

Subject Code : H-4755	Subject : Psychology (CWSN)
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HOLLOW CRAFT STICKER	
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SEAT NO.	BAR CODE
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Centre :

Seat No. (in fig.).....

(in words).....

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Candidate's Signature :

Supervisor's Signature with date :

Subject Code	H-4755
Subject	Psychology (CWSN)
Date	2025-02-22

FOR OFFICE USE

Subject Code	
Subject	
Date	
Main Answer Book = 1	
Specific remarks of centre conductor regarding malpractices (in Red Ink)	

Examiner	Moderator	Chief Moderator
Total in Figures =	=	=
Total in Words		
Signature		
Apptt.No. :		

- Mobile Phones and other electronic gadgets are stricity prohibited inside the examination hall.
- Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed ONLY in some subjects.
- Writing in any form on the Hollow craft sticker and Bar code sticker is strictly prohibited.
- Only blue ink/ball pen is to be used for writing the answers. Black lead pencil may be used for drawing figures, diagrams and graphs. Use of any other colour pencil/pen is strictly prohibited.
- Disclosing of identify on the answer book (except in the space provided) in any form is strictly prohibited.
- Candidate should check that the printed seat number is correct and verify that the answer book has all pages serially numbered before filling all other details.

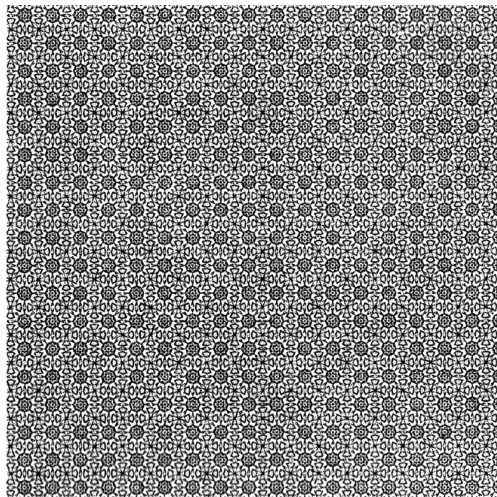
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

The Candidate shall

1. Produce the admission card on demand to competent authorities during the examination.
2. Enter the seat number and other particulars in the space provided on every main answer book and supplement.
3. Verify that the Block Supervisor has signed in the appropriate space on the main answer book and also the supplements.
4. Not be allowed to leave the examination hall during the first ONE HOUR and also the last TEN minutes of the examination.
5. Not damage/scribble the seat no./ barcode sticker.
6. Not indulge in any malpractice like.
 - Carrying written material into the examination hall.
 - Communicating in any manner with other candidates in the examination hall.
 - Passing slips of paper, answer book or supplements to other candidates.
 - Impersonating another candidates.
 - Attaching currency notes to the answer books.
 - Copying from another candidate or vice versa.
 - Leaving the examination hall without submitting answer book to the supervisor.
 - Using of coloured thread to tie answer books.
7. Abide by the rules of discipline.
8. Stop writing on the answer book after the ringing of the final bell.
9. Stick the hollow craft sticker on the main answer book as well as on the supplement after the final bell.
10. Not leave the seat till all answer books are collected and counted by the supervisor.

NOTE :

Candidate shall be liable for penalty imposed by the board for the violation of any or all of the above clauses.



Pg No.	Examiner	Moderator	Chief Moderator
03			
04 & 05			
06 & 07			
08 & 09			
10 & 11			
12 & 13			
14 & 15			
16 & 17			
18 & 19			
20 & 21			
22 & 23			
24			
TOTAL			
Total in words			
Apptt. No.			
Sign			
Verification			

2025 II 22

0930

Marks	E	M	CM	3
Pg. 3				

Time : 3 Hours

PSYCHOLOGY (CWSN)

Subject Code

H	4	7	5	5
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Total No. of Questions : 55

(Printed Pages : 24)

Maximum Marks : 80

INSTRUCTIONS : (i) The Question Paper consists of 5 Parts. Marks for each question are indicated against it.

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) **Part A** consists of Multiple Choice Questions.

Part B consists of True/False statements.

Part C consists of Match the following columns.

Part D consists of questions to be answered in 2 points each.

Part E consists of drawing labelled diagram.

***The alternate question in Part-E is only for visually impaired students.**

(iv) This is a **question paper cum answer booklet**.

Answers should be written in the space provided below each question.

H-4755

P.T.O.

