

*Ans*

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR**

Department of Humanities and Social Sciences

**END-AUTUMN SEMESTER EXAMINATION-2015**

Subject Name: **General Psychology;** Subject No.: **HS20002**

Time: **03 Hour;** Full marks: **50;** No of Students: 91

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**Section-A**

**(Marks=30 Marks)**

**Instructions:** Answer any five questions from Section-A. Each question carries equal marks.

Q.1. What do you mean by motivation? Describe the nature, types and scope of human motivation. Explain the Maslow theory of motivation and examine its relevance in the present scenario. **(Marks=06)**

Q.2. Critically examine Hertzberg and McClelland theory of motivation. Elucidate the usefulness of these two theories in human life. **(Marks=06)**

Q.3. What do you mean by emotional intelligence? Why EQ matters more than your IQ? Justify with suitable examples by identifying different areas and domains of its applications. **(Marks=06)**

Q.4. Define thinking and describe different cognitive components of Thinking. How does creative thinking differ from critical thinking **(Marks=06)**

Q.5. What is personality? Critically examine Freud's theory of human personality. How do Neo-Freudians' differ in their approaches in explaining human personality. **(Marks=06)**

Q.6. Emotion is an integral part of human survival. How do different theories of emotion describe about human behaviour and emotional experiences. **(Marks=06)**

Q.7. Write short notes on any two of the followings: **(Marks=06)**

(a) McClelland theory of motivation **(Marks=03)**

(b) Schema **(Marks=03)**

Q.8. Distinguish between Classical conditioning and Instrumental conditioning theory of learning with suitable example. **(Marks=06)**

**Section-B**

**(Marks=20 Marks)**

**Instructions:** Answer all questions from Section-B. Each question carries equal marks.

Write your answer by choosing the correct choice.

1. The best psychological research is typically based on
  - a) Proven theories
  - b) Opinions of experts and authorities
  - c) Anthropomorphic measurements
  - d) empirical evidence
2. Which of the following is not an element of emotional intelligence?
  - a) Empathy
  - b) Self control
  - c) Misattribution
  - d) Self awareness
3. A psychologist does a study to see if having control over difficult tasks reduces stress. In the study he will be testing an
  - a) Experimental hypothesis
  - b) Operational definition
  - c) Empirical definition
  - d) Anthropomorphic theory
4. Sensory transduction is the process by which sensory stimuli are analyzed.
  - a) nerve fibers conduct sensory information.
  - b) physical energy is converted to biochemical energy.
  - c) information from different sensory modalities are compared.
5. The highest level of Maslow's hierarchy of motives involves
  - a) meta-needs
  - b) needs for safety and security
  - c) needs for love and belonging
  - d) extrinsic needs
6. Which of the following can prescribe drugs?
  - a) a psychologist
  - b) a psychiatrist
  - c) a psychotherapist
  - d) a counsellor

7. A grouping principle that groups items that appear close together is called
- Similarity
  - Proximity
  - Closure
  - Binocular
  - Continuity
8. The old saying "Seeing is believing" does not hold good in case of:
- Hallucination
  - Illusion
  - Affection
  - Conation
  - Stimulation
9. "The whole (perception) is more than the sum of its parts (Sensory inputs)". This statement was given by:
- Behaviourists
  - Gestalt Psychologists
  - Functionalists
  - Psychoanalysts
  - Structuralists
10. Even though parallel, the rails appear to be meeting at a distance. This is a bright illustration of:
- Linear Perspective
  - Distance Perception
  - Visual Illusion
  - Aerial perspective
  - None of the above

**Instructions for Questions No. 11-15. (Marks=05)**

Read the following statements carefully to respond whether they are true or false. Each question carries one mark. **Marks = (5x1=05).**

11. Two major problems in naturalistic observation are the effects of the observer and observer bias?  
a) True  
b) False
12. For survey method to be valid, a representative sample of people must be polled?  
a) True  
b) False
13. Difference between men and women have grown larger in recent years.  
a) True  
b) False
14. Most psychology can rightfully be called common sense because psychologists prefer naturalistic observation to controlled observation.  
a) True  
b) False
15. People who rate high in emotional intelligence tend to be highly aware of their own feelings and unaware of emotions experienced by others.  
a) True  
b) False

**Instructions for Questions No. 16-25. (Marks=05)**

Match the following items in box I with box II. Each question carries .5 mark.

<b>BOX-I</b>	<b>BOX-II</b>
16. Philosophy	a. Against analysis; studied whole experience
17. Wundt	b. "mental chemistry" and introspection
18. Structuralism	c. Emphasizes self actualization and personal growth
19. Functionalism	d. Interested in unconscious causes of behaviour
20. Behaviorism	e. Interested in how the mind aids survival
21. Gestalt	f. Studied stimuli and response conditioning
22. Psychodynamic	g. Part of psychology's "long past"
23. Humanistic	h. Concerned with thinking, language, problem solving
24. Cognitive	i. Used introspection and careful measurement
25. Biopsychology	j. Relates behaviour to the brain , physiology, and genetics