

2021

(1st Semester)

PSYCHOLOGY

Paper No. : PSY-101

(Foundations of Psychology—I)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. (a) Enumerate the origin and development of psychology. 9

Or

- (b) Explain any three subfields/branches of psychology. Critically analyze the ideas of humanistic, cognitive and socio-cultural perspective. 3+6=9

2. (a) How do rods and cones function in the visual system? Discuss the skin senses of touch, pain, pressure of sensory receptors. 4+5=9

Or

- (b) Describe the two basic approaches to perceptual process. Illustrate Gestalt principles with examples. 3+6=9

3. (a) Provide key elements of classical conditioning with examples. Enumerate observational learning. 4+5=9

Or

- (b) What are the schedules of reinforcement? Illustrate with examples. What do you understand by transfer of learning? 7+2=9

4. (a) Evaluate Ebbinghaus forgetting curve. Define false memory syndromes and describe the different types or forms of amnesia. 3+6=9

Or

- (b) Elaborate Atkinson and Shiffrin memory model. 9

5. (a) Define needs, drives and incentives. Illustrate with examples on Maslow's hierarchy of needs. 3+6=9

Or

- (b) Briefly explain James-Lange theory of emotion. What are the types of motivational conflict? Discuss with examples. 3+6=9

2021

(1st Semester)

PSYCHOLOGY

Paper No. : PSY-101

(Foundations of Psychology—I)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

A. Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. "Character and intelligence are inborn and inherited." Which Philosopher stated this?

(a) Aristotle ()

(b) Hippocrates ()

(c) Socrates ()

(d) Plato ()

2. Who is the father of experimental psychology?
- (a) Wilhelm Wundt ()
 - (b) C. Jung ()
 - (c) Sigmund Freud ()
 - (d) William James ()
3. Nerve impulses are generated in the auditory system, when
- (a) sound waves displace the eardrum, causing it to vibrate ()
 - (b) the stapes vibrates the oval window ()
 - (c) the basilar membrane vibrates and moves the hair cells ()
 - (d) the eardrum moves the malleus, incus and stapes ()
4. You enter a room and notice a foul and unpleasant smell but as you stay longer in the room you stop noticing, not bothered by the smell. What does it illustrate?
- (a) Sensory attention ()
 - (b) Sensory adaptation ()
 - (c) Selective attention ()
 - (d) Selective adaptation ()

5. Ivan Pavlov is a significant personality in psychology because he

(i) won a Nobel Prize for his work in animal digestion

(ii) discovered the principles of classical conditioning

(iii) was the first to formulate the laws of conditioned reflex

(iv) discovered the principles of operant conditioning

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) ()

(b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) ()

(c) (i) and (iv) ()

(d) All of the above ()

6. When you have a headache, you eat your medicine to stop the ache even though you dislike the unpleasant taste in your mouth. What example is this?

(a) Positive reinforcement ()

(b) Negative reinforcement ()

(c) Positive punishment ()

(d) Negative punishment ()

7. Short-term memory can hold information for how many seconds?

- (a) 50 seconds ()
- (b) More than 50 seconds ()
- (c) 30 seconds or less ()
- (d) 60 seconds ()

8. Jenny is given a shopping list but she left it at home. When she tried to remember, she could recall the beginning and end of the list but forgot the middle items of the list. This is an example of

- (a) flashbulb memory ()
- (b) serial position effect ()
- (c) semantic coding ()
- (d) retrieval cues ()

9. The order of activating system of emotional arousal is

- (a) Hypothalamus→ Brain stem→ Sympathetic nervous system ()
- (b) Limbic system→ Brain stem→ Sympathetic nervous system ()
- (c) Autonomic nervous system→ Brain stem→ Hypothalamus ()
- (d) Hypothalamus→ Limbic system→ Brain stem ()

10. Which area is associated with hunger that regulates food intake?

- (a) Medulla ()
- (b) Reticular system ()
- (c) Cerebral cortex ()
- (d) Hypothalamus ()

B. Match the items in List—I with that of List—II by writing the codes of List—II in the brackets provided : 1×5=5

List—I

List—II

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Overt behaviour | () | (i) Successive approximation |
| (b) Light | () | (ii) State of equilibrium/
balance |
| (c) Shaping | () | (iii) Vision |
| (d) Iconic memory | () | (iv) Observe and performs |
| (e) Homeostasis | () | (v) Electromagnetic
radiation |

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

C. Answer the following questions :

2×5=10

1. Explain the description and prediction in psychology.

(7)

2. Summarize light and dark adaptation.

3. State two reasons why punishment is discouraged.

4. What are autobiographical memory and flashbulb memory?

(10)

5. Write a note on non-verbal expression of emotion.

Ba/Psy-101/19

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