

SEMESTER – 1

Core- I

INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY

Fill in the blanks. (1 marks)

1. Psychology is the scientific study of _____ and mental processes.
2. The word “psychology” is derived from the Greek words “psyche,” meaning _____, and “logos,” meaning study.
3. The first psychology laboratory was established by _____ in 1879.
4. The branch of psychology that studies mental processes such as memory and thinking is called _____ psychology.
5. The psychologist known for the classical conditioning theory is _____.
6. Developmental psychology focuses on changes across a person’s _____.
7. The study of how individuals are influenced by others in a social context is called _____ psychology.
8. Psychology as a discipline uses both _____ research and applied research.
9. Behaviour in psychology refers to any _____ action made by a living being.
10. The term “psychology” originally meant the study of the _____.
11. The _____ perspective focuses on observable behaviours and the principles of learning.
12. The _____ perspective highlights personal growth, self-actualization, and free will.
13. The _____ perspective explores unconscious drives, conflicts, and early childhood experiences.
14. The _____ perspective examines how social and cultural environments influence behaviour.
15. In the _____ perspective, learning through rewards and punishments is a key concept.
16. The best method to analyse personal experiences is _____.
17. _____ method is most suitable to study the migration of birds.
18. The data collected through _____ method is most likely to suffer from researcher’s bias.
19. Introspection is also called _____.
20. In the experimental method, psychologist manipulates _____ variable.
21. All of the following are involved in the experimental method except _____.
22. _____ Is a statement of the expected result.
23. The covert activities can be studied through _____ observation.
24. In _____ a person provides a verbal report after the mental activity ceases.
25. _____ method helps in establishing cause-and effect relationship.
26. _____ experiences cannot be accessed through introspection.
27. An experimental situation always requires _____.
28. _____ method is most scientific method in psychology.

29. In the experimental method, the psychologist keeps, ____ variables constant.
30. Crowd behaviour can be observed through the method of ____.
31. By ____ method, the overt activities are observed.
32. The basic functional unit of the nervous system is the ____.
33. The ____s is the part of the neuron that carries electrical impulses away from the cell body.
34. The ____ are branches of the neuron that receive signals from other neurons.
35. The ____ is the protective covering around the axon that speeds up the transmission of electrical impulses.
36. The space between two neurons, where chemical signals are transmitted, is called the ____.
37. The ____ is the part of the neuron that contains the nucleus and other organelles.
38. The electrical impulse that travels down the axon is called an ____ potential.
39. The process by which a neuron receives and integrates information from other neurons is called ____.
40. The chemical messengers that transmit signals across synapses are called ____.
41. The central nervous system (CNS) consists of the ____ and ____.
42. The ____ is the largest part of the brain and is responsible for higher functions such as thinking, memory, and voluntary movements.
43. The ____ controls vital functions such as heart rate, breathing, and blood pressure.
44. The ____ is responsible for coordinating voluntary muscle movements and balance.
45. The ____ connects the two hemispheres of the brain and allows communication between them.
46. The ____ is responsible for regulating body temperature, hunger, and the release of hormones from the pituitary gland.
47. The ____ is the part of the brain involved in sensory processing and relaying information to the appropriate regions of the cerebrum.
48. The ____ is the part of the CNS responsible for transmitting messages between the brain and the rest of the body.
49. The peripheral nervous system consists of all the nerves outside the ____ and ____.
50. The ____ nervous system controls voluntary movements and sensory information from the body.

Answer within 2-3 sentences. (1.5 marks)

1. What are the key components of psychology as a science?
2. What role did Wilhelm Wundt play in the development of psychology?
3. How did early philosophers contribute to psychology?
4. What are the goals of psychology as a scientific discipline?
5. Name two scientific methods used in psychology.

6. Define the concept of “schema” in cognitive psychology.
7. Name a key study or experiment associated with the cognitive perspective.
8. Define “self-actualization” as explained in the humanistic approach.
9. How does the humanistic perspective differ from the psychodynamic perspective?
10. What role does the unconscious mind play in the psychodynamic perspective?
11. Mention one key concept of Freud’s theory in psychodynamics.
12. What are the key components of the experimental method?
13. What is naturalistic observation?
14. Write a note on observation method?
15. Explain the concept of controlled variable?
16. What are the limitations of the case-history method?
17. What is a control-group design?
18. What is the difference between positive and negative correlation?
19. What is the placebo effect?
20. What are the main components of a neuron?
21. What is the myelin sheath and its function?
22. What is the role of dopamine as a neurotransmitter?
23. What is the function of GABA?
24. What is the function of the cerebellum?
25. What does the frontal lobe of the brain control?
26. What is the function of the somatic nervous system?
27. What are spinal nerves?
28. What is a reflex arc in the PNS?
29. What are the two branches of the autonomic nervous system?
30. What are glial cells?

