

Date:09-03-202

Registration number:

ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU-27

B.A. PSYCHOLOGY – I SEMESTER

SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2021

(Examination conducted in March 2022)

**PY 121 – Foundations of Psychology - I**

Time- 3 hrs Max Marks-100

This question paper contains 2 printed pages and 3 parts

**Part A**

**Answer all TEN questions 10X1=20**

1. Which of the following branches of Psychology focuses on how people think, understand, and know about the world?
2. Cognitive
3. General
4. Social
5. Abnormal
6. A researcher wants to measure the relationship between watching web series and students' grades on their assignments. The researcher gives students a survey asking them various questions about how often they watch web series. The researcher then compares their survey responses to their grades and finds that students who reported watching a lot of web series were often graded lower on their assignments. This is an example of which of the following?
7. Zero Correlation
8. Positive Correlation
9. Point Biserial Correlation
10. Negative Correlation
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the messenger neurons that bring the information from different parts of the body to the central nervous system.
12. Efferent Nerves
13. Afferent Nerves
14. Peripheral Nerves
15. Central Nerves
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used to record the activity of large regions of the brain such as the whole of the left hemisphere.
17. Scalp electrodes
18. Microelectrodes
19. Macroelectrodes
20. Mesoelectrodes
21. Smokers are not bothered by the smell of [tobacco smoke](https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-mainstream-smoke-2824538) the way nonsmokers are, because smokers are accustomed to the odor. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. Sensory integration
23. Sensory threshold
24. Sensory adaptation
25. Absolute threshold
26. Which of the following is the guiding principle behind the Gestalt Laws of Perceptual Organisation?
27. Whole is greater than the sum of its parts
28. Whole is smaller than the sum of its parts
29. The sum of the parts are greater than the whole
30. The whole is equal to the sum of its parts
31. A group of children play hide-and-seek. One child joins the group and is not sure what to do. After watching the other children play, they quickly learn the basic rules and join in. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. Participant learning
33. Insightful learning
34. Trial and error learning
35. Observational learning
36. When a baby or a toddler learns to walk, they are reinforced for crawling, then standing, then taking one step, then taking a few steps, and finally for walking. Reinforcement is typically in the form of lots of praise and attention from the child's parents. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
37. Shaping
38. Classical Conditioning
39. Chaining
40. Observational learning
41. Shelly finds difficulty in remembering a friend's new phone number after having previously learned the old number. This is caused due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
42. Retroactive interference
43. Proactive interference
44. Decay
45. Displacement
46. Memory for skills and habits, such as swimming or playing basketball is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
47. Short term memory
48. Semantic memory
49. Declarative memory
50. Procedural memory

**Part B**

**Answer any EIGHT questions 8X5=40**

1. Define Psychology and explain its goals.
2. Explain the experimental method in Psychology with an example.
3. Explain the structure of a Neuron with a diagram.
4. Explain any 3 methods of studying the brain function.
5. Define Perceptual constancy. Explain the different types of perceptual constancy.
6. Differentiate between Illusion and Hallucination with appropriate examples.
7. Critically evaluate the stages of insight learning using the reference of the Sultan.
8. Discuss the role of reinforcement and punishment in learning.
9. Describe classical conditioning. Explain any 3 principles of Classical conditioning
10. Explain the basic processes of memory with an analogy.

**Part C**

**Answer any FOUR questions 4X10=40**

1. Elaborate on the history of Psychology as an academic discipline.
2. Explicate on the structure and function of the Nervous system with a flowchart.
3. Explain the Gestalt laws of perceptual organization with appropriate examples.
4. Explain the schedules of reinforcement with examples.
5. Jack finds it difficult to remember names, dates and events of history for his examinations. Explain some of the memory techniques you would suggest to help Jack remember historical information better.