

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
M. Arts Winter 2017 – 18 Examination

Semester: I
Subject Code: 15203101
Subject Name: Systems and Theories

Date: 04-12-2017
Time: 10.30 am to 01.00 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. Who among the following was the earliest investigator of classical conditioning?

- a. Ivan Pavlov
- b. B.F. Skinner
- c. Edward Thorndike
- d. Joseph Wolpe

2. Who is considered the father of behaviorism?

- a. John B. Watson
- b. Ivan Pavlov
- c. B.F. Skinner
- d. Edward Thorndike

3. _____ are prerequisites and environmental cues that "set the stage" for and initiate a behavior.

- a. Conditions
- b. Penalties
- c. Antecedents
- d. Consequences

4. In behavioral terms, what is flooding?

- a. reduction of emotional reactions to situations by showing the client another person successfully confronting similar situations
- b. reduction of emotional reactions by prolonged or repeated exposure to a fearful situation with no actual aversive consequences
- c. teaching the client coping mechanisms like self affirmations to get through tough situations
- d. teaching the client how to avoid situations that cause them emotional distress of any kind
- e. reduction of emotional reactions by reasoning with the client about the situation—that there is little to fear

5. How did functionalism differ from structuralism?

- a. It avoided the nature-nurture debate
- b. It focused more on the functions of thoughts, feelings, and behaviour, than on their forms
- c. It focused less on environmental influences and more on personal dispositions
- d. It was more reductionist

6. An example of classical conditioning is:

- A Rat presses lever for delivery of food.
- b) Dog learns to salivate on hearing bell.
- c) Pigeon pecks at key for food delivery.
- d) Dogs learn helplessness from electric shocks.

7. According to the psychoanalytic approach, an attempt to integrate values learned from parents and society is called?

- a) The Id.
- b) Sublimation.
- c) The Oral stage.
- d) The Superego.

8. Which of the following is not a treatment developed from classical conditioning principles?

- a) Flooding.
- b) Token economies.
- c) Systematic desensitisation.
- d) Aversion therapies.

9. Sigmund Freud was the pioneer of which of the following models of psychopathology?

- a) Behaviourist.
- b) Cognitive.
- c) Psychodynamic.
- d) Humanistic

10. Which of the following is not used to define psychopathology?

- a) Deviation from the statistical norm.
- b) Deviation from the sexual norm.
- c) Deviation from the social norm.
- d) Maladaptive behavior.

11. Which of the following is an example of repression?

- a) Stopping yourself from behaving the way you want to
- b) Suppressing bad memories or current thoughts that cause anxiety.
- c) Suppressing your natural instincts.
- d) Stopping others from behaving inappropriately.

12. Which of the following is an organisation dedicated to changing the way in which society views people with mental health problems?

- a) Madness matters.
- b) Pro mental.
- c) Mad pride.
- d) Mental health proud.

13. Which of the following of Freud's ideas is still important to psychopathology today?

- a) Those thoughts are the basis for behavior.
- b) Behavior is learned from experience.
- c) Psychopathology has origins in early experience rather than being a manifestation of biological dysfunction.
- d) Dream analysis.

14. Operant conditioning:

- a) Represents learning using autobiographical memory.
- b) Represents learning of specific behaviour through reward and reinforcement.
- c) Represents learning through pairing of stimulus and response.
- d) Represents learning through using repetitive stimuli.

15. Functionalists believes that knowing compositions and structure of mind is not as important

as

- a) Understanding environment where individuals lies
- b) Understanding its activities and functions
- c) Understanding behaviors
- d) None of these

16. Structuralism psychologist tried to provide a systematic study of

- a) Nature
- b) Behavior
- c) Emotions
- d) Mind

B. Answer the following. Each question carries 1 mark.

(07)

1. Name two functionalists.
2. Name two behaviorists.
3. Name two structuralisms.
4. Name two chief contributors of cognitive psychology.
5. What is the major premise of structuralism?
6. The international society for history of the behavioral and social sciences was established in _____ year.
7. Write down one difference between practitioner and technician.

Q.2 Answer the following.

- A. Discuss the contemporary subject matter of psychology? **(04)**
- B. Explain the psychology of perception? **(04)**
- C. Explain the placement of man in nature? **(04)**

OR

- C. Explain the method of rationalism and observation used by early philosophers? **(04)**

Q.3 Answer the following.

- A. Discuss the mind body problem? **(05)**
- B. Explain the basic terms used in systems and theories? **(05)**
- C. Discuss in detail functionalism as system? **(05)**

OR

- C. Discuss the criticism of structuralism and functionalism? **(05)**

Q.4 Answer the following.

- A. Provide a detailed report on Titchener's system of individual psychology ? **(06)**
- B. Discuss in detail, the contributions by founding members of the functionalism? **(06)**
- C. Explain the dimensions, types, purpose and characteristics of theories ? **(06)**

OR

- C. Explain the hierarchy of science and scientific occupations? **(06)**