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			$(\mathbf{Pages}$: 2)	N		
F	IRST	SEMESTER	B.Sc. Duca		NameReg. No		
			DEGREE B	XAMINATION	***		
FIRST SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGRI				S-UC)	NOVEMBER 2016		
			OUTA CALLER	h			
lima · ·							
· ····································	Three H	ours	01—BASIC THEME	S IN PSYCHOLO	GY—I		
			Section		Maximum : 80 Marks		
	•		Answer all q	uestione			
Choose the correct answer from the following options given: 1. Which is the third force in Parallal.							
1.	Which i	is the third c	the following options a	given :			
			n Psychology?	•			
	(c)	Psychoanalytic. Gestalt.		Behaviouristic.			
2.		destatt.	· (d)	Humanistic.			
	(-)	reepest stage of s	eep ——— waves pr	Waves predominate			
		•		Beta.			
9	(c)	Delta.					
u.	Who is known as the Father of Modern Psychology? (a) Hull						
	•						
		Jung.	4	Freud.			
4.	perception refers to the registration of inform (a) Subliminal						
•	awaren	ess.	of the registration	of information out:	side the observer's		
	(a)	Subliminal.			conscious		
	(c)	Subconscious.		Unconscious.			
5.	A Psych	ologist who analy		Nonconscious.			
	A Psychologist who analyzes his experience of a sunset into sensations, memories of earlier sunset (a) Structuralist (d) Nonconscious.						
	(a)	Structuralist.			carner sunsets		
	(c)	Behavioristic.		Gestalt.			
Fill in	the blan	ks:		Functionalist.			
6.	Hobbes	Hobbes introduced———, the belief that all the contents of mind rests in the sensory experience. was used to analyze conscious experiences into sensories.					
7.		was used to analyze conscious and it was used to analyze conscious and analyze conscious analyze conscious and analyze conscious analyze analyze conscious analyze cons					
8.	was used to analyze conscious experiences into sensation, images and affections. Archetypes is a concept put forward by ———.						
		P v F	Tot waru by	·	0.00000		

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9. 10.	Tendency to divide the perceptual world in is the theory that species develop	nto two distinct parts is called gradually from earlier forms.	$(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$				
	Sec	etion B					
	Each question Answer in two or	all questions. 1 carries 2 marks. three sentences each.					
13. 15. 17.	Vicarious learning. 14. Figure-ground organization. 16. PFM sleep. 18.	Operant conditioning. Flashbulb memory. Binocular disparity. Experimental Neurosis. Amnesia.	$(10 \times 2 \approx 20 \text{ marks})$				
		tion 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. Discuss contemporary studies on sleep and of Explain different approaches to Psychology.	ireams.					
25. 26	Theories of forgetting. Factors affecting attention and perception.						
27.	Stages of creative thinking.		(0 1 -)				
28.	Perceptual constancy.	Type Questions)	$(6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ marks})$				
	Section D (Essay Type Questions) Answer any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.						
30. 31.	Describe the stages and functions of sleep. Which are the major theoretical perspectives Enumerate the principles and laws put forwa explain them in details. Define Memory. Explain types of memory.		iefly. I organization and × 10 = 20 marks)				

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Choose the ϵ

1. Whic

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3. Who is

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5. A Psyc and en

Fill in the blan

Archety