

BA PSYCHOLOGY
FIRST SEMESTER
INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY
BPY – 101 [IDMj]

**SET
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

- The eardrum is also called the _____.
 - Pinna
 - Oval window
 - Tympanic membrane
 - Cochlea
- When receptor cells for the senses are activated, the process called _____ has begun.
 - Perception
 - Sublimination
 - Adaptation
 - Sensation
- _____ the process of converting outside stimuli, such as light, into neural activity.
 - Transduction
 - Sensation
 - Sublimination
 - None of the above
- Rods and cones, special cells are also known as _____.
 - Sensory receptors
 - Photoreceptors
 - Receptors
 - Nociceptors
- The final stop for light within the eye is the _____.
 - Cornea
 - Retina
 - Pupil
 - Iris
- _____ the tendency to perceive objects that are close to each other as part of the same grouping.
 - Similarity
 - Closure
 - Continuity
 - Proximity
- In the definition of psychology, behavior Means
 - Internal, covert processes.
 - Mental processes.
 - Outward or overt actions and reactions
 - Only human behavior
- The idea of psychoanalysis was put forth by _____.
 - Sigmund Freud
 - John B. Watson
 - William James
 - Wilhelm Wundt

9. Cheryan et al. (2009) tested for the reason why there are so few women in the computer science field. This study most clearly illustrates the goal of_
 - a. Description
 - b. Explanation.
 - c. Prediction
 - d. Control
10. _____-early perspective in psychology associated with Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener, in which the focus of study is the structure or basic elements of the mind.
 - a. Structuralism
 - b. Functionalism
 - c. Psychoanalysis
 - d. None of the above
11. Which is not part of Memory?
 - a. Learning
 - b. Thinking
 - c. Retention
 - d. Recall
12. Which process of cognitive development refers to retention and recall of perceived information?
 - a. Insight
 - b. Attention
 - c. Perception
 - d. Memory
13. In Operant conditioning procedure, the role of reinforcement is:
 - a. Very insignificant
 - b. Negligible
 - c. Strikingly significant
 - d. None of the above
14. A very useful principle of learning is that a new response is strengthened by:
 - a. Reinforcement
 - b. Discriminative Stimulus
 - c. Punishment
 - d. Biofeedback
15. According to Skinnerian Operant conditioning theory, a negative reinforcement is:
 - a. An instinctive drift
 - b. A withdrawing or removal of a positive reinforcer
 - c. A biofeedback
 - d. None of the above
16. _____ is the set of forces that energize, direct and sustain behavior.
 - a. Motivation
 - b. Expectancy
 - c. Empowerment
 - d. Socialization
17. Maslow's hierarchy of needs includes all of the following categories EXCEPT _____.
 - a. Safety
 - b. Relatedness
 - c. Physiological
 - d. Self-actualization
18. Who propounded the theory of Classical Conditioning?
 - a. Guthrie
 - b. Mowrer
 - c. W. Kohler
 - d. Pavlov
19. Which of the following is not a system of memory according to the stage model of memory?
 - a. Sensory memory
 - b. Short term memory
 - c. Long term memory
 - d. Working memory

20. The sequence of four processes involved at memory level is:
- a. Perception, Recognition, Retention, Recall
 - b. Perception, retention, recognition, recall
 - c. Perception, recall, retention, recognition
 - d. perception, retention, recall, recognition
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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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| 1. What is Motivation? Explain Maslows's hierarchy of Needs. | 3+7=10 |
| 2. What is Memory? Explain the various types of memory. | 2+8=10 |
| 3. Define Problem Solving. Explain the steps involved in effective problem-solving behavior. | 3+7=10 |
| 4. Define thinking. What are the various tools of thinking? Explain the various types of thinking. | 2+3+5=10 |
| 5. Describe merits and demerits of observation method. define any four branches of psychology. | 2+8=10 |
| 6. Explain any two major school of psychology. | 5+5=10 |
| 7. Define perception and discuss the perceptual organization. | 3+7=10 |
| 8. Compare the sense of taste and smell. How can we ignore sensation? | 5+5=10 |

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