

B.Sc. ZOOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER
HUMAN BEHAVIOUR
MOOCs
[USE OMR SHEET]

Duration: 1hr. 30 mins.

Full Marks: 35

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 35 = 35

- Your subjective interpretations of your social experiences and your modes of thinking about the social world are called:
 - Interpersonal ruminations
 - Personal reflections
 - Relational thoughts
 - Social cognitions
- In 1898, a psychologist examined the speed records of bicycle racers. This eventually led to the study of:
 - Conformity
 - Deindividuation
 - Social facilitation
 - Social norms
- When we overestimate the power of dispositions in determining someone's behaviour, we commit the:
 - Fundamental attribution error
 - Over justification error
 - Normative influence error
 - Self-justification error
- A person who scores highly on Eysenck's neuroticism scale is defined as someone who is:
 - Anxious
 - Moody
 - Temperamental
 - All of the above
- The behaviorist approach to personality emphasizes:
 - Conflicts in psychosexual development
 - The importance of the environment
 - Your desire to be the best person
 - Unconscious motives
- The characteristic pattern of thought and emotion that define individuals' personal style is called their:
 - Interaction patterns
 - Genotypes
 - Personalities
 - Trait profiles
- One of the most unique aspects of the MMPI is that it was the first major personality inventory to incorporate:
 - A criterion control
 - Keyed responses
 - Neuroticism scales
 - Validity scales
- Which of these involve a mixture of physiological arousal, behaviour and thought?
 - Emotions
 - Exercise
 - Sleeping
 - Travelling

9. According to which theory, changes in facial expression sometimes cause, rather than mirror, changes in emotional feelings?
 - a. Facial-feedback hypothesis
 - b. Psychoanalytic theory
 - c. Social learning theory
 - d. Theory of Walter Cannon
10. The debate about human psychology that suggests human capacities are either inborn or acquired is called the
 - a. Associationist analysis of psychology
 - b. Cognitive versus analytic debate
 - c. Information processing analysis of psychology
 - d. Nature-nurture debate
11. Being able to adapt to changes in the environment is referred to as:
 - a. Evolution
 - b. Natural selection
 - c. Survival of the fittest
 - d. Versatility
12. The field of psychology to which the greatest number of psychologists belong is:
 - a. Biological
 - b. Clinical
 - c. Personality
 - d. Social
13. Introspection means when a psychologist, who wants data on conscious experience asked participants to describe their experience of a:
 - a. Dream
 - b. Flash of light
 - c. Memory
 - d. Night mare
14. According to the behavioral perspective, an individual's behaviour is controlled by:
 - a. Processing of information
 - b. Stimuli in the environment
 - c. Subjective interpretations of experience
 - d. Unconscious motivations
15. Detection of the external stimuli around us is called:
 - a. Arousal
 - b. Sensation
 - c. Response
 - d. All of the above
16. The ratio of the JND to a given intensity of a stimulus is a constant called the:
 - a. Difference threshold
 - b. Psychophysical function
 - c. Second law of psychophysics
 - d. Weber-Fechner law
17. Conversion of physical energy into neural firing is called:
 - a. Stimulation
 - b. Transformation
 - c. Transduction
 - d. None of the above
18. The image-focussing portion of the eye consists of:
 - a. Cornea, lens, pupil
 - b. Cornea, lens, retina
 - c. Retina, fovea, receptors
 - d. Rods and cones
19. Which of these cells act as intermediate cells to connect the photoreceptors to the nerve cells forming the optic nerve?
 - a. Bipolar
 - b. Color receptor
 - c. Ganglion
 - d. Rod and cone
20. The one sensory modality that goes directly to the brain without intervening synapses is
 - a. Audition
 - b. Olfaction
 - c. Skin sense for pressure
 - d. Vision

21. The features that determine the characteristics of objects in the visual field such as shape and color are called:
- Conjunction
 - Illusory
 - Primitive
 - None of the above
22. Feature detectors are located in:
- Retina of each eye
 - Rods
 - Visual cortex
 - None of the above
23. The difference in views perceived by each eye is called:
- Binocular disparity
 - Distance perception
 - Monocular vision
 - Visual depth perception
24. Apparent movement opposite of what you have been watching is called:
- Introspection
 - Motion after effect
 - Perception
 - Sixth sense
25. We tend to see complete letters even if some of the bulbs in an electric sign are burned out is due to Gestalt principle of:
- Binocular convergence
 - Closure
 - Constancy
 - Similarity
26. Classical conditioning represents which form of learning?
- Associative
 - Motor
 - Operant
 - Skill
27. Which psychological principle do you show when your behaviour changes due to your experiences?
- Behavioral cueing
 - Conditioning
 - Environmental associations
 - Learning
28. When you discontinue the unconditioned stimulus in classical conditioning, what are you most likely to observe?
- Extinction
 - Gradient of generalization
 - Reinforcement
 - Trace conditioning
29. In escape learning:
- We make a response to stop or turn off an aversive event
 - We learn to make a response in order to prevent an aversive event
 - We learn to suppress an unwanted response
 - We learn to repeat a rewarded response
30. Punishment:
- Is the same thing as a negative reinforcement
 - Decreases the probability of a response
 - Invariably leads to unpredictable behaviour
 - Increases the likelihood of the correct response
31. Information stored in long-term memory:
- May be forgotten due to loss of access to the information
 - Is retained longer when auditory codes are used
 - May be forgotten if items are not properly chunked
 - May be permanently erased by repression

32. Conversion of memories into relatively permanent form, protecting them from loss is called:
- a. Coding
 - b. Consolidation
 - c. Remembering
 - d. Storage
33. A child calls all toys 'ball'. This illustrates:
- a. A morphemic displacement
 - b. An error in grammar
 - c. Overextension of a word
 - d. Telegraphic speech
34. The ability to create an infinite number of sentences from a finite set of words and rules refers to the language property of
- a. Communication
 - b. Productivity
 - c. Structure
 - d. Syntax
35. Thought is communicated by way of:
- a. Language
 - b. Logical reasoning
 - c. Mental images
 - d. All of the above
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