Section A

I. Choose the correct answer (All questions are compulsory) 15 X 02 = 30 Marks

1) “Double approach-avoidance” conflict is:
   a) Approaching a problem from two different angles
   b) A doubly strong tendency to approach an object
   c) Being faced with a choice between two equally attractive goals that you also want to avoid
   d) Choosing between two equally attractive objects such that the choice of one means giving up the other

2) “Delusion” refer to:
   a) Thoughts or beliefs that have no basis in reality
   b) Feelings that have no basis in reality
   c) Behaviors that have no basis in reality
   d) None of these

3) The basic assumption of humanistic theories include:
   a) Humans are basically good and worthy
   b) Humans are basically bad and unworthy and thus have to be reconditioned using learning principles
   c) There is a natural growth process that can be blocked by bad condition
   d) Both A and C
4) Rotter’s social learning theory emphasizes the following:
   a) Behavioral potential
   b) Expectancy
   c) A reinterpretation of Freud’s theory
   d) Both A and B

5) “Human beings respond to their subjective cognitions about their world rather than to the objective environment” is an argument for the effectiveness of:
   a) Primal therapy
   b) Freudian therapy
   c) Cognitive therapy
   d) Behavioural therapy

6) The notion that aggression can be reduced by allowing angry individuals to engage harmless activities that allow them to “blow off steam” is:
   a) Frustration-aggression hypothesis
   b) Displacement hypothesis
   c) Sublimation hypothesis
   d) Catharsis hypothesis

7) In Piaget’s theory, the first two years of life are called the ______ stages:
   a) Paralinguistic
   b) Exploratory
   c) Sensorimotor
   d) Preoperational

8) Learning theories explain attachment of infants to their parents in items of:
   a) Conditioning
   b) Observational learning
   c) The maturation of perceptual skills
   d) Cognitive development
9) Gradual exposure to actual feared situation is called:
   a) Cognitive desensitization
   b) In vivo desensitization
   c) Flooding
   d) Breaking of resistance

10) The concept of intelligence is closely related to:
   a) Motivation
   b) Learning
   c) Perception
   d) Cognition

11) Most IQ tests do not assess:
   a) Academic content
   b) Convergent thinking
   c) Perceptual motor skills
   d) Creativity

12) The central concept in Gestalt therapy is:
   a) Awareness
   b) Self-fulfillment
   c) Self-control
   d) Desensitization

13) The techniques used in behavior modification:
   a) Stress interpersonal interactions
   b) Employ the principal of learning
   c) Are capable to a very limited rang of psychological problems
   d) All involve some sort of operant conditioning
14) Research has suggested that compulsive behavior persists primarily because:
   a) It reduces anxiety
   b) There is some underlying conflict
   c) Others begin to expect it
   d) It diverts the attention of the individual from the problem

15) Tests that employ real life problems that the examinee is likely to face on the job are called:
   a) Job tasks
   b) Valid tests
   c) Situational tests
   d) Projective techniques

Section B
II. Answer any three of the following: 03 X 05 = 15 Marks

16. Discuss the pros and cons of treating psychology as an empirical science.
17. What major questions of understanding human behaviour has psychology helped answer?
18. Is psychology as we know today useful for the common man?
19. Envision the future for Psychology’s growth as a science.
20. Describe a research idea you would like to explore and how?