

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
B.A Summer 2018 – 19 Examination

Semester: 2
Subject Code: 15105151
Subject Name: Psychological Processes

Date: 11/04/2019
Time: 2:00 pm to 4:30 pm
Total Marks: 60

Instruction:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed.**(08)****A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. ____ is learned way of controlling displays of emotion in social setting.
 (a) Norms (c) Syntax
 (b) Display rules (d) Cognition
2. ____ theory in which the physiological reaction and the emotion are assumed to occur at same time.
 (a) Cannon-Bard theory (c) Common sense theory
 (b) James-Lange theory (d) Cognitive-mediational theory
3. In ____ theory physiological reaction leads to the labeling of an emotion.
 (a) Cognitive-mediational theory (c) James-Lang theory.
 (b) Schachter's cognitive theory (d) Lazarus's theory
4. During peak experience person experience _____ temporarily.
 (a) ideal self (c) Self actualization
 (b) self esteem (d) self concept
5. ____ System of rules for combining words and phrases to form grammatically correct sentence.
 (a) Morphemes (c) Semantics
 (b) Phonemes (d) Syntax
6. ____ is a psychological tension and physical arousal.
 (a) Instincts (c) need
 (b) extrinsic motivation (d) Drive
7. ____ representation that stand for objects or event and have a picture like quality.
 (a) Mental (c) Thinking
 (b) Cognition (d) Concept
8. ____ is the striving to fulfill one's innate capacities and capabilities.
 (a) Self concept (c) real self
 (b) Self-actualizing tendency (d) ideal self
9. ____ problem solving method in which on possible solution after another is tried until a successful one is found.
 (a) Mechanical Solutions (c) Concepts
 (b) Algorithms (d) None of the above
10. ____ is positive regard given without conditions.
 (a) Humanistic perspective (c) Conditional positive regard
 (b) self concept (d) Unconditional positive regard
11. ____ is block to problem solving that comes from thinking about objects in terms of only their typical functions
 (a) Creativity (c) mental set
 (b) Functional Fixedness (d) all of the above
12. aspects of language involving the practical ways of communicating with others, or

the social “niceties” of language.

- (a)Pragmatics (c)morphemes
(b)semantics (d)phonemes

13. ___ Refers to process of giving the test to large group of people that represents the kind of people for whom the test is designed.

- (a)Intelligence (c)Reliability
(b)validity (d)Standardization

14. ___ is a distribution in which the scores are the greatest around the mean or average.

- (a)Standard deviation (c)Reliability
(b)Normal curve (d)Standardization

15. ___ is a instinctual energy that may come into conflict with the demands of society’s standards for behavior.

- (a)Ego (c)libido
(b)Pleasure Principle (d)Conscious mind

16. A person fixated at this stage will be destructive, and hostile.

- (a)Phallic stage (c)Oral
(b)Anal Expulsive personality (d)Anal Retentive personality

B. Short notes. (Each of 01 mark)

(07)

1. Esteem needs
2. Superego
3. Validity
4. Calculate I.Q. when MA=14 and CA=15.
5. Reliability
6. Fully functional person
7. Instinct approach

Q.2 Answer the following.

A. Explain Convergent and Divergent thinking with examples.

(04)

B. What is motivation and instinct approach to motivation.

(04)

C. What is Intelligence and how intelligence test measure Intelligence?.

(04)

OR

C. What is Mental retardation? Which are the four areas on the basis of which diagnosis of development should be considered?

(04)

Q.3 Answer the following.

A. What are problems with solving problems barriers to solving problems?

(05)

B. Give James Lange and Cannon Bard theory of emotion with examples.

(05)

C. What do you mean by giftedness? Explain most common biological causes of developmental delay.

(05)

OR

C. Explain Sternberg’s Triarchic theory of intelligence.

(05)

Q.4 Answer the following.

A. Explain problem solving and decision making.

(06)

B. What is Maslow’s hierarchy of needs? Explain in detail.

(06)

C. Give the IQ range from Normal to Profound.

(06)

OR

C. What is division of mind in three levels and Freud’s division of personality.

(06)