

D 52737

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FIRST SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2018

(CUCBCSS-UG)

Core Course

PSY 1B 01—BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY—I

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

*Answer all ten questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

Choose the correct answer from the options given :

1. The concept of dualism was proposed by _____.
(a) Aristotle. (b) Plato.
(c) Decartes. (d) Locke.
2. _____ proposed the theory of classical conditioning.
(a) Pavlov. (b) Skinner.
(c) Thorndike. (d) Bandura.
3. _____ is the physical feeling or perception resulting from something that happens to or comes into contact with the body.
(a) Illusion. (b) Sensation.
(c) Perception. (d) Delusion.
4. _____ is an approach which allows a psychologist to focus on ways to help improve an individual's self-image or self-actualization.
(a) Existential. (b) Behaviouristic.
(c) Humanistic. (d) Gestalt.
5. The scientist who proposed theory of evolution _____.
(a) Charles Darwin. (b) Gregor Mendel.
(c) Clark Hull. (d) None of the above.

Fill in the blanks :

6. The state of being aware of and responsive to one's surroundings _____.
7. _____ is a face to face interaction between two people.

Turn over

8. A mutual relationship or connection between two or more variables is called _____.
9. Colour vision is a function of _____.
10. _____ proposed the opponent process theory of colour vision.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

*Answer all questions in two or three sentences each.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. Structuralism. | 12. Bottom up processing. |
| 13. Phi-phenomenon. | 14. Sensory Threshold. |
| 15. Figure-ground perception. | 16. Observational learning. |
| 17. Sleep apnea. | 18. Circadian Rhythm. |
| 19. Learning curve. | 20. Spontaneous recovery. |

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

*Answer any six questions in a paragraph to one page.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

21. What are the goals of studying Psychology ?
22. Which are the different stages of sleep ?
23. How do we conduct interviews in Psychology ?
24. Which are the different phenomena associated with attention ?
25. How is counseling psychology different from clinical psychology ?
26. How do we analyze and interpret information around us ?
27. Examine the tri-chromatic theory of colour vision.
28. Explain the functions of dreams.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Define Psychology. Explain how experiments are conducted in Psychology.
30. How can we alter the state of consciousness ?
31. How is classical conditioning different from operant conditioning ?
32. What is perceptual organization ? Explain the different principles of perceptual organization.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2016

(CUCBCSS-UG)

Core Course—Psychology

PSY 1B 01—BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY—I

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer all questions.**Each question carries 1 mark.*

Choose the correct answer from the following options given :

1. Which is the third force in Psychology ?
 - (a) Psychoanalytic.
 - (b) Behaviouristic.
 - (c) Gestalt.
 - (d) Humanistic.
2. In the deepest stage of sleep ——— waves predominate.
 - (a) Alpha.
 - (b) Beta.
 - (c) Delta.
 - (d) Theta.
3. Who is known as the Father of Modern Psychology ?
 - (a) Hull.
 - (b) Freud.
 - (c) Jung.
 - (d) Rogers.
4. ——— perception refers to the registration of information outside the observer's conscious awareness.
 - (a) Subliminal.
 - (b) Unconscious.
 - (c) Subconscious.
 - (d) Nonconscious.
5. A Psychologist who analyzes his experience of a sunset into sensations, memories of earlier sunsets and emotional reactions would be adopting the ——— view.
 - (a) Structuralist.
 - (b) Gestalt.
 - (c) Behavioristic.
 - (d) Functionalist.

Fill in the blanks :

6. Hobbes introduced ———, the belief that all the contents of mind rests in the sensory experience.
7. ——— was used to analyze conscious experiences into sensation, images and affections.
8. Archetypes is a concept put forward by ———.

Turn over

9. Tendency to divide the perceptual world into two distinct parts is called _____.
10. _____ is the theory that species develop gradually from earlier forms.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B*Answer all questions.**Each question carries 2 marks.**Answer in two or three sentences each.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 11. Behaviourism. | 12. Operant conditioning. |
| 13. Vicarious learning. | 14. Flashbulb memory. |
| 15. Figure-ground organization. | 16. Binocular disparity. |
| 17. REM sleep. | 18. Experimental Neurosis. |
| 19. Heuristic. | 20. Amnesia. |

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C*Answer any six questions.**Each question carries 5 marks.**Answer in a paragraph of about half a page to one page each.*

21. Factors affecting forgetting.
22. Learning curves.
23. Discuss contemporary studies on sleep and dreams.
24. Explain different approaches to Psychology.
25. Theories of forgetting.
26. Factors affecting attention and perception.
27. Stages of creative thinking.
28. Perceptual constancy.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Type Questions)*Answer any two questions.**Each question carries 10 marks.*

29. Describe the stages and functions of sleep.
30. Which are the major theoretical perspectives in Psychology? Describe them briefly.
31. Enumerate the principles and laws put forward by Gestalt school on perceptual organization and explain them in details.
32. Define Memory. Explain types of memory.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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Name.....

