

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF LAW
I - B.A. LL.B Winter 2018 – 19 Examination

Semester: 2**Subject Code: 17301151****Subject Name: Basic Psychological Processes****Date: 18/12/2018****Time: 10:30am to 1:00pm****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.**(15)****Multiple choice questions. (1 marks each. All Compulsory)**

1. 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
2. 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
3. When things obstruct your view of another thing, which monocular cue occurs?
 - a) Movement
 - b) Interposition
 - c) Clearness
 - d) Linear perspective
4. The process of converting physical energy into activity within the nervous system occurs at the:
 - a) Nerves
 - b) Receptors
 - c) Brain
 - d) None of the above
5. When sound strike the eardrum, they create vibration in the middle ear bones called the:
 - a) Oval window
 - b) Cochlea
 - c) Ossicles
 - d) All of the above
6. When sound is composed of many sine waves unrecognizable, it is called
 - a) Sound waves
 - b) Periodic waves
 - c) Sine waves
 - d) White noise
7. 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 :
 - a) Punishment
 - b) Cognitive learning
 - c) Avoidance learning
 - d) Discrimination learning

8. 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
9. 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
10. _____ 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
11. _____ occurred when the Conditioned stimulus is presented alone without the unconditioned stimulus for a number of trials:
- Forgetting
 - Extinction
 - Inhibition
 - None of the above
12. 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
13. 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
14. The purest of sound waves:
- Periodic waves
 - Sound waves
 - Sine waves
 - None of the above
15. The response that reliably follows the unconditioned stimulus is termed as the:
- Conditioned response
 - Unconditioned response
 - Conditioned stimulus
 - Unconditioned stimulus

Q.2 A) Write short notes on (Each of three mark)

(15)

1. What are the skin senses that we have?
2. What is psychology?
3. At what frequency can human ear listen sounds?
4. What is learning?
5. What is perception?

Q.3 A) What is operant conditioning? What is positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement? (08)
Discuss.

OR

A) Discuss in brief: Receptors. (08)

B) Discuss in brief about the Short-Term memory. (07)

OR

B) What is forgetting? Mention the factors of forgetting. (07)

Q.4 A) What is classical conditioning? Discuss in brief the experiment of classical conditioning the dog. (07)

B) Answer the following (short questions with option) (Each of two mark) (08)

1. Explain in brief the following:

i. Proximity

ii. Closure

2. Name any two subfields of Psychology and explain in brief.

3. Explain in brief:

i. Day Vision

ii. Night vision.

4. Explain in brief the following:

i. Sensory Memory

ii. Working Memory