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( 3rd Semester )

**PSYCHOLOGY**

Paper No. : PSY-301

**( Foundations of Psychology—2 )**

*Full Marks : 70*

*Pass Marks : 45%*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 45 )**

*The questions are of equal value*

1. (a) Illustrate the organization and function of the major system of the brain.

*Or*

- (b) Describe the structure and function of the neuron.

2. Explain the functions of the following endocrine glands in detail :

- (a) Pituitary gland and Adrenal gland

*Or*

- (b) Pancreas and Gonads

3. (a) What is problem solving? Elaborate on the steps and methods for problem solving and discuss the factors interfering problem solving.

*Or*

- (b) Define creative thinking and explain the two types of creative thinking. What is concept? Discuss the different levels of concept.

4. (a) Elucidate the three parts of personality and stages of personality development according to Sigmund Freud's psychodynamic theory of personality.

*Or*

- (b) Explain social cognitive learning theory of personality by Albert Bandura. Provide an example.

5. (a) Discuss Spearman's two-factor theory of intelligence.

*Or*

- (b) Discuss Cattell's fluid and crystallized intelligence theory.

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( 3rd Semester )

**PSYCHOLOGY**

Paper No. : PSY-301

**( Foundations of Psychology—2 )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—I

( Marks : 15 )

**A.** Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The most common neurotransmitter that produces contractions of the skeletal muscles involved in memory located in the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nervous system is

(a) dopamine (DA) ( )

(b) acetylcholine (ACH) ( )

(c) serotonin ( )

(d) endorphin ( )

2. 'Fight-or-flight' prepares the body in stressful emergency situations engaging the person to respond to a threat. This form is associated with
- (a) autonomic division ( )
  - (b) sympathetic ( )
  - (c) parasympathetic ( )
  - (d) somatic division ( )
3. Endocrine system maintains homeostasis, produces chemical messengers and is released into the blood stream which is known as
- (a) pheromone ( )
  - (b) insulin ( )
  - (c) hormone ( )
  - (d) glucose ( )
4. Which of the following glands is singular, pinecone shaped and regulates sleep wake cycle and instinctual behaviour?
- (a) Pituitary gland ( )
  - (b) Pineal gland ( )
  - (c) Thyroid gland ( )
  - (d) Pancreas ( )

5. Representations that stand in for objects or events and have a picture like quality is known as
- (a) actual image ( )
  - (b) mental image ( )
  - (c) stimulus ( )
  - (d) mental set ( )
6. The nature of fundamental elements of thinking involves
- (i) series of symbolic process
  - (ii) discovery or invention
  - (iii) abstract ideas
  - (iv) goal orientation
- Choose the correct option :
- (a) (i) and (ii) ( )
  - (b) (iii) and (iv) ( )
  - (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) ( )
  - (d) All of the above ( )
7. According to humanistic perspective, human beings strive to fulfil ones innate capacities and capabilities that their genetic potential allows them which is called
- (a) self-concept ( )
  - (b) real self ( )
  - (c) self-actualization ( )
  - (d) ideal self ( )

8. The term 'trait' refers to
- (a) set of well-learned responses ( )
  - (b) perceived effective behaviour ( )
  - (c) dimensions of personality characteristics ( )
  - (d) stable and learned characteristics ( )
9. Which is not associated with Guilford's three-dimensional theory of intelligence?
- (a) Operations ( )
  - (b) Reasoning ( )
  - (c) Content ( )
  - (d) Products ( )
10. Intelligence is defined as the ability to
- (i) learn from ones experience
  - (ii) use resources effectively
  - (iii) acquire knowledge
  - (iv) solve problems
- Choose the correct option :
- (a) (i) and (ii) ( )
  - (b) (ii) and (iii) ( )
  - (c) (iii) and (iv) ( )
  - (d) All of the above ( )

- B.** Match the following in List—I with that of List—II by writing the codes of List—II in the brackets provided : 1×5=5

*List—I**List—II*

- |                       |        |  |
|-----------------------|--------|--|
| (a) Dopamine          | (    ) | (i) Recall past and predict an event occurred                  |
| (b) Pancreas          | (    ) | (ii) Involved in control of movement and sensation of pleasure |
| (c) Hindsight         | (    ) | (iii) Unconditional positive regard                            |
| (d) Carl Rogers       | (    ) | (iv) Conscientiousness   |
| (e) Personality trait | (    ) | (v) Islets of Langerhans                                       |

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

Write short answers of the following :

2×5=10

1. Mention the function of the following two major divisions of peripheral nervous system :

- (a) Somatic division
- (b) Autonomic division



**2. Write a note on thyroid gland.**

**3. What is prototype? Briefly explain.**

4. Mention Sheldon's three categories of somatotype personality.

5. According to Thurstone, what are the primary mental abilities?

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