

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
B.Arts Winter 2019–20 Examination

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

Date: 21/11/2019
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 type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. When things obstruct your view of another thing, which monocular cue occurs:
 - a) Movement
 - b) Interposition
 - c) Clearness
 - d) Linear perspective
2. There is a limit to the number of impulses people can discriminate and consequently a limit to the differences in intensity they can discriminate. This is called:
 - a) Intensity
 - b) Spike potential
 - c) General potential
 - d) Differential threshold
3. If the general potential is large enough it sets off a nerve impulse in the nerve fiber connected with the nerve cell. This is called:
 - a) Intensity
 - b) Spike potential
 - c) Differential threshold
 - d) None of the above
4. The response what is learned in classical conditioning is termed as:
 - a) Conditioned response
 - b) Unconditioned response
 - c) Conditioned stimulus
 - d) Unconditioned stimulus
5. The response that reliably follows the unconditioned stimulus is termed as the:
 - a) Conditioned response
 - b) Unconditioned response
 - c) Conditioned stimulus
 - d) Unconditioned stimulus
6. _____ occurred when the Conditioned stimulus is presented alone without the unconditioned stimulus for a number of trials:
 - a) Forgetting
 - b) Extinction
 - c) Inhibition
 - d) None of the above
7. The purest of sound waves:
 - a) Periodic waves
 - b) Sound waves
 - c) Sine waves
 - d) None of the above
8. When sound is composed of many sine waves unrecognizable:
 - a) Sound waves
 - b) Periodic waves
 - c) Sine waves
 - d) White noise

9. How long is information stored in the Short-Term Memory:
- 10 to 20 seconds
 - 20 to 30 seconds
 - 30 to 40 seconds
 - 10 to 40 seconds
10. A stimulus or event which, when it is contingent on a response, increases the likelihood that the response will be made again is termed:
- Negative reinforcement
 - Positive reinforcement
 - Primary reinforcement
 - None of the above
11. When nearby objects seem to move in the opposite direction and distant objects move in the same direction:
- Retinal disparity
 - Motion parallax
 - Interposition
 - None of the above
12. We see objects in a slightly different angle because our eyes are separated by a few inches:
- Retinal disparity
 - Motion parallax
 - Interposition
 - None of the above
13. The learned response is made before the onset of a noxious event and thus prevent the learner from being exposed to the noxious event is :
- Punishment
 - Cognitive learning
 - Avoidance learning
 - Discrimination learning
14. When sound strike the eardrum, they create vibration in the middle ear bones called the:
- Oval window
 - Cochlea
 - Ossicles
 - All of the above
15. _____ learning refers to the change in the way information is processed as a result of experience a person or animal has had.
- Punishment
 - Cognitive learning
 - Avoidance learning
 - Discrimination learning
16. The process of converting physical energy into activity within the nervous system occurs at the:
- Nerves
 - Receptors
 - Brain
 - None of the above

B. Terms/ Short notes (Each of 01 mark)

(07)

1. What is perception?
2. At what frequency can human ear listen sounds?
3. What is psychology?
4. What are the skin senses that we have?
5. What is learning?
6. What is working memory?
7. What are the three distinct processes of memory?

Q.2 Answer the following.

A. Explain in brief: Day and Night vision.

(04)

B. Explain why we have motion sickness. vestibular sense, sensory conflicts.

(04)

C. Give a brief discussion of the subfields in psychology.

(04)

OR

C. Discuss in the brief the methods in psychology. (04)

Q.3 Answer the following.

A. Give a brief discussion on – the eye. (05)

B. Discuss in brief the influences on perception. (05)

C. Discuss in brief about the Short-Term memory. (05)

OR

C. What is forgetting? Mention the factors of forgetting. (05)

Q.4 Answer the following.

A. Discuss in brief: Receptors. (06)

B. Give a brief description of the structure of – The ear. (06)

C. What is classical conditioning? Discuss in brief the experiment of classical conditioning the dog. (06)

OR

C. What is operant conditioning? What is positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement? Discuss. (06)