Reg. No.....

FIRST SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2017

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Psychology

PSY 1B 01—BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY I

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

Choose the correct answer from the following options given :

1 Who is closely associated with structuralism ?

(Ivan Pavlov, Kurt Koffka, William James, Wilhem Wundt)

2 Experimental results caused by expectations alone is known as _____.

(Recency effect, Sleeper effect, Placebo effect, Experimenter bias)

3 Minimum intensity of a stimulus that one can detect is :

(Subliminal threshold, Absolute threshold, Differential threshold, JND)

4 What is the phenomenon of reappearance of the conditioned response after a rest period response ?

(Discrimination, Spontaneous recovery, Higher order conditioning, Acquisition)

5 Sign learning is proposed by :

(Albert Bandura, Edward C Tolman, B F Skinner, John B Watson)

Fill in the Blanks

6 _____ is the experimental factor that a researcher manipulates.

7 _____ is an active period of sleep marked by intense brain activity.

8 A perceptual error characterized by images that differs from objective reality is known as _____.

9 _____ is the ability of the brain to interpret and create a clear impression of sounds.

10 _____ states that any behavior that is followed by pleasant consequences is likely to be repeated and vice versa.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer in two or three sentences.

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- 11 Contribution of Descartes to Psychology.
- 12 Funtionalism.
- 13 Bottom-up processing.
- 14 Phi-phenomenon.
- 15 Learning curve.
- 16 Perceptual expectancy (set).
- 17 Sensory deprivation.
- 18 **Meditation.**
- 19 Higher order conditioning.
- 20 Shaping.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C

Answer in a paragraph of about half a page to one pages.

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

- 21 Write a short note on any three branches of psychology.
- 22 Differentiate between participant and non-participant observation.
- 23 What are the factors affecting attention ?
- 24 Explain trichromatic and opponent - process theories of colour vision.
- 25 How does hypnosis or hypnotherapy alter our consciousness ?
- 26 What are the different stages of sleep ? Explain briefly.
- 27 Describe the applications of classical conditioning in modifying human behavior.
- 28 Explain schedules of reinforcement.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any two of the following.

Each question carries 10 marks.

- 29 What are the various research methods in Psychology ? (2 marks)
Describe any four of them briefly. (8 marks)
- 30 Describe Gestalt principles of perceptual organization and perceptual constancies.
- 31 How are dreams viewed through psychodynamic, physiological and cognitive perspectives.
- 32 Write an essay on the concepts and applications of operant conditioning.
(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2017

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Psychology

PSY 1B 01—BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY—I

(2014—2016 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer all questions.*

Choose the correct answer from the following options given :

1. Where is the first scientific Laboratory in Psychology situated ?
 - (a) Berlyn.
 - (b) Austria.
 - (c) Leipzig.
 - (d) England.
2. Which of the following is NOT a typical physiological response during REM sleep ?
 - (a) Temporary Paralysis.
 - (b) Increased heart rate and respiration.
 - (c) Male penile erection and increased female vaginal blood flow.
 - (d) An increase in high amplitude, low frequency brain waves.
3. According to the principles of _____ an observer perceives a scene as comprising objects separated from a background
 - (a) Retinal disparity.
 - (b) Figure ground segregation.
 - (c) Good continuation.
 - (d) Proximity.
4. _____ perception refers to registration of information outside the observer's conscious awareness
 - (a) Subliminal.
 - (b) Unconscious.
 - (c) Subconscious.
 - (d) Non-conscious.
5. Which of the following is NOT one of the three stages of memory ?
 - (a) Storage.
 - (b) Recording.
 - (c) Retrieval.
 - (d) Encoding.

Turn over

Fill in the Blanks :

6. Psychology is the scientific study of _____ and _____.
7. _____ was the German Physicist who first measured the speed of nervous impulse
8. The School of Behaviourism was founded by _____ in 1913.
9. _____ refers to the process of getting at and using information in the memory store.
10. Whole patterns of sensations are referred to as _____.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

Answer in two or three sentences

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

11. Structuralism.
12. Encoding.
13. Chunking.
14. Accommodation.
15. Circadian rhythm.
16. Experimental neurosis.
17. Mnemonics.
18. Motion parallax.
19. Illusion.
20. REM Sleep.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C

Answer in a paragraph of about half a page to one page.

