

2022

Full Marks - 60

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

Part-I

1. Fill in the blanks :

1 × 8

ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର :

a) Which occurs first ? (Sensation/Perception)

ପ୍ରଥମେ କେଉଁଟି ହୁଏ ? (ସଂବେଦନା/ଅନୁଭୂତି)

b) The law of sensation states that the change in a _____ that will be just noticeable is a constant ratio of the original stimulus.

ସଂବେଦନା ନିୟମ କହେ ଯେ, ଏହା ହେଉଛି _____ ରେ ସଂଘଟିତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ, ଯାହା ମୂଳ ଉଦ୍ଦୀପନର ସ୍ଥିରାନୁପାତରେ ଦେଖାଯାଇଥାଏ ।

c) Vertigo is a symptom related to _____.

(Inner ear / Inner eye)

ଭିର୍ଚିଗୋ ହେଉଛି ଏକ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଯାହା _____ ସହ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ।

(ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତର କର୍ଣ୍ଣ / ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତର ଆଖି)

d) Optic nerves form an X-shaped structure called _____.

ଦୃଷ୍ଟିସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଏକ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅକ୍ଷର 'X' ଆକାର ଧାରଣ କରିଥାଏ ।
ଏହାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

e) episodic memory depends on a self that goes along with auto neotic awareness.

_____ ସ୍ମୃତି ନିଜ ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରିଥାଏ ଯାହା ଆତ୍ମ ମାନସିକ ସଚେତନତା ସହ ପରିଚାଳିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

f) When 'Pool' becomes 'ool' while pronouncing it is an example of _____ under speech errors.

'Pool' ଯେତେବେଳେ 'ool' ପରି ଉଚ୍ଚାରିତ ହୁଏ, ତାହା _____ ର ଦୃଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

g) Specific examples of both symbols and concepts are called _____.

ପ୍ରତୀକ ଓ ଧାରଣାର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଦୃଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

h) Atkinson-Shiffrin model is also known as _____ model.

ଅଟକିନସନ୍-ସିଫ୍ରିନ୍ ମଡେଲକୁ _____ ମଡେଲ ମଧ୍ୟ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

Part-II

2. Answer any **eight** of the following within two to three sentences each : 1½ × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନୋଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

- a) How perception and sensation are connected ?
ଅନୁଭବ ଓ ସଂବେଦନ କିପରି ପରସ୍ପର ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ?
- b) How does sensation and perception affect behaviour ?
ସଂବେଦନା ଓ ଅନୁଭୂତି ବ୍ୟବହାରକୁ କିପରି ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରେ ?
- c) Does perception happen after trasduction ?
ପାରଗମନ ପରେ ଅନୁଭୂତି ହୁଏ କି ?
- d) Where does transduction occure in eyes ?
ଚକ୍ଷୁରେ ପାରଗମନ କେଉଁଠି ଦେଖାଯାଏ ?
- e) What is connection between learning and memory ?
ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ଓ ସ୍ମୃତି ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସଂପର୍କ କ'ଣ ?

- f) What are the steps of leaning memory ?
ସ୍ମୃତି ଶିକ୍ଷଣର ପଦ୍ଧତି ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ କ'ଣ ?
- g) What factors can cause forgetting ?
କେଉଁ କେଉଁ କାରକ ହେତୁ ବିସ୍ମରଣ ହୁଏ ?
- h) What part of the brain is for langulage-learning ?
ଭାଷା ପଠନ/ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ପାଇଁ ମସ୍ତିଷ୍କର କେଉଁ ଅଂଶ ଦାୟୀ ?
- i) Which lobe is responsible for speech ?
ମସ୍ତିଷ୍କର କେଉଁ ଅଂଶ ବାକ୍ଷକ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ଦାୟୀ ?
- j) What is reasoning thinking in psychology ?
ମନସ୍ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଡର୍କ ବିଚାର ଚିନ୍ତାର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

