

Subject Code : Ba/Psy-101

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To be filled in by the Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA
1st Semester End Term
Examination, **2020**

Subject

Paper

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. The Booklet No. of this script should be quoted in the answer script meant for descriptive type questions and vice versa.**
- 2. This paper should be ANSWERED FIRST and submitted within 1 (one) Hour of the commencement of the Examination.**
- 3. While answering the questions of this booklet, any cutting, erasing, overwriting or furnishing more than one answer is prohibited. Any rough work, if required, should be done only on the main Answer Book. Instructions given in each question should be followed for answering that question only.**

*Signature of
Scrutiniser(s)*

*Signature of
Examiner(s)*

Booklet No. A

Date Stamp

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Roll No.

Regn. No.

Subject

Paper

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B

*Signature of
Invigilator(s)*

Ba/Psy-101

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(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. Who theorized that the human mind is a 'Tabula
Rasa' i.e., a 'blank slate'?

(a) J. S. Mill ()

(b) John Locke ()

(c) Fechner ()

(d) Descartes ()

(2)

2. Psychology is the scientific study of behaviour, mental process and experience. As per the definition, mental process here is referred to

(a) covert activity ()

(b) overt reaction ()

(c) observable experience ()

(d) outward behaviour ()

3. The eardrum is also known as

(a) oval window ()

(b) auditory ossicles ()

(c) tympanic membrane ()

(d) basilar membrane ()

4. Visual accommodation takes place in which part of the eye?

(a) Cornea ()

(b) Pupil ()

(c) Retina ()

(d) Lens ()

(3)

5. Which of the following brain areas have been shown to be important for memory?
- (a) Cerebellum ()
 - (b) Amygdala ()
 - (c) Hippocampus ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
6. Identify the correct sequence. In the stages of memory, information moves from
- (a) Sensory memory Short-term memory
Long-term memory ()
 - (b) Sensory memory Long-term memory
Working memory ()
 - (c) Short-term memory Long-term memory
Working memory ()
 - (d) Short-term memory Long-term memory
Explicit memory ()
7. Children often learn by imitating adults. This is an example of
- (a) law of effect ()
 - (b) positive reinforcement ()
 - (c) observational learning ()
 - (d) behaviour modification ()

(4)

8. When a conditioned response briefly reappears after it has been extinguished is called
- (a) higher order conditioning ()
 - (b) spontaneous recovery ()
 - (c) extinction ()
 - (d) stimulus generalization ()
9. Both the terms 'emotion' and 'motivation' came from the same Latin word
- (a) move ()
 - (b) movere ()
 - (c) movement ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
10. Which of the following is not a form of non-verbal communication?
- (a) Voice tone ()
 - (b) Crying ()
 - (c) Facial expression ()
 - (d) Swearing ()

(5)

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) Dualism | () | (i) Memory aid |
| (b) Light | () | (ii) Respondent
conditioning |
| (c) Mnemonics | () | (iii) Yerkes-Dodson |
| (d) Stimulus-
Response | () | (iv) Photons |
| (e) Arousal | () | (v) Descartes |

(6)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

C. Answer the following questions : 2×5=10

1. Differentiate between a psychologist and a psychiatrist.

(7)

2. How does habituation and sensory adaptation take place?

(8)

3. Differentiate between recall and recognition.

(9)

4. Briefly explain Thorndike's law of effect.

(10)

5. Briefly describe any two features/elements of emotion.