Answer within 75 words. (2 Marks)

1. Why is Wundt famous in psychology?
2. Explain the nature of psychology?
3. Explain how psychology can be applied in education.
4. What is practical significance of studying psychology?
5. Give an acceptable definition of psychology.
6. Briefly state the cognitive approach to psychology.
7. What was the contribution of Freud?
8. Discuss the key principles and contributions of the behavioural perspective in psychology.
9. What is self-actualization according to Maslow?
10. What is a “schema” in cognitive psychology?
11. How does the cognitive perspective differ from the behavioural perspective?
12. What are the main types of observation methods in research?
13. What are the key components of a well-designed survey?

14. What is a case study, and when is it used in research?
15. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using the experimental method.
16. Compare and contrast laboratory experiments with field experiments.
17. Explain the concept of correlation with examples of positive and negative correlations
18. Why is it said that correlation does not imply causation? Provide examples.
19. Discuss the significance of the correlation coefficient and its range.
20. How can a third variable influence the interpretation of a correlational study?
21. Describe the structure of a neuron and explain its components.
22. Explain the process of neurotransmitters?
23. What is the difference between sensory neurons and motor neurons?
24. What are the main regions of the brain, and what are their primary functions?
25. Explain the difference between grey matter and white matter in the CNS.
26. Describe the functions of the autonomic nervous system (ANS)?
27. Explain the “fight-or-flight” response in the sympathetic nervous system.
28. Define the term “reflex arc” in the context of the PNS.
29. Describe the physiological effects of the parasympathetic system on the body.
30. What is the role of the limbic system?

Answer within 500 words. (6 marks)

1. Discuss the multidisciplinary nature of psychology.
2. Explain the scientific roots of psychology.
3. Discuss the philosophical roots of psychology.
4. Analyse the humanistic perspective in psychology.
5. Explain the psychodynamic perspective in psychology.
6. Discuss the role of socio-cultural factors in shaping the behavioural and cognitive approaches.
7. How do the humanistic and psychodynamic perspectives differ in explaining human behaviour?
8. What is observational method? Discuss the merits and limitations of different types of observations.
9. What is experimental method? Discuss how extraneous variables can be controlled?
10. Compare the case study method with other qualitative research methods.
11. Why can correlation not prove causation?
12. How an experimental method establishes cause-and-effect relationships.
13. What is subjective observation? Discuss its merits and demerits.
14. Describe the structure and functions of a typical neuron with the help of a diagram.
15. Describe the structure and functions of the human brain.
16. Describe the structure and functions of the autonomic nervous systems.
17. What is the spinal cord, and how does it function as part of the CNS?
18. Discuss the different methods used for studying brain function.

19. Discuss the differences between the somatic and autonomic nervous systems.
20. Explain the role of the hypothalamus and pituitary gland in regulating behavior.

Core – II

BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS

(1 mark)

1. The sensory receptors in the eye are called _____, while those in the ear are known as _____.
2. The rods in the retina are responsible for _____ vision, whereas the cones are specialized for _____ vision.
3. The cochlea is a spiral-shaped structure in the ear that contains _____, which convert sound waves into neural signals.
4. In visual perception, _____ refers to the object of focus, while _____ refers to the background or surroundings.
5. The Gestalt law of _____ states that elements close to one another tend to be perceived as a group.
6. The Gestalt principle of _____ refers to the tendency to fill in gaps to create a complete, whole object.
7. _____ constancy allows us to perceive an object as having a consistent size, even when its distance from us changes.
8. The most common type of hallucinations in schizophrenia are _____ hallucinations, where the individual hears voices or sounds.
9. Drug use or mental illnesses such as _____ can lead to hallucinations.
10. _____ cues, such as retinal disparity and convergence, depend on the use of both eyes.
11. _____ cues, such as relative size, interposition, and linear perspective, can be used with one eye to perceive depth.
12. _____ is a monocular cue where parallel lines appear to converge in the distance.
13. In classical conditioning, the unconditioned stimulus (US) naturally elicits an _____ response.
14. In Pavlov's experiment, the sound of the bell was initially a _____ stimulus before it was paired with the food.
15. Operant conditioning, _____ is a process that increases the likelihood of a behavior occurring again.
16. A _____ schedule of reinforcement provides reinforcement after a set number of responses, such as every fifth response.