Part-III

3. Write short notes on any *eight* of the following within 75 words each : 2 × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ଚିହ୍ନଟି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୭୫ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

a) Sensory thresholds

ସର୍ବନିମ୍ନ ସଂବେଦନଶୀଳତା

- b) Sensory adaptation
ସଂବେଦନା ଅନୁକୂଳନ
- c) Observational learning
ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ
- d) Repression
ଦମନ
- e) Speech Error
ବାକ୍ତୃତି
- f) Linguistic Hierarchy
ଭାଷାତାତ୍ତ୍ୱିକ ସ୍ତରୀକରଣ
- g) Prototypes
ପ୍ରୋଟୋଟାଇପ / ପ୍ରତ୍ନରୂପ
- h) Problem solving Approaches
ସମସ୍ୟା ନିରାକରଣ ଆଭିମୁଖ୍ୟ
- i) Communication
ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ
- j) Semantic memory.
ଅର୍ଥତାତ୍ତ୍ୱିକ ସ୍ମୃତି ।

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each
 ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର

- 4 a) Write a note on the sensory receptor eye. 6
 ସଂବେଦନାଗ୍ରାହୀ ଅଂଶ ଚକ୍ଷୁ ଉପରେ ଏକ ଚିତ୍ରପଣୀ ଲେଖ ।

OR

- b) State and explain Gestalt laws.
 ସମସ୍ତ ନିୟମ ବା ଜେଷ୍ଟଲ୍ ନିୟମ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରି ବୁଝାଅ ।

5. a) Describe the Atkinson-and shiffirin model of memory. 6
 ସ୍ମୃତିର ଅଟ୍‌କିନ୍‌ସନ୍-ସିଫ୍‌ରିନ୍ ମଡେଲ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

- b) State and explain the nature and principles of classical conditioning.
 ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀୟ ସର୍ତ୍ତାକରଣର ନିୟମ ଓ ପ୍ରକୃତି ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ପୂର୍ବକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

- 6 a) State and explain the properties of language. 6
 ଭାଷାର ବିବିଧ ଲକ୍ଷଣଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

b) Describe various stages of language development.

ଭାଷା-ବିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ବିବିଧ ସ୍ତର ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

7. a) Discuss the factors influencing decision making. 6

ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ ନେବା ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରୁଥିବା କାରକଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

b) Distinguish between Inductive and deductive reasoning.

ବିବେଚନାତ୍ମକ ଓ ନିଗମନାତ୍ମକ ତାର୍କିକତା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭେଦ ଦର୍ଶାଅ ।

2022

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Answer *all* questions

Part-I

1. Answer the following : 1 × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

a) How many intelligencies does Gardner identify ?

ଗାର୍ଡନର କେତୋଟି ବୁଦ୍ଧିମତ୍ତାର ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରିଥିଲେ ?

b) A students development depends upon Heredity and _____.

ଏକ ଛାତ୍ରର ଉନ୍ନତି ତାର ବଂଶାନୁକ୍ରମ ଓ _____ ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳ ।

c) What theory was the SCT first known as ?

ଏସ.ସି.ଟି. ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ପୂର୍ବନାମ କ'ଣ ଥିଲା ?

d) Intentions belongs under what type of factor ?

ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ କି ପ୍ରକାରର କାରକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯାଏ ?

[2]

e) Who developed the SCT ?

ଏସ.ସି.ଟି. ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ କିଏ ଆବିଷ୍କାର କରିଥିଲେ ?

f) The mental processes with which we think about others are called _____.

ମାନସିକ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଯଦ୍ୱାରା ଆମେ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଚିନ୍ତାକରୁ ତାହାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

g) The process of explaining the cause of behaviour is called _____.

ବ୍ୟବହାରର କାରଣ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କରିବା ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

h) The adrenal glands release _____ hormone.

(epinephrine/cortisol/melatonin)

ଆଡ୍ରେନାଲ୍ ଅନାଲଗ୍ରାଫ୍ଟି _____ ହରମୋନ୍ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ କରିଥାଏ ।

(ଏପିନେଫ୍ରିନ୍/କର୍ଟିସୋଲ୍/ମେଲାଟୋନିନ୍)

Part-II

2. Answer any **eight** of the following within two to three sentences each :

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 8$

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନୋଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

a) Define Heredity

ବଂଶାନୁକ୍ରମର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

b) What does PASS stand for ?

PASS ର ପୁରା ନାମ ଲେଖ ।

c) Who proposed the PASS theory ? Who elaborated it ?