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

21. Discuss monocular cues to depth perception.
22. Stages of creative thinking.
23. Theories of Forgetting.
24. Factors affecting attention and perception.
25. Explain Different approaches to Psychology.

26. Factors affecting Forgetting.
27. Discuss contemporary studies on sleep and dreams.
28. Schedules of positive reinforcements.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any two of the following.

Each carries 10 marks.

29. Define Perception. Elucidate the contributions of Gestalt school in the understanding of perceptual organization.
30. Explain the growth and evolution of Psychology.
31. What is memory ? How is memory classified and explain the stages and strategies for memorizing ?
32. Write in detail about the determinants of Attention.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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Name.....

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FIRST SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Core Course (Psychology)

PSY 1B 01—BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY—I

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

Choose the correct answer from the following options given :

1. What is the most dramatic disorder associated with slow wave sleep ?
 - (a) Apnea.
 - (b) Somnambulism.
 - (c) Atonia.
 - (d) Enuresis.
2. Who introduced Word Association Technique ?
 - (a) Adler.
 - (b) Jung.
 - (c) Erickson.
 - (d) Wundt.
3. Periods of dreaming ——— over the course of night.
 - (a) Remain of nearly constant duration.
 - (b) Grow progressively shorter.
 - (c) Grow progressively longer.
 - (d) First increases and then decreases in duration.
4. Which of the following schools showed the greatest interest in the application of psychological principles to the treatment of abnormal behaviour ?
 - (a) Structuralist.
 - (b) Psychoanalysis.
 - (c) Behavioristic.
 - (d) Functionalistic.

Turn over

5. Which of the following is NOT one of the three stages of memory ?

- (a) Storage. (b) Recording.
(c) Retrieval. (d) Encoding.

Fill in the blanks :

6. _____ is the position that humans are composed of two substances, a body and a mind or soul.
7. The German Physicist _____ investigated how physical stimuli such as different light intensities are translated into psychological experience.
8. _____ school of Psychology was strongly influenced by Darwin's theory of natural selection.
9. _____ is the weakening of the Conditioned Response that occurs when the Conditioned Stimulus is presented repeatedly without the Unconditional Stimulus.
10. _____ was a early pioneer in memory research who developed the nonsense syllable.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

Answer in two or three sentences.

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

11. Functionalism.
12. Reinforcement.
13. Meditation.
14. Amnesia.
15. Perceptual constancy.
16. Cocktail party phenomenon.
17. introspection.
18. Transient global amnesia.
19. Stroboscopic motion.
20. Egocentrism.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C

Answer in a paragraph of about half a page to one page.

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

21. Apparent motion.
22. Elaborate on the Types of memory.
23. Factors affecting Forgetting.
24. Atkinson-Shiffrin information processing theory.
25. Schedules of positive reinforcements.
26. Cognitive Learning.
27. Discuss contemporary studies on sleep and dreams.
28. Discuss monocular cues to depth perception.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any two of the following.

Each question carries 10 marks.

29. Briefly describe the historical development of Psychology as a discipline.
30. Describe with examples the Gestalt principles of grouping.
31. Explain Forgetting, illustrate with example the theories of forgetting.
32. Define Learning. Depict the major theories in Learning.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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(Pages : 3)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FIRST SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2019

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Psychology

PSY 1B 01—BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY—I

(2014 Admissions)

Maximum : 80 Marks

Time : Three Hours

Section A

A. Objective Type Questions. Each question carries 1 mark,

Multiple Choices. Choose the correct answer.

1. Classical conditioning was proposed by :
(a) Thorndike. (b) Skinner.
(c) Pavlov. (d) Bandura.
2. The first Psychological Laboratory was established at _____ in 1879
(a) New York (b) London.
(c) Paris. (d) Leipzig.
3. 'Tabula Rasa' was the concept of :
(a) Wundt. (b) John Locke.
(c) James. (d) None of these.
4. Who is the father of Psychoanalysis ?
(a) Hippocrates. (b) Freud.
(c) Watson. (d) Titchner.
5. Who was the first person to study and measure memory scientifically ?
(a) Thorndike. (b) Kohler.
(c) Ebbinghans. (d) Bandura.

Turn over

B. Fill in the Blanks :

- 6 _____ is the tendency to continue to see an object as having a constant size regardless of the differences in the size of the retinal image.
- 7 _____ is the most common sleep disorder.
- 8 An object appears to be more or less same in brightness despite changes in lighting or illumination is called _____.
- 9 _____ and _____ are the Greek words from which 'Psychology' has been derived.
- 10 The German word 'Gestalt' means _____.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

Answer all short answer questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- 11 Trial and error method.
- 12 Illusion.
- 13 Biological Perspective on Psychology.
- 14 Span of attention.
- 15 Meditation.
- 16 Drug induced state.
- 17 Chunking.
- 18 Implicit and explicit memory.
- 19 Eye witness testimony.
- 20 Learning curves.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

Answer any six of the following.
Each question carries 5 marks.

