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(1st Semester)

PSYCHOLOGY

Paper No. : PSY-101

(Foundations of Psychology—I)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

The questions are of equal value

1. (a) Elucidate on the ideas of structuralism, functionalism, Gestaltist as an early perspective in psychology. Mention the early history/origin of psychology.

Or

- (b) Elaborate on behavioural, psychodynamic, humanistic approach as schools of thought. Explain clinical, counselling and social psychology as branches of study.

2. (a) Define perception. Explain in detail the types of visual illusions and factors that influence perception.

Or

- (b) Define sensation. Explain Gate control theory of pain and function of the ear as a sensory organ.

3. (a) Describe the various elements of classical conditioning with example. Explain the basic principles/concepts of classical conditioning.

Or

- (b) Write a brief note to bring out the comparison between reinforcement and punishment in operant conditioning. Explain the schedules of reinforcement with examples.

4. (a) What is sensory memory? Explain the two types of sensory memory in detail. Write a note on short-term memory.

Or

- (b) Summarize on semantic network model with illustrations. Define amnesia and elaborate on the major forms of amnesia. Mention any two useful methods to improve memory.

5. (a) Discuss instinct approach and incentive approach to motivation. Briefly explain the three types of needs.

Or

- (b) Explain Schachter-Singer two-factor theory of emotion. State the three elements of emotion and write a note on non-verbal expression of emotion.

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(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. Which of the following branches studies
the relationship between people and work
environment, productivity and job satisfaction?

(a) Cultural psychology ()

(b) Educational psychology ()

(c) Developmental psychology ()

(d) Industrial psychology ()

2. The psychological perspective that views human and animal behaviour to biological events in the body, genetic influence, hormones and activity of the nervous system is

(a) biological perspective ()

(b) behavioural perspective ()

(c) cognitive perspective ()

(d) psychodynamic perspective ()

3. When the eye recovers from sensitivity to visual stimuli in darkness and the rods adapt to low light, it is known as

(a) dark adaptation ()

(b) light adaptation ()

(c) visual accommodation ()

(d) colour blindness ()

4. The psychological properties of light are

(i) brightness

(ii) colour

(iii) saturation

(iv) sharpness

Choose the correct option :

(a) (i) and (ii) ()

(b) (iii) and (iv) ()

(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) ()

(d) All of the above ()

5. Maze Running Rats experiment on latent learning is associated with

(a) Martin Seligman ()

(b) Edward Tolman ()

(c) Albert Bandura ()

(d) Wolfgang Kohler ()

6. A technique in which reinforcement of simple steps leads to desired, complex, ultimate goal and behaviour is known as
- (a) approximation ()
 - (b) chunking ()
 - (c) shaping ()
 - (d) recovery ()
7. General theme in memory that contains relatively little detail is
- (a) priming ()
 - (b) engram ()
 - (c) rehearsal ()
 - (d) schema ()
8. A technique of recalling information by prior presentation to related information/items in the memory is
- (a) priming ()
 - (b) engram ()
 - (c) rehearsal ()
 - (d) schema ()

9. A psychological tension and physical arousal that motivate the organism to act in order to fulfil the need is

(a) instinct ()

(b) need ()

(c) drive ()

(d) motivation ()

10. The tendency of the body to maintain a balance in a steady state is

(a) drive ()

(b) need ()

(c) stimulus ()

(d) homeostasis ()

- 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) Sigmund Freud | () | (i) Forgetting curve |
| (b) Gustation | () | (ii) Self-actualization |
| (c) Bobo doll | () | (iii) Father of psycho-analysis |
| (d) Ebbinghaus | () | (iv) Observational learning |
| (e) Abraham Maslow | () | (v) Taste buds |

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

C. Answer the following questions :

2×5=10

1. Define psychology. Mention the four primary goals of psychology.

2. What are absolute threshold and difference threshold? Give examples.

3. What are classical conditioning and operant conditioning?

4. What are autobiographical memory and flashbulb memory?

5. What are extrinsic motivation and intrinsic motivation?
