

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
B.A, Winter 2017 – 18 Examination

Semester: 1

Subject Code: 15105103

Subject Name: Understanding Personality

Date: 12/12/2017

Time: 10:30 am to 1:00 pm

Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed.**(08)****A Multiple choice questions**

1. Analytic introspection, a procedure aimed at analyzing complex mental experiences, was used by psychologists adhering to which school of psychology?
 - a. Gestalt psychology
 - b. Psychoanalysis
 - c. Structuralism
 - d. Functionalism
2. Which of the following early schools of psychology studied how the conscious mind helps the individual to adapt to the environment?
 - a. Gestalt psychology
 - b. Psychoanalysis
 - c. Structuralism
 - d. Functionalism
3. Early school of psychology that emphasized the importance of unconscious causes of Behavior is known as
 - a. Gestalt psychology
 - b. Psychoanalysis
 - c. Behavior
 - d. Nativism
4. The minimum amount of stimulation that an individual can detect through a given sense is known as the absolute _____.
 - a. Psychophysics
 - b. Perception
 - c. Sensation
 - d. Threshold
5. Sensory _____ is the tendency of the sensory receptors to respond less and less to a constant stimulus.
 - a. Threshold
 - b. Adaptation
 - c. Perception
 - d. Spectrum
6. The band of muscles behind the cornea that gives the eye its color and controls the size of the pupil is known as the _____.
 - a. Sclera
 - b. Pupil
 - c. Iris
 - d. None of the above
7. The _____ is the small area at the center of the retina that contains only cones and provides the acute vision.
 - a. Fovea
 - b. Optic nerve
 - c. Lens
 - d. Rods
8. The depth perception cue that requires input from only one eye is known as
 - a. Monocular cues
 - b. Binocular cues
 - c. Retinal disparity
 - d. Convergence
9. In human auditory system, which of the following characteristics would result in the loudest volume?
 - a. Higher amplitude
 - b. Lower amplitude
 - c. Higher frequency
 - d. Lower frequency
10. Following are the examples of episodic memory except one _____.
 - a. Attending a relative's 75th birthday
 - b. Your first day at a new job.
 - c. Neighbors on the block where you grew up
 - d. Knowing how to use a phone

11. The tendency to mentally “fill in “ incomplete figure is the Gestalt principle of Perception called
 - a. Figure-ground
 - b. Proximity
 - c. Dissimilarity
 - d. Closure
12. In classical conditioning, an unlearned, inborn reaction to an unconditioned stimulus is
 - a. Unconditioned stimulus
 - b. Conditioned stimulus
 - c. Unconditioned response
 - d. Conditioned response
13. Which of the following the part of the definition of learning ?
 - a. Change in behavior
 - b. . Relatively permanent
 - c. Brought about by behavior
 - d. All of the above
14. First model of memory was developed by _____
 - a. Craik and lockhart
 - b. Allan Collins and Ross Quillian
 - c. Atkinson and Shiffrin
 - d. I.P Pavlov
15. The smallest difference in the value of two stimuli that is necessary to notice them as different is called.
 - a. Threshold
 - b. .Minimum threshold
 - c. Differential threshold
 - d. Absolute threshold
16. _____ are those behaviors or responses, which are emitted by animals and Human beings voluntarily and are under their control.
 - a. Aversive
 - b. Reinforces
 - c. Generalization
 - d. None of the above

B Define the following

(07)

- 1 Reinforces.
- 2 Artificial concepts.
- 3 Memory
- 4 Learning
- 5 Chunking
- 6 Selective attention
- 7 Attention

Q.2 Answer the following

(12)

- 1 Name the branches of psychology and explain?
- 2 Why illusion does occur?
- 3 Discuss the methods used in studying Verbal Learning?

OR

- 3 What is the meaning of term ‘encoding’, ‘storage’ and ‘retrieved’? Explain with Example?

Q.3 Answer the following

(15)

- 1 Explain all the schools of psychology?
- 2 List and explain the theories of selective attention?
- 3 Explain operant conditioning and determinants of operant conditioning?

OR

- 3 Explain the Structure of human ear?

Q.4 Answer the following

(18)

- 1 Explain the key learning process?
- 2 What is the main proposition of gestalt psychologists with respect to perception of the Visual field?
- 3 Define modeling and discuss its importance in human life?

OR

- 3 Discuss the types of long-term memory?