

9. When a person "forgets" what someone has just said because he wasn't paying attention to the speaker at all, it is an example of the _____ explanation of forgetting.
- Interference
 - Memory trace
 - Encoding failure
 - Repression
10. Knowledge that we gain from school textbooks is called _____ memory.
- Procedural
 - Declarative
 - Semantic
 - Episodic
11. Who established the first experimental psychological laboratory?
- Sigmund Freud
 - B.F. Skinner
 - Evan Pavlov
 - Wilhelm Wundt
12. Wolf Gang Kohler was associated with _____ school of psychology.
- Social Psychology
 - Gestalt Psychology
 - Industrial Psychology
 - Educational Psychology
13. A psychologist with a _____ perspective focuses on how people know, understand and think about the world.
- Psychodynamic
 - Behavioral
 - Cognitive
 - Gestalt
14. Who was the first women president of the American Psychological Association?
- Mary Whiton Calkins
 - Mary Cover Jones
 - Margaret Washburn
 - None of the above
15. Which of the following specialties in psychology deals with diagnosis and treatment of disorders?
- Clinical
 - Development
 - Personality
 - Experimental
16. A child who gives many answers in response to a question resorts to the process of _____.
- Latent thinking
 - Divergent thinking
 - Critical thinking
 - Convergent thinking
17. Which one of the following best supports the heuristic approach of problem solving?
- Trying different responses until one works
 - Following a rule that guarantees a solution to a specific type of problem
 - Applying solutions that were previously successful with other problems similar in underlying structure
 - Employing rules of thumb
18. Mental images _____.
- Represent abstract ideas.
 - have a picture like quality
 - consist entirely of unconscious information
 - Are always prototypes.

19. Knowing that the definition of psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes is an example of a _____.
- a. Prototypical concept
 - b. Formal concept
 - c. Natural concept
 - d. Mental image.
20. The system of rules for combining words and phrases to make meaningful sentences is called _____.
- a. Grammar
 - b. Phonics
 - c. Syntax
 - d. Morphology

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. What values or guidelines are central to the scientific method?? How do researchers protect human participants' and animals' rights? | 5+5=10 |
| 2. How do people perceive the world in three dimensions? What is the role of sensory adaptation in sensation? What role do Gestalt principles play in perceptual processes? | 5+2+3=10 |
| 3. How is language defined, and what are its different elements and structure. | 2+8=10 |
| 4. What are the different types of long term memory? Specify the causes of forgetting. | 5+5=10 |
| 5. State Any two methods of studying of human behavior. Why must participants in an experiment be randomly assigned to different conditions? | 8+2=10 |
| 6. Discuss the functions of rods and cones. Mention the specific functions of different structure of eyes. | 3+7=10 |
| 7. How are mental images and concepts involved in the process of thinking? | 5+5=10 |
| 8. Compare classical and operant conditioning. What are the schedules of reinforcement? How does punishment affect behavior? | 3+4+3=10 |

= = *** = =