11/5/2022

**VCD _____ F.Y.B.A. SEM II SUB: FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY (PART II)**

**Duration : 3 Hours** **Total Marks : 100**

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Note:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Graph paper will be provided.
- Use of a simple calculator is allowed.

**Q1. Select the correct option and write it in the answer sheet.** **(50 marks)**

1. ------- is defined as a mental activity that goes in the brain when a person is processing information - organizing it, understanding it, and communicating it to others.
   a. Communication
   b. Problem-solving
   **c.** Thinking
   d. Perception
2. ---------- are mental representations that stand for objects or events and have a picture-like quality.
   a. Schemas
   b. Prototypes
   c. Concepts
   d. Mental images
3. ---------- are ideas that represent a class or category of objects,events, or activities.
   a. Beliefs
   **b.** Concepts
   c. Schemas
   d. Prototypes
4. ---------- kinds of concepts are ruled by rigid rules.
   **a.** Formal concepts
   b. Natural concepts
   c. Logical concepts
   d. Informal concepts
5. ---------- is an example of a concept that closely matches the defining characteristics of the concept.
   a. Beliefs
   **b.** Prototypes
   c. Schemas
   d. Constructs

6. --------- is a process of cognition that occurs when a goal must be reached by thinking and behaving in certain ways.
    a. Problem solving
    b. Perceptual organization
    c. Attention
    d. Memory
7. In a ---------- problem solving method one possible solution after another is tried until a successful one is found.
    a. algorithm
    b. heuristic
    c. trial and error method
    d. Insight
8. The process by which activities are started, directed, and continued so that physical and psychological needs are met:
    a. Motivation
    b. Personality
    c. Intuition
    d. Emotion
9. The biologically determined and innate patterns of behaviour that exist in both people and animals:
    a. Need
    b. Drive
    c. Behaviour tendency
    d. Instincts
10. Which approach to motivation assumes that behaviour arises from physiological needs that cause internal drives to push the organism to satisfy the need and reduce tension and arousal?
    a. Drive-reduction theory
    b. Incentive theory
    c. Instinct theory
    d. Evolutionary theory
11. Which one of the following is not one of the six universally recognizabie basic emotions described by Ekman and his colleagues?
    a. Surprise
    b. Fear
    c. Disgust
    d. Anxiety

12. Learned ways of controlling displays of of emotion in social settings:
    a. Display rules
    b. Interpersonal skills
    c. Interpersonal communication
    d. Social niceties
13. Damage to the -------- hemisphere could cause an inability to recognise and interpret emotions.
    **a.** right
    b. left
    c. middle
    d. Anterior
14. ------ is unique and relatively stable ways in which people think, feel, and behave.
    a. Temperament
    **b.** Personality
    c. Intelligence
    d. Traits
15. ------ believed that there were three layers of consciousness in mind.
    a. Sigmund Freud
    b. Carl Rogers
    c. Carl Jung
    d. Alfred Adler
16. Id function according to ---- principle.
    a. reality
    b. moral
    c. pleasure
    d. Amoral
17. According to ------ theorists personality is nothing more than a set of learned responses or habits.
    a. Neo-Freudians
    **b.** Behaviourist
    c. Humanistic
    d. Not of the above
18. ------- scales are intended to indicate whether a person taking the inventory is responding honestly.
    a. Reliability scales
    b. Behavioural ratings
    c. Objective scales
    d. Validity scales

19. ------ and ------ developed the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT).
    a. Morgan & Murray
    b. Dollard & Miller
    c. Freud & Jung
    d. Maslow & Bandura
20. The branch of mathematics concerned with the collection and interpretation of numerical data:
    a. Objective mathematics
    **b.** Statistics
    c. Basic mathematics
    d. Not of the above
21. -------- are used to indicate how spread out the data are.
    a. Measures of Central tendency
    b. Measures of variability
    c. Measures of objectivity
    d. Measures of subjectivity
22. A graph showing a frequency distribution:
    a. The normal curve
    b. Polygon
    c. Frequency distribution
    d. Histogram
23. A distribution of scores in which scores are concentrated in the low end of the distribution:
    a. Negatively skewed distribution
    b. Skewed distribution
    c. Positively skewed distribution
    d. Frequency distribution
24. Find the median of the given set of data: 5,6,8,8,10,12,12,12,14, and 18
    a. 10
    b. 11
    c. 14
    d. 8
25. Calculate the range of the given sets of data: 7,47,8,42,47,95,42,96,2
    a. 95
    b. 94
    c. 91
    d. 90

**Q2. Answer any one out of three questions.** **(10 marks)**

1. Compare and contrast any two theories on the nature of intelligence.
2. Identify ways to evaluate the quality of a test.
3. Identify the different elements and structure of language.

**Q3. Answer any one out of three questions.** **(10 marks)**

1. Identify the key elements of the arousal and incentive approaches to motivation.
2. Describe the three elements of emotion.
3. Identify the key elements of the early Instinct and drive reduction approaches to motivation.

**Q4. Answer any one out of three questions.** **(10 marks)**

1. Describe how humanists such as Carl Rogers explain personality.
2. Explain how twin studies and adoption studies are used in the field of behavioural genetics.
3. Describe how Allport and Cattell tried to explain personality with the help of trait theories.

**Q5. Answer any one out of three questions.** **(10 marks)**

1. A survey was taken on a neighborhood complex. In each of 30 homes, people were asked how many people live in their house.
   The results were recorded as follows:
   3, 1, 4, 7, 2, 1, 5, 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 3, 2, 6, 2, 4, 0, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1, 4, 7, 2, 3, 2.
   Present this data in the Frequency Distribution Table.
   Also plot a histogram and frequency polygon with above data.
2. The following represents the age distribution of students in a high school.
   Find the mean, median and mode of the values:
   17, 19, 20, 18, 17, 17, 19, 19, 20, 16, 19, 17, 19, 20, 18.
3. At the end of the week, the teacher examines the amount of time each student spent working the assigned problems. The data is provided below in minutes :
   35, 38, 25, 45, 32, 47, 49, 44, 42, 53, 37, 55, 52, 30, 39
   Find the Range and Standard Deviation for the above data

**Q6. Answer any one out of four questions.** **(10 marks)**

1. Identify any three methods that people use to solve problems and make decisions.
2. Describe how Maslow's hierarchy of needs and self determination theories explain motivation.
3. Explain how the mind and personality are structured, according to Freud.
4. Write short notes on
   a. Descriptive statistics b. Inferential statistics