- 21 Strategies for remembering.
- 22 Measuring Memory.

- 23 Types of memory.
- 24 Memory processes
- 25 Stages and functions of sleep.
- 26 Modern ideas about Figure - Ground Segregation.
- 27 Humanistic perspective on Psychology.
- 28 Gestalt Laws of Perceptual Organization.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

Answer any two of the following.

Each question carries 10 marks

- 29 Give a brief account of the theories of colour vision.
- 30 Define attention. What are the factors affecting attention.
- 31 Briefly discuss the Psychodynamic and Behavioural perspective on Psychology.
- 32 Define forgetting. Discuss the theories of forgetting.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FIRST SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2019**

(CBCSS—UG)

Psychology

PSY 1B 01—BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY—I

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Section A

Answer all questions in 2 or 3 sentences.

Each question carries 2 marks.

There shall be a ceiling of 20 marks.

1. Functionalism.
2. Division of attention.
3. Differential threshold.
4. NREM Sleep.
5. Meditation.
6. Operant conditioning.
7. Hypersomnia.
8. Correlation method.
9. Phi-phenomenon.
10. Circadian rhythm.
11. Brightness constancy.
12. Latent learning.

(20 marks)

Section B

Answer all questions in a paragraph of half a page to one page.

Each question carries 5 marks.

There shall be a ceiling of 30 marks.

13. Explain classical conditioning basic experiment.
14. Schedules of reinforcement.

Turn over

15. Which are the different disorders associated with sleep ?
16. How can we alter consciousness ?
17. Bottom-up processing.
18. Objective factors of attention.
19. Types of Interviews.

(30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any one of the following.

The question carries 10 marks.

20. What is auditory perception? Explain the theories of auditory perception.
21. What are dreams ? Examine the psychodynamic, physiological and cognitive views on dreams.

(1 × 10 = 10 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2019**

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Psychology

PSY 1B 01—BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY—I

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

*Answer all ten questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

Choose the correct answer from the options given :

1. _____ is the physical feeling or perception resulting from something that happens to or comes into contact with the body.
(a) Illusion. (b) Sensation.
(c) Perception. (d) Delusion.
2. _____ is an approach which allows a psychologist to focus on ways to help improve an individual's self-image or self-actualization.
(a) Existential. (b) Behaviouristic.
(c) Humanistic. (d) Gestalt.
3. The scientist who proposed theory of evolution _____.
(a) Charles Darwin. (b) Gregor Mendel.
(c) Clark Hull. (d) None of the above.
4. The optical illusion of perceiving a series of still images, when viewed in rapid succession, as continuous motion is _____.
(a) Moon illusion. (b) Autokinesis.
(c) Geometrical illusion. (d) Phi phenomenon.
5. _____ sleep is a state of sleep in which brain activity is most like wakefulness.
(a) Hypnosis. (b) NREM.
(c) REM. (d) Dream.

Turn over

Fill in the blanks :

6. A _____ is a feature, or factor that is liable to vary or change.
7. _____ is perception below the level of conscious awareness.
8. The capacity of an organism to distinguish objects based on the wavelengths of the light they reflect, emit or transmit is called _____.
9. The state of being aware of and responsive to one's surroundings _____.
10. _____ is a face to face interaction between two people.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

Answer all questions in two or three sentences each.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. Figure-ground perception | 12. Observational learning. |
| 13. Sleep apnea. | 14. Circadian Rhythm. |
| 15. Learning curve. | 16. Spontaneous recovery. |
| 17. Opponent process theory. | 18. Just noticeable difference. |
| 19. Higher order conditioning. | 20. Genetics. |

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

Answer any six questions in a paragraph to one page.

Each question carries 5 marks.

21. Why is observation the most valid method in Psychology ?
22. Explain the concept of perceptual constancy.
23. Which are the principles of classical conditioning ?
24. What is the contribution of Gestalt's to the study of psychology ?
25. Which are the different phenomena associated with attention ?
26. How is counseling psychology different from clinical psychology ?

27. How do we analyze and interpret information around us ?
28. Examine the tri-chromatic theory of colour vision.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

29. How can we alter the state of consciousness ?
30. Define Psychology. Explain how experiments are conducted in Psychology.
31. What is attention ? Which are the main determiners of attention ?
32. Define cognitive learning. Explain the different types of cognitive learning.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)