Part-A

1. A method in which a person provides factual information about herself/himself and/or opinions, beliefs, etc. that s/he holds is called 1

- Case study
- Observation
- Interview
- Self-Report

Answer

2. Salovey and Mayer first introduced the concept of 1

- Spiritual intelligence
- Social intelligence
- Emotional intelligence
- None of the above

Answer

3. The type of intelligence test that can be administered to one person at a time is referred to as 1

- Group test
- Culture-biased test
- Individual test
- None of the above

Answer.....

Marks	E	M	CM
Pg. 4 & 5			

5

4. The factor that allows us to excel in our respective domains is called 1

- G factor
- S factor
- D factor
- All of the above

Answer

5. Exceptional general ability shown in superior performance in a wide variety of areas is termed as 1

- Giftedness
- Talent
- Creative
- None of the above

Answer

6. The unhelpful habit of wanting to get everything just right is called 1

- Avoidance
- Conflict
- Perfectionism
- All of the above

Answer

-
7. The pattern of responses an organism makes to stimulus event that disturbs the equilibrium and exceeds a person's ability to cope is 1
- Eustress
 - Coping
 - Drain
 - Stress

Answer

8. Swimming, walking, running, cycling are examples of 1
- Exercise
 - Meditation Procedures
 - Diet
 - All of the above

Answer

9. A stress management technique which is a subjective experience that uses imagery and imagination is called 1
- Biofeedback
 - Cognitive Behavioural Technique
 - Creative visualization
 - None of the above

Answer

Marks	E	M	CM
Pg. 6 & 7			

7

10. A source of stress brought about by people who make excessive demands on us 1

- Frustration
- Conflict
- Social pressures
- None of the above

Answer

11. All those Psychological processes that deal with the gathering and processing of information related to social objects refers to 1

- Social Cognition
- Discrimination
- Stereotype
- None of the above

Answer

12. The individual about whom the impression is formed is called the 1

- Kernel of truth
- Modelling
- Target
- All of the above

Answer

13. First impressions are the lasting impressions. This is known as the 1

- Halo effect
- Recency effect
- Primacy effect
- None of the above

Answer

14. Each person thinks that it is not her/his responsibility alone to give help, and that someone else may take the responsibility. This phenomenon is called 1

- Empathy
- Diffusion of responsibility
- Prosocial behaviour
- All of the above

Answer

15. Performance on specific tasks is influenced by the mere presence of others, this is called 1

- Social facilitation
- Stereotype
- Equity
- None of the above

Answer

Marks	E	M	CM	9
Pg. 8 & 9				

16. When we draw a conclusion about what kind of person the target is. This sub-process of impression formation is known as 1

- Selection
- Organisation
- Inference
- All of the above

Answer

17. Reciprocal communications so as to reach an agreement in situations in which there is a conflict, is called 1

- Negotiations
- Structural solutions
- Altering perceptions
- None of the above

Answer

18. The game of tug-of-war is an example of 1

- Group polarisation
- Social facilitation
- Social loafing
- All of the above

Answer

19. The stage where there is excitement as well as apprehension is 1

- Forming stage
- Norming stage
- Storming stage
- Adjourning stage

Answer

20. Socially defined expectations that individuals in a given situation are expected to fulfill are known as 1

- Status
- Roles
- Society
- None of the above

Answer

21. Groups where it is easy to leave and join another group 1

- Family group
- Primary group
- Secondary group
- None of the above

Answer

Marks	E	M	CM	11
Pg. 10 & 11				

22. When groups work together to achieve shared goals, we refer to it as 1

- Cooperation
- Conflict
- Evaluation
- All of the above

Answer

23. A collection of people who may be present at a place/situation by chance is called 1

- Team
- Crowd
- Audience
- None of the above

Answer

Part-B

State whether the following statements are True/False. Put a ✓ mark against the correct answer :

24. Performance test require subjects to manipulate objects and other materials to perform a task. (True/False) (1)

Answer

-
25. Values are enduring beliefs about an ideal mode of behaviour. (True/False) 1
Answer
26. Informal assessment is objective, standardised and organized. (True/False) 1
Answer
27. J.P. Guilford proposed the structure-of-intellect model which classifies intellectual traits among three dimensions. (True/False) 1
Answer
28. The Sanskrit word 'buddhi' is often used to represent intelligence. (True/False) 1
Answer
29. The key to healthy living is to eat three main meals a day. (True/False) 1
Answer
30. High level of stress can cause individuals to make good decisions. (True/False) 1
Answer
31. Extreme events such as train or road accident, robbery, earthquake are examples of Traumatic events. (True/False) 1
Answer

