

2023

(FYUGP)

(1st Semester)

PSYCHOLOGY

(Minor)

Paper Code : M-PSY-01

(Introduction to Psychology)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. (a) What are the goals of psychology? Elaborate on the early research and development of psychology in India.

4+6=10

Or

(b) Define psychology. Explain the different subfields of psychology.

2+8=10

2. (a) Define perception. Elucidate in detail the Gestalt principles of perception. 2+8=10

Or

- (b) What is language? Describe the stages of language development in humans. 1+9=10

3. (a) What is classical conditioning? Illustrate Pavlov's experiment and discuss the elements of classical conditioning. 2+8=10

Or

- (b) What are learning and digital learning? Outline how digital learning has affected our learning. 4+6=10

4. (a) What is memory? Describe Atkinson and Shiffrin memory model. 2+8=10

Or

- (b) Explain any one theory of forgetting. Suggest strategies to improve memory. 5+5=10

5. (a) Differentiate between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Describe non-verbal expression of emotions with examples. 5+5=10

Or

- (b) Define emotion. Explain James-Lange and Cannon-Bard theory of emotion. 2+8=10

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

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SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. Who was the founder of Behaviorism?

(a) Ivan Pavlov ()

(b) Sigmund Freud ()

(c) Wilhelm Wundt ()

(d) J. B. Watson ()

2. Self-report data is associated with

- (a) observation ()
- (b) survey ()
- (c) experimentation ()
- (d) case study ()

3. Psychology has been derived from the _____ words.

- (a) Latin ()
- (b) German ()
- (c) Greek ()
- (d) French ()

4. Snail-shaped structure of the inner ear is called

- (a) auditory nerve ()
- (b) pinna ()
- (c) auditory ossicle ()
- (d) cochlea ()

5. The ability to perceive the world in three dimensions is called

- (a) depth perception ()
- (b) convergence ()
- (c) motion parallax ()
- (d) perceptual illusion ()

6. The tendency to see familiar objects as having standard size, shape and color regardless of changes in angle in distance, perspective or lighting is called

- (a) illusion ()
- (b) perceptual constancy ()
- (c) perceptual organization ()
- (d) autokinetic effect ()

7. Reciprocal determinism model comprises of

- (a) behavior, environment, personal ()
- (b) emotion, action, cognition ()
- (c) motivation, behavior, environment ()
- (d) learning, motivation, emotion ()

8. Operant conditioning is associated with

- (a) Thorndike ()
- (b) Bandura ()
- (c) Skinner ()
- (d) Kohler ()

9. A reinforcement of a desired behavior occurs only after a given number of occurrences is
- (a) variable interval schedules ()
 - (b) fixed ratio schedules ()
 - (c) partial reinforcement effect ()
 - (d) variable ratio schedules ()
10. Who was the first researcher to study forgetting?
- (a) Baddeley ()
 - (b) Atkinson and Shiffrin ()
 - (c) Tulving ()
 - (d) Ebbinghaus ()
11. The phonological loop stores information on
- (a) learning ()
 - (b) sounds of language ()
 - (c) visual imagery ()
 - (d) mental imagery ()
12. Which of the following is not Baddeley's component of working memory?
- (a) Encoding specificity ()
 - (b) Central executive ()
 - (c) Visual spatial ()
 - (d) Phonological loop ()

13. Negative feeling such as sadness, anxiety and depression seems to function primarily in

- (a) hypothalamus ()
- (b) amygdala ()
- (c) left hemisphere ()
- (d) right hemisphere ()

14. Choosing between two desirable outcomes is

- (a) multiple approach-avoidance conflict ()
- (b) approach-approach conflict ()
- (c) avoidance-avoidance conflict ()
- (d) approach-avoidance conflict ()

15. McClelland theory of needs does not include need for

- (a) power ()
- (b) affiliation ()
- (c) achievement ()
- (d) independence ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

B. Write briefly on any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. Size constancy

2. Differences between natural and formal concepts

3. Positive and negative reinforcements

4. Learning strategies

5. Processes of memory

Learning objectives +

6. Extinction in classical conditioning

7. Heuristics

8. Observational learning
