

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

Semester: 1
Subject Code: 15105101
Subject Name: Introduction to Psychology

Date: 28/05/2018
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.

Do as directed.**(08)****A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. Following are the examples of Episodic memory accept one ____
 - a. Attending a relatives 75th birthday
 - b. Your first day at a new job.
 - c. Neighbors on the block where you grew up
 - d. Knowing how to use phone
2. _____ is the category that is used to refer to a number of objects and events.
 - a. Facts
 - b. Concepts
 - c. Clustering
 - d. None of the above
3. According to the test, effective painters, drawers, and sculptors make good use of
 - a. Depth perception cue
 - b. Visual illusion
 - c. Perceptual constancy cues
 - d. All of the above
4. We continue to perceive that a penny is round, regardless of the angle from which it is Viewed. This is an example of process called
 - a. Perceptual constancy
 - b. Light-adaptation
 - c. Figure-grounding
 - d. Proximity
5. The tendency to mentally “fill in “ incomplete figure is the Gestalt principle of Perception called
 - a. Figure-ground
 - b. Proximity
 - c. Dissimilarity
 - d. Closure
6. The eardrum, hammer, anvil and stirrup are located in the
 - a. Inner ear
 - b. Middle ear
 - c. Outer ear
 - d. External auditory canal
7. The frequency of sound waves is measured in
 - a. Hertz
 - b. Decibels.
 - c. Timbre
 - d. None of these
8. Jill was trying to operantly condition her dog to roll over. Each time her dog rolled over she immediately said “good dog”. However, the dog did not roll over on Command. Which of the following may best explain why?
 - a. Jill used inconsistent reinforcement
 - b. The CS did not match the CR
 - c. Jill should have delayed reinforcement
 - d. Saying “good dog“ was not reinforcing the dog

9. In classical conditioning, an unlearned, inborn reaction to an unconditioned stimulus is
 - a. Unconditioned stimulus
 - b. Conditioned stimulus
 - c. Unconditioned response
 - d. Conditioned response
10. Pavlov's initial interest in classical conditioning was stimulated when he observed his Research dogs salivating at the sight of
 - a. Food
 - b. The attendants
 - c. Saliva
 - d. The food dish
11. Which of the following the part of the definition of learning ?
 - a. Change in behavior
 - b. Relatively permanent
 - c. Brought about by behavior
 - d. brought about by behavior
12. _____ 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
13. Suppose that you call the information operator to find a friend's phone number. When you dial your friend's number, you get a busy signal. Later when you start to dial the Number again, you realize you have forgotten it. The experience probably occurred because the phone number was only temporarily store in your
 - a. Short-term memory
 - b. Long-term memory
 - c. Sensory register
 - d. None of these.
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. _____ muscles regulate the process through which the lens changes its shape in order to focus the objects at varying distance.
 - a. Ciliary muscles
 - b. Sclera muscles
 - c. Optic muscles
 - d. Vesicular system
16. 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

B. Terms/ Short notes/ Case study/ Charts/ Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark)

(07)

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

Q.2 Answer the following.

- A. What is the meaning of term 'encoding', 'storage' and 'retrieved'? Explain with Example. **(04)**
- B. Name the branches of psychology and explain? List and explain the theories of selective attention. **(04)**

C. Why does illusion occurs? (04)

OR

C. Discuss the methods used in studying Verbal Learning (04)

Q.3 Answer the following.

A. Explain the structure of human eye (05)

B. Explain all the schools of psychology? (05)

C. List and explain the theories of selective attention. (05)

OR

C. Explain classical conditioning and determinants of classical conditioning. (05)

Q.4 Answer the following.

A. What is the main proposition of gestalt psychologists with respect to perception of the Visual field? (06)

B. Discuss the types of long-term memory. (06)

C. Explain the key learning processes. (06)

OR

C. Define modeling and discuss its importance in human life. (06)