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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – B.Sc.(PSY)-Hons-2024/B.Sc.(PSY)-Hons-2025

Course Name – Psychology of Individual Differences

Course Code - BPY27102 (T)

(Semester II)

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2:0 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 10=10

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Which of the following best describes the psychodynamic approach to understanding individual differences?
 - a) It focuses on how individuals perceive, think, and solve problems.
 - b) It emphasizes the importance of personal growth, self-actualization, and fulfilment of potential.
 - c) It emphasizes the role of unconscious conflicts and childhood experiences in shaping personality.
 - d) It examines how people differ in terms of specific traits or characteristics.
- (ii) Select from the following who developed the concept of the intelligence quotient (IQ)?
 - a) Jean Piaget
 - b) Sigmund Freud
 - c) Alfred Binet
 - d) B.F. Skinner
- (iii) What is the g-factor, in terms of the two-factor theory of intelligence, indicating?
 - a) Specific abilities related to a particular task
 - b) Overall cognitive ability or general intelligence
 - c) Practical problem-solving skills
 - d) Social intelligence
- (iv) What did Guilford describe as the "structure of intellect"?
 - a) The hierarchical organization of cognitive processes
 - b) The interaction between genetic and environmental factors in intelligence
 - c) The various types of intelligence identified by Thurstone
 - d) The different operations involved in intellectual activities
- (v) According to Jungian theory, the anima/animus explains for the following:
 - a) The archetype of the wise old man
 - b) The shadow aspects of the personality
 - c) The unconscious collective of humankind
 - d) The feminine side in men and the masculine side in women
- (vi) The "superego" explains:
 - a) Our basic instincts and desires.
 - b) Unconscious fears and anxieties.

- c) The voice of reason and logic. d) Our internalized moral compass.
- (vii) Cattell explained the difference between _____ traits, which are observable behaviors, and _____ traits, which are underlying dispositions.
- a) Surface, Source b) Manifest, Latent
- c) Explicit, Implicit d) Behavioral, Psychological
- (viii) Choose from the following statements which best defines self-concept.
- a) It refers to an individual's belief in their ability to perform specific tasks. b) It involves an individual's perception of their unique qualities and characteristics.
- c) It encompasses an individual's overall evaluation of their worthiness and capabilities. d) It refers to an individual's awareness of their own emotions and motivations.
- (ix) According to Rogers, congruence relates to:
- a) Consistency between self-concept and reality. b) Resisting change and maintaining stability.
- c) The ability to adapt to different situations. d) Flexibility in one's beliefs and values.
- (x) What develops while creativity is at the "illumination" stage?
- a) The idea is generated. b) The idea is communicated to others.
- c) The idea suddenly becomes clear. d) The idea is evaluated.

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Briefly explain the concept of intellectual giftedness. (3)
3. Explain the difference between fluid intelligence and crystallized intelligence. (3)
4. Illustrate the main components of Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences. (3)
5. Write about the contributions of Carl Jung to Type Theories of personality. (3)
6. Explain the distinction between self-esteem and self-efficacy. (3)

OR

Illustrate shortly the influence of Rogers' theory of self on humanistic psychology. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 3=15

7. Express the structure of intelligence as proposed by Guilford. (5)
8. How do psychologists differentiate between intelligence and creativity? (5)
9. How does Sheldon's somatotype theory classify individuals? (5)

OR

Compare and contrast Sheldon's Somatotype Theory and Eysenck's Personality Theory. (5)

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