity of psychological measurement.
- (c) Explain the process of socialization from childhood to adolescence.
- (d) What is figural aftereffect?
- (e) What are the most common schedules of reinforcement?
- (f) Describe reminiscence in explaining forgetting along with suitable example.
- (g) Differentiate between inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning.
- (h) How is creativity measured?
- (i) Describe the importance of incentives in motivation.
- (j) Differentiate between the trait and type approaches of personality.
- (k) What are the psychological bases of language acquisition?
- (l) What is artificial intelligence?

2. Answer any *eight* of the following : 5×8=40
- (a) Explain the usefulness of 'interview' as a method of data collection.
  - (b) What are the common factors leading to perceptual abnormalities?
  - (c) Discuss the role of reinforcement in classical conditioning approaches to learning.
  - (d) What are different strategies of concept formation?
  - (e) Describe the *g-factor* theory of intelligence.
  - (f) Summarize the characteristics of the apathetic and alienated individuals.
  - (g) Describe the importance of the projective techniques in accessing personality.
  - (h) What are the important characteristics of the source and receiver in language and communication?
  - (i) Describe Kleitman's theory of consciousness.
  - (j) Differentiate between the organizational and humanistic models of man.

3. Answer any *five* of the following : 8×5=40
- (a) Outline the importance of psychology in the study of human behaviour.
  - (b) How could the knowledge of psychology be used in developing a national character?
  - (c) What are the factors responsible for the encoding of information in the long-term memory?
  - (d) Describe the nature of social intelligence.
  - (e) What are different methods of observation in the study of personality?
  - (f) Describe the most common problems for human in aviation and space flight.
  - (g) Discuss the implication of the humanistic model of man for behavioural change.

4. Answer any *four* of the following :

10×4=40

- (a) Define learning. Describe the nature of extinction, discrimination and generalization.
- (b) Differentiate between iconic memory and echoic memory with suitable examples.
- (c) Differentiate between drive induction theory and drive reduction theory of motivation.
- (d) Describe the conceptual foundation of the big five personality theory.
- (e) Describe the importance of body language for effective communication.

5. Answer any *two* of the following :

20×2=40

- (a) "Psychology is a social as well as a behavioural science." Justify your answer with the scope for the study of behaviour.
- (b) Describe the need hierarchy theory of motivation.
- (c) What are different stages of sleep? Discuss the effects of sleep deprivation on human behaviour.

6. Answer any *four* of the following :

10×4=40

- (a) Discuss the role of repression and interference in forgetting.
- (b) Describe different methods for the measurement of intelligence.
- (c) What is creative thinking? Differentiate between convergent thinking and divergent thinking.
- (d) Indicate the problems encountered in determining the reliability and validity of projective tests.
- (e) Illustrate Chomsky's theory of transformational generative grammar.

7. Answer any *two* of the following : 20×2=40
- (a) Discuss the role of heredity and cultural factors in the development of human behaviour.
  - (b) Define conditioning. Illustrate the importance of 'operant conditioning' in shaping human behaviour.
  - (c) What is personality? Describe Freudian approach to personality.
8. Differentiate between fundamental research and applied research. Describe the major steps of psychological researches. 40
9. Define perception. What are the processes which influence perceptual organization? Support your answer with suitable theoretical constructs. 40
10. Discuss the nature and formation of attitude. Can attitude be changed? Support your answer with research findings. 40

\*\*\*