PASS ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତକୁ କିଏ ଆବିଷ୍କର କରିଥିଲେ ଓ କିଏ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କରିଥିଲେ ?

d) What influenced Freud's personality theory ?

ପୁସ୍ତକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱକୁ କ'ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରିଥିଲା ?

e) What is Freud's greatest contribution to personality ?

ପୁସ୍ତକ ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ ଅବଦାନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ପ୍ରତି କ'ଣ ରହିଛି ?

f) What is the main idea of Canon Bard theory ?

କେନୋନ୍ ବାର୍ଡ ଥିଓରିର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଭିତ୍ତି କ'ଣ ?

g) Why has James-Lange theory been criticized ?

ଜେମ୍ସ ଲାଙ୍ଗ୍ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ କାହିଁକି ସମାଲୋଚିତ ହେଲା ?

h) How does Arousal theory affect performance ?
ଉତ୍ତେଜନା ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରେ ?

i) What are the causes of arousal theory ?
ଉତ୍ତେଜନା ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତର କାରଣାବଳୀ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

j) Write the definition of Positive Psychology.
ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ମନସ୍ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ନିରୂପଣ କର ।

Part-III

3. Write short notes on any **eight** of the following within 75 words each : 2×8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ଚିହ୍ନଟି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୭୫ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

a) Biological determinants
ଜୈବିକ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କାରକ

b) Psychometric Assessment
ମାନସମିତିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ

c) Testing Intelligence

ବୁଦ୍ଧି ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ

d) Merits of Stenberg's theory

ଷ୍ଟେନବର୍ଗଙ୍କ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ସୁଗୁଣାବଳୀ

e) Nature of positive psychology

ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ମନସ୍ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ପ୍ରକୃତି

f) Social cognition

ସାମାଜିକ ଚିନ୍ତନ

g) Nature of Happiness

ଖୁସିର ପ୍ରକୃତି

h) Schachter-Singer theory of Emotion

ସ୍କାଚର୍-ସିଙ୍ଗର୍ଙ୍କ ଆବେଗ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ

i) Define motivation with examples

ପ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତନର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ସଦୃଶାନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର

j) SCT.

ଏସ୍.ସି.ଟି. ।

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର

- 4 a) Discuss any two theories of Intelligence. 6

ବୁଦ୍ଧିର ଯେ କୌଣସି ୨ଟି ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

- b) Discuss various intelligence test.

ବିବିଧ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

5. a) How biological and sociocultural determinants affect personality ? Explain. 6

ଜୈବିକ ଓ ସମାଜ-ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ କାରକବଳୀ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱକୁ କିପରି ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରନ୍ତି ? ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

- b) Discuss the merits and demerits of Sigmund Freud's theory of personality.

ସିଗ୍ମଣ୍ଡ ଫ୍ରୟଡ୍‌ଙ୍କ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତକୁ ସୁଗୁଣ ଓ ଦୁର୍ଗୁଣାବଳୀ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

- 6 a) Discuss Cannon Bard theory of emotion. 6

ଆବେଗ ସଂପର୍କୀୟ କାନୋନ୍ - ବାର୍ଡ୍‌ଙ୍କ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

b) Explain expectancy theory of motivation.

ପ୍ରୋସ୍ପେକ୍ଟିଭ୍ ସମ୍ଭାବନା ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

7. a) State and explain meaning of social cognition and processing of social information. 6

ସାମାଜିକ ଚିନ୍ତନ ଓ ସାମାଜିକ ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକରଣର ଅର୍ଥ ଲେଖି ସେସବୁକୁ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

OR

b) Write the scope, aim and nature of positive psychology.

ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ମନସ୍ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ପରିସର, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଓ ପ୍ରକୃତି ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

effort - performance -
rewards - goal

MODEL QUESTION

PSYCHOLOGY – CC – III (R&B)

(Basic Psychological Processes)

Time: 3 hours

SECTION – A

Full Marks: 60

1. Fill in the blanks and answer to one word of the followings: (1×8)

- a) Sensation provides us information about ____ world. (*external*)
- b) ____ perception is called hallucination. (*False*).
- c) Learning cannot be possible without _____. (*motivation*)
- d) The easiest method of measuring memory is _____ method. (*recognition*)
- e) Crying is the ____ stage of language development. (*first*)
- f) The basic purpose of communication is to produce _____. (*information*)
- g) Thinking always involves a _____. (*problem*)
- h) Concepts are products of _____. (*reasoning*)

SECTION - B

2. Answer any EIGHT of the followings within two to three sentences each: (1 ½ x 8)

- a) What is Purkinjee phenomenon?
- b) What is Phi-phenomenon?
- c) What is spontaneous recovery?
- d) What is retrograde amnesia?
- e) What are morphemes?
- f) Define cluttering.
- g) Define concept.
- h) What is creativity?
- i) Define inductive reasoning.
- j) What is semantic memory?

