

**BA PSYCHOLOGY
FIRST SEMESTER
INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY
BPY – 101**

**SET
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. A child learns to fear a white rat, and later fears other similar animals like white rabbits. This is an example of:
a. Stimulus discrimination b. Stimulus generalization
c. Extinction d. Negative reinforcement
2. Who is associated with the study of Insight Learning?
a. Ivan Pavlov b. B. F. Skinner
c. Wolfgang Kohler d. Edward Tolman
3. Which type of memory is responsible for storing personal experiences and events?
a. Semantic memory b. Procedural memory
c. Episodic memory d. Working memory
4. Which part of the brain is associated with the formation of new memories?
a. Amygdala b. Hippocampus
c. Thalamus d. Cerebellum
5. In operant conditioning, behaviors are strengthened by:
a. Positive reinforcement b. Negative reinforcement
c. Both a and b d. Punishment
6. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, what is the highest level of need that individuals seek?
a. Physiological needs b. Self-esteem
c. Safety and security d. Self-actualization
7. Which theory of motivation emphasizes the role of basic physiological needs such as hunger and thirst?
a. Drive reduction theory b. Maslow's hierarchy of needs
c. Expectancy theory d. Cognitive dissonance theory
8. Which theory suggests that people are motivated by the desire to achieve psychological growth and self-fulfillment?
a. Drive-reduction theory b. Self-determination theory
c. Arousal theory d. Cognitive dissonance theory

9. Which theory of emotion suggests that physiological arousal and the emotional experience occur simultaneously?
 - a. James-Lange theory
 - b. Cannon-Bard theory
 - c. Two-factor theory
 - d. Drive-reduction theory
10. The James-Lange theory of emotion suggests that:
 - a. We experience emotion after our body reacts to a stimulus.
 - b. Emotion and physiological response occur simultaneously
 - c. We experience emotions based on cognitive appraisals
 - d. Emotions are learned through social interaction
11. What is the key difference between naturalistic observation and laboratory observation?
 - a. Naturalistic observation involves the researcher controlling the environment
 - b. Laboratory observation occurs in uncontrolled, real-world settings
 - c. Naturalistic observation occurs in natural environments without control over variables
 - d. Laboratory observation does not allow researchers to analyze the results
12. Which type of variable in experimental studies refers to personal characteristics of the participants, such as age, sex, and personality features?
 - a. Situational variables
 - b. Sequential variables
 - c. Organismic variables
 - d. Environmental variables
13. What method did Wilhelm Wundt use to study consciousness by having people report on their conscious experiences?
 - a. Behaviorism
 - b. Psychoanalysis
 - c. Introspection
 - d. Cognitive observation
14. What does the word "psychology" derive from?
 - a. Latin roots meaning "study of the mind"
 - b. Greek roots meaning "mind" and "study"
 - c. Ancient Egyptian terms related to "behavior"
 - d. Arabic words meaning "science of the soul"
15. Who is generally credited with founding psychology as an experimental science?
 - a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. Wilhelm Wundt
 - c. John Watson
 - d. Carl Rogers
16. Structurally, a neuron is divided into which three main parts?
 - a. Synapse, Dendrite, Cell membrane
 - b. Axon, Dendrite, Cell body
 - c. Nucleus, Axon, Dendrite
 - d. Myelin sheath, Axon, Cell body
17. Which type of neuron is responsible for carrying nerve impulses from sense organs to the brain and spinal cord?
 - a. Motor neuron
 - b. Association neuron
 - c. Sensory neuron
 - d. Interneuron

18. What is the primary function of an association neuron (interneuron)?
- a. To carry nerve impulses from the brain to effector muscles
 - b. To carry nerve impulses from sense organs to the brain
 - c. To receive sensory information, process it, and decide how to respond
 - d. To transmit signals from one nerve to another
19. Which part of the midbrain is primarily concerned with processing visual information?
- a. Inferior colliculi
 - b. Tegmentum
 - c. Superior colliculi
 - d. Reticular formation
20. Which of the following is a primary function of the hypothalamus?
- a. Regulation of vision and auditory processing
 - b. Control of biological motives like hunger, thirst, and sex
 - c. Processing memory and learning
 - d. Regulation of balance and coordination
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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define Psychology. Discuss about the different branches of Psychology with suitable examples. 10
2. Discuss the contributions of the Early school of psychology to the development of the field today. 10
3. What is a Neuron? Discuss the functions of a Neuron. Highlight the types of Neurons with the help of labeled diagrams. 2+5+3=10
4. Discuss the brain with regards to the biological basis of behavior. Explain different functions of the brain with the help of a diagram. 5+5=10
5. Define Memory. What are the three stages of memory? Explain the types of long-term memory with respective examples from daily life. 2+3+5=10
6. Explain B.F. Skinner's theory of operant conditioning. Describe the types of reinforcement and punishment and give examples of each. 5+5=10
7. What is the importance of "needs" in our life? Explain Maslow's Hierarchy of needs with a diagram. 4+6=10
8. Define emotion and explain its basic components. Compare and contrast the theories of emotion. 1+3+6=10