17. Bandura's famous experiment with the "Bobo doll" demonstrated the concept of _____ learning.
18. _____ occurs when previously learned information interferes with the ability to remember new information.
19. _____ is the loss of memory, which can occur due to brain injury, illness, or trauma. It may result in the inability to remember past events or form new memories.
20. A _____ reinforcer is something that satisfies a biological need, like food or water.
21. The Atkinson-Shiffrin model of memory proposes that memory is processed in three stages: sensory memory, _____ memory, and long-term memory.
22. _____ memory is a type of long-term memory that involves the recall of personal experiences and specific events, including details of time and place.
23. _____ memory refers to factual knowledge and concepts, such as knowing that the capital of France is Paris.
24. _____ interference is when older memories block the ability to recall newer information, such as forgetting a new phone number after memorizing an old one.
25. The mental process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience and the senses is called _____.
26. The process of selecting between two or more options is known as _____.
27. The cognitive shortcut or rule of thumb that influences decision making known as a _____.
28. The tendency to rely on the first piece of information when making decisions is referred to as _____.
29. _____ bias occurs when individuals stick to their previous beliefs and ignore new evidence.
30. The _____ approach to problem-solving involves breaking the problem into smaller, more manageable parts.
31. The _____ approach relies on past experiences to solve problems quickly and efficiently.
32. The _____ approach focuses on finding a single, optimal solution to a problem.
33. _____ thinking involves solving problems in a creative and innovative way.
34. Generating possible solutions to a problem is known as the _____ step in problem-solving.
35. The first step in problem-solving is to _____ the problem clearly.

(1.5 marks)

1. What is the primary function of rods and cones in the retina?
2. How does perception differ from sensation?
3. How does the reversible figure-ground phenomenon demonstrate the flexibility of perception?
4. What does the Gestalt law of proximity explain in visual perception?
5. What is the law of common fate in Gestalt theory?
6. Which factors can trigger hallucinations?
7. What does the Müller-Lyer illusion demonstrate?

8. What is the difference between binocular and monocular cues in depth perception?
9. How does linear perspective help in perceiving depth?
10. How does generalization work in classical conditioning?
11. What is spontaneous recovery in classical conditioning?
12. How does a fixed-ratio schedule of reinforcement work?
13. How does episodic memory differ from semantic memory?
14. Why is semantic memory important for everyday functioning?
15. What is the difference between retrograde and anterograde amnesia?
16. What is the definition of observational learning?
17. What is the thinking process in psychology?
18. What are concepts in psychology?
19. How do categories help in thinking?
20. What is the role of cognitive biases in decision-making?
21. Give an example of inductive reasoning.
22. What is the heuristic approach in problem-solving?
23. What is brainstorming in problem-solving?
24. What is the final step in problem-solving?
25. What is the difference between algorithms and heuristics?

(2 marks)

1. What are sensory receptors?
2. What is the nature of the perceptual process?
3. What are binocular cues for depth perception?
4. What are the basic components of the auditory system?
5. What is the role of binocular disparity in depth perception?
6. What is motion parallax?
7. What is depth perception?
8. What is the Ponzo illusion?
9. How is learning different from maturational changes?
10. What is meant by schedules of classical conditioning?
11. Distinguish insight from trial-and-error learning?
12. What is law of effect?
13. Name of the factors influencing learning.
14. What is the role of rehearsal in the Atkinson and Shiffrin model?
15. What is proactive interference?
16. What are the different types of memory?
17. What is amnesia?
18. Define “critical thinking.”
19. What is the purpose of forming concepts in daily life?
20. Define a “category” in the classification of concepts.
21. How does past experience affect decision-making?

22. Define the “trial-and-error” approach.
23. Differentiate between algorithms and heuristics.
24. What is lateral thinking in problem solving?
25. What is divergent thinking?
26. Define a heuristic in decision-making.
27. Which step involves generating multiple potential solutions?

(6 marks) long questions

1. Explain the structure and function of sensory receptors in the eye.
2. Describe the sensory receptors in the ear and their role in hearing.
3. What is the nature of the perceptual process, and how does it relate to sensation?
4. Discuss the Gestalt principles of perceptual organization.
5. How do Gestalt principles of perception influence our understanding of complex stimuli?
6. What are hallucinations and illusions? Explain with examples.
7. Explain the causes and effects of hallucinations.
8. What is learning? Describe the conditioning experiment of Pavlov and the processes associated with it.
9. What are the principles of classical conditioning applied to and controlled human behaviour.
10. What is operant conditioning? Discuss some basic aspects of it.
11. Explain the Atkinson and Shiffrin model of memory.
12. Explain the causes of forgetting: interference, repression, and amnesia.
13. Discuss how the Atkinson and Shiffrin model of memory explains the process of forgetting.
14. Discuss the role of heuristics in decision-making. Highlight the advantages and limitations with suitable examples.
15. Differentiate between inductive and deductive reasoning. Explain their significance in critical thinking with relevant examples.
16. Discuss the role of mental set and functional fixedness in problem-solving. How can these barriers be overcome
17. Explain the importance of problem identification and goal-setting in the problem-solving process.
18. Explain the role of concepts and categories in human cognition. How do prototypes aid in organizing knowledge? Provide examples.
19. Define decision-making and explain the steps involved in the decision-making process with relevant examples
20. Discuss the strengths and limitations of inductive reasoning and its role in scientific discovery.