Marks	E	M	CM	13
Pg. 12 & 13				

32. The state of physical, emotional and psychological exhaustion is known as burnout. (True/False) 1

Answer

33. When people are stressed out their work performance increases. (True/False) 1

Answer

34. People with high levels of social support from family and friends may experience less stress . (True/False) 1

Answer

35. The social norm which states that we should help those persons who have helped us in the past is the norm of equity. (True/False) 1

Answer

36. The thought component is referred to as the cognitive aspect. (True/False) 1

Answer

37. A positive attitude towards a subject is learned through the positive association between a teacher and a student. (True/False) 1

Answer

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38. In the case of a simple or familiar task the person is afraid of making mistakes. (True/False) 1
Answer
39. Pro-social behaviour does not aim to do good to others. (True/False) 1
Answer
40. In the early years of life, parents and other family members play an important role in attitude formation. (True/False) 1
Answer
41. Members of team have complementary skills. (True/False) 1
Answer
42. A group is a collection of individuals who are interdependent. (True/False) 1
Answer
43. A university is an example of informal group. (True/False) 1
Answer
44. Groups help in achieving goals. (True/False) 1
Answer
45. The stage when group members first meet is called as Performing stage. (True/False) 1
Answer

Marks	E	M	CM	15
Pg. 14 & 15				

46. When people are similar there are higher chances that they may become friends. (True/False) 1
Answer
47. For outgroup members we use the term 'we'. (True/False) 1
Answer

Part-C

48. Match the following columns : 8

	Column 1		Column 2
(i)	Intrapersonal intelligence	(a)	Respect for social order, commitment to elders.
(ii)	Non-Verbal Test	(b)	Assertiveness
(iii)	Social Competence	(c)	Distress
(iv)	Pollution, crowding, noise	(d)	Emotional support
(v)	Stress that causes body's wear and tear	(e)	Raven's Progressive Matrices
(vi)	Reassuring the individual that she/he is loved, valued and cared for	(f)	Environmental stresses
(vii)	The ability to say no to a request	(g)	Kobasa.
(viii)	Stress Resistant Personality	(h)	Awareness of one's own feelings, motives and desires

Column 1		Column 2	
(i)	Intrapersonal intelligence	(a)	..... ..... .....
(ii)	Non-Verbal Test	(b)	..... ..... .....
(iii)	Social Competence	(c)	..... ..... .....
(iv)	Pollution, crowding, noise	(d)	..... ..... .....
(v)	Stress that causes body's wear and tear	(e)	..... ..... .....
(vi)	Reassuring the individual that she/he is loved, valued and cared for	(f)	..... ..... .....
(vii)	The ability to say no to a request	(g)	..... ..... .....
(viii)	Stress Resistant Personality	(h)	..... ..... .....

Marks	E	M	CM
Pg. 16 & 17			

17

49. Match the following columns :

10

	Column 1		Column 2
(i)	Values	(a)	Co-action
(ii)	Norms	(b)	Family, caste, religion
(iii)	Source of prejudice	(c)	Contain a 'should' or 'ought' aspect
(iv)	Social loafing	(d)	Stereotypes
(v)	Others present also perform the same task	(e)	Security
(vi)	Schemas that are related to groups of people	(f)	Groups 'unspoken rules'.
(vii)	Reason for people joining groups	(g)	Individual rewards
(viii)	Cohesiveness	(h)	The larger the group, the less effort each puts in
(ix)	Examples of primary groups	(i)	Learning
(x)	Competition	(j)	Togetherness, binding or mutual attraction among group members.

Column 1		Column 2	
(i)	Values	(a)	.....
			
			
(ii)	Norms	(b)	.....
			
			
(iii)	Source of prejudice	(c)	.....
			
			
(iv)	Social loafing	(d)	.....
			
			
(v)	Others present also perform the same task	(e)	.....
			
			
(vi)	Schemas that are related to groups of people	(f)	
			
			
(vii)	Reason for people joining groups	(g)	
			
			

Marks	E	M	CM
Pg. 18 & 19			

19

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- (viii) Cohesiveness (h)
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- (ix) Examples of primary groups (i)
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- (x) Cooperation (j)
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Part-D

50. State *two* points on group intelligence tests : 2

Answer

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51. State *two* points on diet.

2

Answer

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52. State *two* points on Time Management.

2

Answer

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Marks	E	M	CM	21
Pg. 20 & 21				

53. State *two* characteristics of Pro-social behaviour. 2

Answer

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54. State *two* points on Primary groups. 2

Answer

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Part-E

55. Draw the Normal Distribution Curve and show the percentage-wise distribution of I.Q. scores in the population. 5

Alternate question given below is for Visually impaired students only.

*State 5 characteristics of Gifted Children.

Answer

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Marks	E	M	CM
Pg. 24			

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