

22. PSYCHOLOGY (311/301)

Exam. 2068

Full Marks: 75

Time: 3 hrs.

Psychology (311/301)

Psychology (311)

Attempt any two questions from Group A and six from Group B.

Group "A"

[2×15=30]

1. 'Humanistic psychology is the byproduct of psychoanalytic and behaviouristic view of nature of man.' Critically examine the statement.
2. Describe perception process and explain the role of perception in understanding the physical and social world.

3. Explain the role of motivation in human learning and describe the importance of Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory.

Group "B"

[6×7.5=45]

4. 'Sensation is a primary mental process.' Explain.
5. Explain the difference between 'drive' and 'incentive' theories of motivation.
6. Define emotion and describe the physiological bases of emotion.
7. Explain why memories are broadly called 'implicit' and 'explicit'? Find the differences.
8. Write down the major differences among creative, critical and problem solving thinking.
9. What are the key terms used in defining intelligence? Explain.
10. Explain the major theoretical basis and goals of projective tests. Projective
11. Write short notes on (any two):
 - a. Mental retardation
 - b. Instinct theory of motivation
 - c. Case study method

Exam 2069

Full Marks: 75

Time: 3 hrs.

Psychology (311) (For: Regular Examinee only)

Attempt any two questions from Group A and six from Group B.

Group "A"

[2×15=30]

1. Define learning and justify the importance of theories of learning in developing and shaping behaviour.
2. Describe the major steps of psychological experimental research and describe the types of variables examined.
3. Critically examine the importance of study of personality theories in psychology and use of personality tests to measure personality.

Group "B"

[6×7.5=45]

4. Explain person (social) perception.
5. Explain the importance of instinct theory of motivation and the causes of its declination as a theory.
6. Describe the relationship between emotion and motivation and explain how motivation affect the emotion or emotional states of the person.
7. Describe Gestalt learning theory and show the differences between Gestalt learning and Classical conditioning theory of learning.
8. What is problem solving thinking? Describe the steps used in problem solving thinking.
9. How human intelligence is being defined in psychology? Justify your answer with an explanation of the key terms used in the definition.
10. Why the understanding of personality is considered important – in psychology? Support your argument with Big Five personality Theory.
 - a. Schachter-Singer Theory
 - b. Pituitary gland
 - c. Functions of a neuron

Psychology (311/301)**Psychology (311)**

Attempt any five questions from Group A and all from Group B and C.

Group "A"

1. What is perspectives in psychology? Describe psychodynamic and socio-cultural perspectives in psychology.
2. Describe the structure and functions of central nervous system.
3. Explain with examples how gestalt described depth and distance perception.
4. How does classical conditioning learning explain human behaviour in everyday life? Explain with suitable examples.
5. What is intelligence? Explain the types of intelligence.
6. What is personality? Describe Jung's type theory of personality development.

Group "B"

[4×5=20]

7. How psychology was described during the Greek period? Explain.
8. How is incentive theory of motivation different from cognitive theory of motivation?
9. Describe the dimension of emotion.
10. What is thinking? Describe its types in brief.

Group "C"

[5×3=15]

11. Case study in psychology is an important method to study behaviour. How?
12. Why do we forget? Illustrate.
13. What is achievement motive?
14. In what ways Research Test is helpful in personality measurement? State your view.
15. Mention the role of gonads gland in the development of human behaviour.

Psychology-(301)

Attempt any two questions from Group A and six from Group B.

Group "A"

[2×15=30]

1. Critically examine the projective tests and objective tests of personality and their use in clinical and non-clinical settings.
2. Describe the major matter, unit of analysis, goal, and scope of scientific psychology.
3. Describe the theory of "Nepal hierarchy" as developed by Maslow and show its relevance in understanding physiological and psychosocial needs.

Group "B"

[6×7.5=45]

4. Explain sensation and the process of sensing the physical stimulus.
5. Explain the finer differences between James/Lange and Cannon/Bard's theory of emotion.
6. Show the major differences in Pavlov and Skinner's theory of learning.
7. Explain and processes of memory as found in Atkinson and Skiffnir's three stages model of memory.
8. Describe briefly the causes of forgetting and explain the trace decay theory of forgetting.
9. Explain the importance of concept in thinking and describe the process of concept formation.
10. 'Mental retardation is both, the functions heredity and environment'. Explain.
11. Write short notes on any two:
 - a. Retroactive inhibition
 - b. personal and universal illusion
 - c. Observation method