

REV-01  
BPY/05/20

2023/12

**BA PSYCHOLOGY**  
**FIRST SEMESTER [REPEAT]**  
**BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS -I**  
**BPY – 101 [GENERIC ELECTIVE]**  
**[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET**  
**A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

**(Objective)**

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1 × 20 = 20*

- Clinical Psychology deals with the practical aspect of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Abnormal Psychology
  - Educational Psychology
  - Child Psychology
  - Experimental Psychology
- Who is the first woman, awarded Ph. D in psychology?
  - Anna Freud
  - Margaret Floy Washburn
  - Melanie Klein
  - Karen Horney
- Study of gender difference is the subject matter of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Industrial and Organisational Psychology
  - Social Psychology
  - Developmental Psychology
  - Clinical Psychology
- Who is a famous psycholinguistic?
  - Gardner
  - Alan Newell
  - A. Simon
  - Noam Chomsky
- Who is credited for setting up the first psychological laboratory in United States?
  - Willhelm Wundt
  - Charles Darwin
  - J. B. Watson
  - William James
- Abraham Maslow and Carl Roger were the founder of \_\_\_\_\_ approach.
  - Developmental approach
  - Biological approach
  - Humanistic approach
  - Socio-cultural approach
- Which of the following glands are located at the upper end of the kidney?
  - Pituitary
  - Thyroid
  - Parathyroid
  - Adrenal
- The endocrine glands are otherwise known as
  - Duct glands
  - Ductless glands
  - Salivary glands
  - Sex glands
- The space between neurons which chemical messengers pass is called
  - Chemical receptor site
  - Synaptic gap
  - Neurotransmitter
  - Axon -dendrite gap
- The band of nerves that connects the left and right cerebral hemispheres is called
  - Cortex
  - Corpus callosum
  - Lateralization connector
  - Neural pathway

11. The simplest kind of learning is called \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. Modeling
    - b. Conditioning
    - c. Observational learning
    - d. Concept learning
  12. The word "positive" in the term "positive reinforcement" refers to...
    - a. Pleasant emotions
    - b. The scientist's assumption that the procedure will increase frequency of behavior
    - c. The application or addition of a stimulus to a situation
    - d. An excitatory influence on neurons
  13. Observational learning is also known as
    - a. Imitation
    - b. Social learning
    - c. Both
    - d. None
  14. Partial or complete loss of memory is called
    - a. Agnosia
    - b. Atasia
    - c. Amnesia
    - d. None of the above
  15. The situation of feeling certain we know a specific name or word, yet being unable to recall it immediately, has been called the
    - a. Deja vu
    - b. Tip of the tongue
    - c. Amnesia
    - d. None of the above
  16. As the basal metabolic rate decreases, the weight set point
    - a. Decreases
    - b. Increases
    - c. Stays the same
    - d. Varies up and down
  17. What concept of motivation has been explained by Sigmund Freud?
    - a. Drive
    - b. Incentive
    - c. Instinct
    - d. Need for Power
  18. Who is the first person to claim that there are 18 instincts in human beings?
    - a. Freud
    - b. Maslow
    - c. McDougall
    - d. Bernard
  19. Which of the following is NOT one of the three elements of emotion?
    - a. Subjective experience
    - b. Attention
    - c. Behavior
    - d. Physical reaction
  20. In the \_\_\_\_\_ theory of emotion, the most important aspect of an emotional experience is the interpretation, or appraisal, of the stimulus
    - a. Cognitive-mediation
    - b. James-Lange
    - c. Cannon-Bard
    - d. Facial feedback
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- .....

**(Descriptive)**

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

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|---|--------|
| 1. Write briefly about Pavlov's classical conditioning experiment. Summarize the factors affecting learning.                  | 4+6=10 |
| 2. Explain the concept of correlation. Does correlation means causation? How is a problem in psychological research selected? | 2+8=10 |
| 3. Why is psychology a science?   | 10     |
| 4. Distinguish between positive and negative reinforcement. how reinforcement is different from punishment                    | 5+5=10 |
| 5. What is the function of glial cells? explain the function of sympathetic nervous system                                    | 5+5=10 |
| 6. What are the major types of interference? Suggest few ways to improve memory?  | 3+7=10 |
| 7. How do they motives affect behavior? state the cannon - Bard theory  | 10     |
| 8. Identify the three major regions of the brain. What is the function of the cerebral cortex?                                | 6+4=10 |

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