## M.A. Part-II (Psychology) Semester-III Examination PSYCHOLOGY (Health Psychology)

## Paner-I

		i aper-1		
Time	: Thre	ee Hours]	[Maximum Marks: 80	
N.B.:-	- (1	) ALL questions are compulsory.		
	(2	) All questions carry equal marks.		
		UNIT—I		
1. E	Explain in short:			
(;	a) Ex	xplain psychoanalytical view of health.	8	
(1	b) D	escribe Rising costs of Health Care.	8	
		OR		
(a	a) D	escribe increase in Health Care concerns.	8	
(1	b) E	xplain goals of health psychology.	8	
		UNIT—II		
2. V	Vhat i	s Central Nervous System ? Explain structure and function	of Brain and Spinal Cord. 16	
		OR		
V	What i	is Cardiovascular System? Explain structure and function	of Heart. 16	
		UNIT—III		
3. E	Explain	n in short :		
(a	a) E	xplain protection motivation theory	8	
(1	b) D	escribe in detail operant conditioning.	8	
		OR		
(a	a) Ex	xplain in detail classical conditioning	8	
(1	b) D	escribe Health Action Process Approach (HAPA).	8	
		UNIT—IV		
4. V	Vhat i	s Drug Abuse? Explain effects of drug addiction and dea	ling with drug addiction. 16	
		OR		
	What i	s Technology Addiction? Describe the prevalence of technocern.	ology addiction and cause 16	

5.

Fill	in the blanks:			
(1)	was among the first Greek Philosophers to propose that mind and body are separate entities.			
	(a) Aristotle	(b)	Plato	
	(c) Hippocrates	(d)	Galen	
(2)	The period where mostly infectious disease has increased rapidly is called as _			
	(a) Mortality	(b)	Morbidity	
	(c) Epidemic	(d)	Incidence	
(3)	The stores and concent absorb and digest fats.	trates bile and then re	leases it into the duodenum to help	
	(a) Gall bladder	(b)	Appendix	
	(c) Pancreas	(d)	Large Intestine	
(4)	The is the defense s	ystem of the body.		
	(a) Reproductive	(h)	Digestive	
	(c) Respiratory	(d)	Immune	
(5) Human beings have pairs of chromosomes.				
	(a) 21	(b)	22	
	(c) 23	(d)	24	
(6)	Coined the term operant conditioning.			
	(a) B.F. Skinner	(b)	E.L. Thorndike	
	(c) I. Pavlov	(d)	A. Bandura	
(7)	Alcohol indirectly stimulates the release of neurotransmitters, which brain's major depressant.			
	(a) Acetylcholine	(b)	Dopamine	
	(c) GABA	(d)	Serotonin	
(8)	means desire to engage in these behaviours.			
	(a) Control	(b)	Consequences	
	(c) Craving	(d)	Compulsion. 16	