

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF ARTS**

**B.ARTS/B.ARTS Hons. Winter 2023–24 Examination**

Semester: 1

Subject Code: 15010501DS01

Subject Name: Psychology-I

Date: 08-01-2024

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.

		Marks	CO	PO	BT
<b>Q.1</b>	<b>Do As Directed.</b>	<b>08</b>			
1	_____ is the tendency to maintain constancy in the perception of stimuli even though the stimulus has changed.		3	1	R
	(A) Perceptual constancy	(B) Depth perception			
	(C) Shifting	(D) None			
2	_____ is the difference in the images on the retinas of the two eyes.		3	1	R
	(A) Eye convergence	(B) Monocular cues			
	(C) Retinal Disparity	(D) None			
3	Freud emphasized the role of _____ in shaping people's personality.		1	1	R
	(A) Free will	(B) Unconscious desires			
	(C) Hormones	(D) Group influence			
4	Another term for reinforcement is:		3	1	R
	(A) Stimulus	(B) Reward			
	(C) Response	(D) Condition			
5	Watson and Skinner both contributed to which school of psychology?		1	1	R
	(A) Functionalism	(B) Cognitive			
	(C) Social-cultural	(D) Behaviourism			
6	_____ memory is to hearing as _____ memory is to seeing.		4	1	R
	(A) Echoic, iconic	(B) iconic, echoic			
	(C) Working, short-term	(D) Short-term, working			
7	Which of the following is the goal of psychology?		1	1	R
	(A) Prediction	(B) Subjective			
	(C) Reality	(D) None			
8	The basic experience of the stimulation of the body's senses is called?		3	1	R
	(A) Perception	(B) Adaptation			
	(C) Sensation	(D) Cognition			
9	The greatest advantage to use a case study is that		2	1	R
	(A) researchers can gather data from large groups of people	(B) there is a tremendous amount of detail that can be gathered.			
	(C) it can help in forming a hypothesis which can later be tested.	(D) it uses animals instead of humans and therefore does not endanger the subjects			
10	Learning is a _____ change in behaviour.		3	1	R
	(A) Temporary	(B) Nearby			
	(C) Permanent	(D) None			
11	Zero transfer is otherwise known as:		3	1	R
	(A) Neutral Transfer	(B) Positive Transfer			
	(C) Negative Transfer	(D) None			
12	Frequency is _____ as amplitude is to _____.		3	1	R
	(A) Sensation; Perception	(B) Loudness; Pitch			
	(C) Pitch; Loudness	(D) Warmth; Cold			

13	The study of learning is most closely associated with which school of thought?			1	1	R	
	(A)	psychoanalytic	(B)	humanist			
	(C)	social	(D)	behaviourist			
14	Thorndike developed the:			3	1	R	
	(A)	Law of effort	(B)	Law of energy			
	(C)	Law of effect	(D)	Law of effusion			
15	_____ method of memory retention is also called a method of relearning.			4	1	R	
	(A)	Saving	(B)	Recognition			
	(C)	Recall	(D)	None			
16	_____ proposed the humanistic approach of motivation.			1	1	R	
	(A)	Jung	(B)	Maslow			
	(C)	Freud	(D)	None			
<b>B. Terms/ Short Notes/ Case Study/ Charts/ Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark)</b>				<b>(07)</b>			
1	What do we mean by the biological school of thought?			1	1	R	
2	Name the types of survey method.			2	1	R	
3	Mention an example of convergence.			3	1	U	
4	Who coined the term social learning?			3	1	R	
5	What do we mean by Mnemonics?			4	1	R	
6	Define negative punishment.			3	1	R	
7	Draw motivational cycle with proper labels.			4	1	R	
<b>Q.2</b>	<b>Answer the following.</b>						
1	Discuss any two approaches of motivation with examples.			<b>(04)</b>	4	1	U
2	Evaluate which learning method works best with children while learning new behaviour.			<b>(04)</b>	3	1	E
3	Elaborate on the survey method.			<b>(04)</b>	2	1	U
<b>OR</b>							
3	Analyse transfer of learning through examples.			<b>(04)</b>	3	1	An
<b>Q.3</b>	<b>Answer the following.</b>						
1	Discuss the causes and theories of forgetting.			<b>(05)</b>	4	6	U
2	Critically evaluate the factors affecting perception.			<b>(05)</b>	5	1	E
3	Describe the experimental method through suitable examples.			<b>(05)</b>	2	1	U
<b>OR</b>							
3	Explain through examples Maslow's Need Hierarchy theory.			<b>(05)</b>	4	1	U
<b>Q.4</b>	<b>Answer the following.</b>						
1	Elaborate on any three theories of learning.			<b>(06)</b>	3	6	U
2	Analyse the types of memories with your own examples.			<b>(06)</b>	4	1	An
3	Draw the diagram with proper labels and explanations, the structure and pathways of visual information.			<b>(06)</b>	3	1	R
<b>OR</b>							
3	Describe any six branches of psychology.			<b>(06)</b>	1	1	U