SECTION - C

3. Answer any EIGHT of the followings within 75 words each: (2 x 8)

- a) What is transduction?
- b) Discuss the error in perception.
- c) Discuss about stimulus differentiation.
- d) Discuss briefly the different types of memory.
- e) Discuss the critical period controversy in language acquisition.
- f) Distinguish between speech disorder and speech defect.
- g) Discuss the various stages of creative thinking.
- h) Discuss the role of conflict in decision making.

- i) Discuss the various types of reasoning.
- j) What is experimental extinction?

SECTION – D

4. What do you understand by sensation? Describe the structure and function of eye. [6]

OR

What is perception? Critically examine the role of organization in perception.

5. What is learning by conditioning? Distinguish between classical and operant conditioning. [6]

OR

Define memory. Discuss the Atkinson and Shiffrin Model of memory.

6. Define language. Describe the various stages of language acquisition. [6]

OR

What is meant by defective speech? Describe different causes of speech error and its implications.

7. Define thinking. Discuss thinking as problem solving behaviour. [6]

OR

Discuss the various approaches to problem solving.

MODEL QUESTION

PSYCHOLOGY – CC – IV (R&B)

(Processes of Human Empowerment)

Time: 3 hours

SECTION – A

Full Marks: 60

1. Fill in the blanks and answer to one word of the followings:

(1×8)

- a) According to _____, intelligence refers to comprehension, intention, direction and criticism.
(Binet)
- b) Raven's Progressive Matrices is a test of _____. (Intelligence)
- c) Psychometric tests of personality defect the _____ traits. (Surface)
- d) The type theory of personality was advanced by _____. (Jung)
- e) When motivation becomes stronger, the emotional responses become _____. (Stronger)
- f) Hypothalamus is the centre, which control _____ behaviour. (Emotional)
- g) Social Perception and Processing social information depends upon subjective factors of _____.
(Perception)
- h) The goal of Positive psychologists is to help people in changing their _____ styles of thinking.
(Negative)

SECTION - B

2. Answer any EIGHT of the followings within two to three sentences each:

(1 ½ x 8)

- a) Define spatial ability.
- b) What is I. Q.?
- c) Trait approach to personality.
- d) Define introvert.
- e) What is ego?
- f) What is drive?
- g) Define Personal motives.
- h) Define emotion.
- i) What is Social behaviour?
- j) Write the goal of Positive psychology.

SECTION - C

3. Answer any EIGHT of the followings within 75 words each:

(2 x 8)

- a) Discuss the environmental factors influencing intelligence.
- b) What do you mean by culture fair tests of intelligence?
- c) Briefly describe the Raven's Progressive metrics test.
- d) Define social cognitive theory.
- e) Discuss the biological determinants of personality.
- f) Discuss the arousal theory of motivation.
- g) Describe the role of learning in the development of emotion.
- h) Discuss the methods of processing social information.
- i) Describe the nature and characteristics of happiness.
- j) Discuss the ways to foster happiness.

SECTION – D

4. Define intelligence. Discuss the Sternberg's theory of intelligence.

[6]

OR

How intelligence is measured? Discuss the concept of mental age and I.Q. in the measurement of intelligence.

5. Define Personality. Briefly explain the Freud's theory of Personality. [6]

OR

What do you mean by assessment of personality? Describe different projective techniques to assess personality.

6. Define motivation. Discuss the importance of Maslow's need hierarchy theory to motivation. [6]

OR

What is emotion? Critically examine the James-Lange theory of emotion.

7. What do you mean by attribution? Describe the major sources of biases in attribution. [6]

OR

Define positive psychology. Discuss briefly the factors influencing subjective well-being and personal growth.



MODEL QUESTIONS