

BA PSYCHOLOGY
FIRST SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)
BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS-I
BPY-101

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

(PART-A : Objective)

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. Psychologist who give potential employees test that determine what kind of job those employees might best fit are interested in the goal of:
a. Prediction
b. Explanation
c. Description
d. Control
2. Which perspective focuses on free will and self actualization?
a. Psychoanalytic
b. Humanistic
c. Behaviouristic
d. None of the above
3. In scientific method forming an educational guess is called:
a. Reporting result
b. Forming a hypothesis
c. Perceiving a question
d. Drawing a conclusion
4. James wants to write about teenager behaviour and pretended himself to be a teenager and joined the group he intended to study. This method is known as:
a. Observation
b. Survey method
c. Participant observation
d. Case study
5. The entire group that a researcher is interested in, is called:
a. Population
b. Sample
c. Subject pool
d. Survey
6. Drive theory of motivation is also known as:
a. Push theory of motivation
b. Optimal level theory
c. Pull theory
d. Incentive theory
7. _____ of the brain plays a role in both eating and satiety.
a. Thalamus
b. Hypothalamus
c. Amygdala
d. Hippocampus
8. According to _____ states that people perform best when they are at an intermediate level of arousal.
a. Incentive theory
b. Maslow's hierarchy need theory
c. Homeostasis
d. Yerkes Dodson law
9. _____ area of brain is associated with fear emotion.
a. Wernicke's area
b. Amygdala
c. Broca's area
d. Hippocampus

10. Individualistic display rule is placing the importance of the _____ above _____.
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. High status individual, low status individual | b. Low status individual, high status individual |
| c. Individual , social group | d. Social group and individual |
11. Which of the following is responsible for some simple reflexes?
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Neuron | b. Spinal cord |
| c. Endocrine system | d. None of the above |
12. Which of the following learning mechanisms does B.F skinner see as being the major means by which behavior is learned?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Classical Conditioning | b. Operant Conditioning |
| c. Observational Learning | d. Insight Learning |
13. Which of the following are the types of neurons?
- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| a. Sensory | b. Motor |
| c. Inter | d. All of the above |
14. Maintenance rehearsal is useful for maintaining information in the _____
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Procedural memory | b. Long term memory |
| c. Sensory memory | d. Short Term Memory |
15. Insulin is released by which gland?
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. Adrenal | b. Thyroid |
| c. Pancreas | d. Pituitary |
16. Many phobias are acquired through _____ conditioning.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. Classical | b. Operant |
| c. Reinforcement | d. Intermittent |
17. A narrow gap called the _____ separates the neurons
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a. Axon terminal | b. Synapse |
| c. Cell body | d. None of the above |
18. The Atkinson Shiffrin theory memory starts with a sensory input from the _____
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a. Brain | b. Spinal cord |
| c. Environment | d. None of these |
19. "Bravo! You have the potential, you can do much more in your life" if a teacher uses such kind of phrases, he is using _____
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| a. Classical Conditioning | b. Shaping |
| c. Modelling | d. Reinforcement |
20. The information passed from one neuron to another by chemicals known as:
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Cell membrane | b. Neurotransmitters |
| c. Nerve impulses | d. None of the above |

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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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|--|----------|
| 1. Define learning. How does punishment differ from reinforcement? Discuss Pavlov's classical conditioning experiment along with its key element. | 2+3+5=10 |
| 2. Why is psychology considered as scientific in nature? | 10 |
| 3. a. What do you mean by display rules of Emotion? Give example. How do the James Lange and Cannon Bard theories of emotion differ?
b. 'Emotion is characterized by a physical arousal, emotional expression and an inner awareness of the feeling.'----- explain the statement. | 2+4+4=10 |
| 4. What is Yerkes -Dodson law? What happen in the body to cause hunger? How do Maslow's hierarchy of need theory explain motivation. | 2+2+6=10 |
| 5. How is long term memory different from any other types of memory? Explain semantic network model of memory with suitable example and diagram. Discuss interference theory of forgetting. | 2+4+4=10 |
| 6. What are the divisions of ANS? Explain the various parts of a neuron. How resting potential is differ from action potential? | 2+4+4=10 |
| 7. Write the names of few neurotransmitters and give their functions. Discus the major divisions of cerebral cortex along with its functions. | 5+5=10 |
| 8. Write about the important variable used in experimental method citing an appropriate example. Is an experimental method free from limitation? | 5+5=10 |

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