

BA / BSc / BCOM DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2024**UGP (HONS.) SEMESTER - 1: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC COURSE (PSYCHOLOGY)****COURSE: 24UPSYDSC101: INTRODCUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY***(For Regular 2024 Admission)*

Time: 1.30 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

PART A***one-word questions carrying 1 mark. Answer all the questions***

1. The whole is greater than sum of its parts is the slogan of ----- school of psychology.
2. A psychologist who specializes in treating human emotional difficulties is called a _____ psychologist.
3. The maximum value of a correlation coefficient is -----
4. The variable which is manipulated by an experimenter in experimental research is known as -----
5. Study of the relationship between physical stimuli and the sensations they evoke in a human observer.
6. A stimulus that causes discomfort or embarrassment may have to be viewed longer before it is perceived because of _____
7. A decrease in sensory response to an unchanging stimulus is -----
8. Responding conditioning is another name for -----
9. Mental representation of an environments is known as-----
10. Basic Anxiety is the concept put forward by -----

(1 x 10 = 10)

PART B***very short answer type questions each carrying 2 marks. Answer any five***

11. A researcher is studying the effect of the listening to classical music while studying on the student's performance in Math. Identify the independent and the dependent variables. How would the experimental and control groups be organized?
12. Define transduction.
13. Will the mere presence of a physical stimulus result in sensation. Substantiate your answer.
14. Is negative reinforcement same as punishment? Explain.
15. You're training a dog to sit on command. Which schedule of reinforcement would be most effective for initially teaching the dog the command "sit"? Once the dog is reliably sitting on command, which schedule of reinforcement could you use to maintain the behavior and prevent extinction?

16. A person who is secretly attracted to someone of the same sex is expressing strong homophobic views. Identify and define the defence mechanism operating.
17. Explain Animus and Anima.

(2 x 5 = 10)

PART C***Long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer any two***

18. There is a loophole in the statement, "I've been taking vitamin C tablets, and I haven't had a cold all year. Vitamin C is great!" What is the loophole? Discuss in the light of placebo effect and suggest a measure to overcome placebo effect in experimental research.
19. Explain how colour vision occurs.
20. How classical conditioning differs from operant conditioning.
21. Fatima has a habit of biting her nails whenever she is sitting idle or is under some kind of stress. According to Freud she is fixated at which stage. Give an account of the psychosexual stages of development.

(5 x 2 = 10)

PART D***Based on case studies. Answer any one question. Each case carries 5 marks in total***

22. A young child hears the bell of an ice cream truck approaching in the summer time. This truck has come to her neighbourhood every day for weeks but usually comes earlier in the afternoon. This makes her salivate and get excited. She then runs into the house and asks her dad for some money but her father refuses to give her any money since it is close to dinner. She then starts to cry and has a tantrum. After a few seconds, her father gives her the money in order to stop her from crying. This seems to happen on a daily basis. From your understanding of the case above and the chapter, answer the following questions:
 - a) Identify the classical conditioning present in the above situation. (1m)
 - b) Label the (A) unconditioned stimulus, (B) conditioned stimulus, (C) unconditioned response, and (D) conditioned response. (2 m)
 - c) Identify the types of reinforcement that have made this interaction a habit:
 - i) For the father's response
 - ii) For the daughter's response (2 m)
23. Anandita lurches across her bed to switch off the alarm clock as it rings obnoxiously. Its 7 am and time to get up and get ready for online classes. However, an urge (say A) pushes her to return to immediate gratification of immediate sleep. Another aspect of her (say B) points out that she must attend classes since she hasn't been able to follow some of the

concepts covered in the class from the textbook on her own. Again an urge (A) prompts her to lie down and dream about her favourite actor. Just as she begins to relax, her conscience (say C) jumps into fray. It tries to make her feel guilty about all the money her parents are spending on her education despite losses in business due to pandemic. Anandita hasn't even gotten out of bed yet, there's already a pitched battle in her psyche.

- i Which approach to personality best describes the above case? (1 m)
 - (a) Freudian
 - (b) Behaviouristic
 - (c) Humanistic
 - (d) Cultural
- ii Identify and define "B" and "C" aspects of personality in the above case (2 m)
- iii "A" aspect of personality resides completely in the _____ level of awareness (1 m)
 - (a) Unconscious
 - (b) Collective unconscious
 - (c) Preconscious
 - (d) Conscious
- iv Which principle governs "B"? (1 m)

(5 x 1 = 5)

PART E

very long answer type questions. Each question carries 15 marks. Answer any one

23. Which is the most powerful research tool that can be used to identify the cause effect relationship between two variables. Explain in detail. Also identify the major biases operating in the said method and the measures to overcome the same.
24. Human eye is like a camera. Explain how the eyes capture images. Also detail the structure of eye.
25. Learning is based on the consequences of responding. Which learning theory substantiates this statement. Detail the various principles.
26. Neo-Freudians accepted the broad features of Freud's theory but revised parts of it. Analyze the major contributions of Neo Freudians.

(15 x 1 = 15)