



Register Number:

Date: 23/10/2019

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BANGALORE-27
B.A. EJP - I SEMESTER
SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2019
PY 118- BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES I

Time- 2 ½ hrs

Max Marks-70

This paper contains ONE printed page and THREE parts

SECTION A

Answer all of the questions

(10 x 2 = 20 marks)

1. What is the signal detection theory?
2. What is the pituitary gland?
3. What is Structuralism?
4. Distinguish between iconic and echoic memory.
5. Define learning.
6. What are gonads?
7. What is the main principle in Gestalt Psychology?
8. What are mnemonic strategies? Give an example.
9. Dylan's mother pinches him every time he is distracted while doing his homework. What form of conditioning is she applying? Define.
10. What are Gestalt laws of organization?

SECTION B

Answer any 4 of the following

(4 x 5 = 20 marks)

11. Briefly explain any 5 viewpoints in Psychology.
12. Elaborate on Bandura's contribution to the field of learning.
13. Explain the various processes involved in forgetting.
14. Explain Broca's area and Wernick's area in the brain.
15. Explain the various disorders related to memory dysfunction.
16. Explain briefly the various types of senses in the human body.

SECTION C

Answer any 3 of the following

(3 X 10 = 30 marks)

17. Explain the various processes in short term and long term memory.
18. Give a detailed outlook of the nervous system from its most basic unit to the integrated system. Use diagram for explanations.
19. Explain the various schedules of reinforcement with examples.
20. Explain the various extra sensory perceptions.
21. Give an overview of the various branches of psychology.

ANSWER SCHEME**SECTION A**

- 1) Theory that addresses the role of psychological factors in our ability to identify stimuli.
- 2) It is the master gland of the endocrine system that regulates the functioning of the other glands in the endocrine system.
- 3) An early approach to psychology which focused on the fundamental elements that form the foundation of thinking, consciousness, emotions and other kinds of mental states and activities
- 4) Iconic- visual, echoic-auditory
- 5) A relatively permanent change in behaviour brought about by experience.
- 6) Sex glands of the endocrine system responsible for regulating sex hormones in the human body.
- 7) Whole is greater than the sum of its parts.
- 8) Technique to improve memory. Example 1 mark, explanation 1 mark.
- 9) Negative punishment: Punishment by application of an unpleasant stimulus so as to decrease undesirable behaviour.
- 10) A series of principles that describe how we organize pieces of information into meaningful wholes. They include closure, proximity, similarity and simplicity.

SECTION B

- 1) 1 mark per view point explained (Behaviourism, Humanistic, functionalism, media psychology, socio-cultural, biological perspectives)
- 2) Observational learning, experiments done by Bandura and concepts identified by him (Steps in observational learning)
- 3) Decay, Inference, Encoding Failure; Retrieval Failure;
- 4) 2 ½ marks for explanation of each area. (Location, function, dysfunction)
- 5) Alzheimer's, Korsakoff's syndrome, dementia. (1 ½ per disorder, ½ for relevant explanations on recent findings)
- 6) visual, auditory, gustatory, olfactory, tactile, vestibular

SECTION C

- 1) short term- 5 marks, long term memory- 5 marks
- 2) Important points- Neuron (Structure, synapse, neurotransmitters), CNS and PNS, Somatic, autonomic, sympathetic and parasympathetic.
- 3) Continuous, partial, fixed ratio, variable ratio, fixed interval, variable interval
- 4) telepathy, clairvoyance, psychokinesis, precognition, forecasting dreams and memories. 2 marks per concept. Can explain any 5.
- 5) 2 marks per branch explained (Abnormal, social, cognitive, developmental, experimental...)