

## Question Bank

### CC-3 (Basic Psychological Processes)

#### Basic Psychological Processes

1. Answer **all** the questions. Fill in the blanks. (4 X 1)

1. The eyes of a color blind person are devoid of\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The term Gestalt means \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Language is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ word.
4. Categories of speech sounds are known as\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The three small bones responding to the sound vibration are in the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ help us see color.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary means of communicating thought?
8. Basic speech sounds are called\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Our pre-perceptive attitude is called ..... (sensation, attention, perception, apperception).
10. Our span of attention normally has a range of ..... items. (5 to 10, 6 to 10, 5 to 9, 3 to 5)
- 11..... is used for measuring attention. (memory drum, metronome, tachistoscope, none of these).
12. Focusing attention on an object for longer duration is ..... attention. (selective, sustained, divided, non-voluntary)
- 13..... is not an objective determinant of attention. (attitude, novelty, variety, movement)
14. That we attend to objects that are connected to our instincts is an example of ..... (explicit attention, voluntary attention, non-voluntary attention, none of these)

15. Among the following, ..... would invite maximum attention. (colored pictures, pictures of human beings, pictures of beautiful women, one's own picture)
16. Focusing on a limited range of stimuli in a vast stimulus array is ..... attention. (selective, sustained, divided, none of these)
17. Among the following, ..... has least influence on attention. (variety, habit, mindset, gender)
18. A hungry man quickly notices the sight of food. This is more appropriately an example of ..... influencing perception. (mindset, motive, thinking, interest).
19. Sustained attention is equivalent to ..... (vigilance, consciousness, perception, attention span).
20. We attend to persons whom we like. This explains the influence of ..... on attention. (habit, need, novelty, attitude)
21. Divided attention is possible for actions that are ..... (automatic, well-rehearsed, highly practiced, all of these)
22. The conversion of the physical energy to neural impulses is known as ..... (organization, transduction, neural transmission, vision).
23. The minimum stimulus intensity required for activating sense organs is called ..... (DL, RL, signal detection, psychophysics).
24. Perception is not a/an ..... process (receptive, selective, affective, unconscious).
25. Seeing "ssslll" as two sets of figures rather than six separate figures is an example of the principle of ..... (similarity, closure, continuity, proximity)
26. The term Gestalt means ..... (perception, principle, whole, group).
27. The law of ..... is not a law of grouping (proximity, similarity, common fate, figure-ground).

28. The law of ..... states that the elements that appear nearer together tend to be grouped together (proximity, similarity, closure, common fate).
29. In a printed book, we see rows of letters rather than columns. This is an example of the law of .... (proximity, similarity, closure, common fate).
30. The eyes of a color-blind person are devoid of ..... (rods, cones, retina, lens).
31. .... is a binocular cue for distance perception (proximal size, texture gradient, convergence, interposition).
32. Seeing a table as rectangular in form is an example of ..... constancy (shape, size, color, brightness).
33. The „new look“ theorists investigated the role of ..... on perception (past experience, set, needs and motives, cultural factors).
34. .... subjects are more likely to complete word-stems so as to form food related items (thirsty, disadvantaged, motivated, hungry).
35. That people are most likely to attend to the members of their own race is an example of the role of ..... on perception (mood, motive, set, prejudice).
36. The feather-headed line looks longer than the arrow-headed line. This is the case of the ..... illusion (Herring, Muller-Lyre, Ponzo, Peggendorf ).
37. .... theory suggests that the feather-headed line occupies a wider territory on the retina compared to the arrow-headed line (eye-movement, perspective, inappropriate constancy, cognitive dissonance).
38. Seeing a ghost in a dark room is an example of ..... (illusion, hallucination, perceptual defense, delusion)
39. To perceive an incomplete circle as a complete one is an example of the law of ..... (similarity, proximity, closure, common fate).
40. False visual perception is called ..... (hallucination, illusion, delusion, false reaction).

41. In perception ..... is necessary, (stimulus, reward, feeling, external response).
42. .... has least role in perception, (need, mood, sex, past experience).
43. Muller-Lyer illusion is ..... (fully universal, culture -specific, person specific, temporary).
44. Perception is a/an ..... process, (integrative, symbolic, affective, all of these).
45. When I confuse a rope to be a snake, it is..... (illusion, perception, hallucination, image).
46. We are able to read most of the words in an old letter defaced by dirt because of the principle of .....(continuity, closure, similarity, figure -ground).
47. The blind spot is so called because of complete absence of ..... (rods, cones, rods and cones, nerves).
48. .... regulates the opening of the pupil (cornea, iris, retina, lens).
49. .... contains densely packed cones (fovea, cornea, retina, blind spot).
50. .... help us see colors (rods, cones, pupils, lenses).
51. The axons of the ganglion cells form .... (retina, visual cortex, blind spot, optic nerve).
52. .... converts the light waves into neural signals for processing in the brain (retina, pupil, iris, lens).
53. The three small bones responding to the sound vibrations are in the ..... (inner ear, outer ear, middle ear, cochlea).
54. .... changes sound waves to a neural code understandable to the brain (outer ear, inner ear, middle ear, auditory canal).
55. The organ of Corti is located in the ..... (inner ear, middle ear, outer ear, auditory cortex).
56. Vision is not all possible in the ..... (fovea, blind spot, occipital lobe, retina).

57. In classical conditioning, the food is the \_\_\_\_\_. (conditioned response, unconditioned stimulus, orienting response, conditioned stimulus).
58. In \_\_\_\_\_ schedule, reinforcement is given in 5 to 1 response pattern. (variable-ratio, fixed-ratio, variable-interval, fixed interval)
60. The Law of effect was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_. (Skinner, Thorndike, Pavlov, Kohler)
61. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the important conditions for operant conditioning. (interest, intelligence, practice, punishment).
62. Mirror drawing apparatus is used for \_\_\_\_\_ learning. (social, maze, sensory - motor, serial).
63. Undesirable behavior is removed by \_\_\_\_\_. (counterconditioning, punishment, positive reinforcement, backward conditioning).
64. The trial-and-error learning was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_. (Wertheimer, Thorndike, Skinner, Pavlov).
65. Skinner box is used in \_\_\_\_\_. (problem solving, creative thinking, verbal learning, skill learning)
66. In classical conditioning, a specific stimulus is used to \_\_\_\_\_ a specific response. (emit, elicit, suppress, regulate).
67. When a CS no more elicits the CR, the process is known as \_\_\_\_\_. (suppression, generalization, forgetting, extinction)
68. Conditioning method was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_. (Freud, Pavlov, Thorndike, Skinner)
69. For effective conditioning, the CS-UCS interval should be \_\_\_\_\_ seconds. (.5, 1, 1.1, 5)
70. The child learns to open a lock through a number of trials. This is due to learning by \_\_\_\_\_. (classical conditioning, trial -and-error, instrumental conditioning, insight)

71. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period is known as \_\_\_\_\_. (reconditioning, spontaneous recovery, acquisition, discrimination).
72. Conditioning takes place due to close temporal contiguity between \_\_\_\_\_. (CS and UCS, CS and CR, UCS and UCR, UCS and CR).
73. Which of the following is not an important condition for learning to take place? (contiguity, punishment, reinforcement, practice).
74. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a learning theorist. (Maslow, Skinner, Tolman, Kohler)
75. The dog's salivation to the bell is a \_\_\_\_\_. (CR, UCR, orienting response, natural response).
76. When the UCS is presented before the CS, it is known as \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning. (backward, simultaneous, delayed, trace).
77. Which of the following is not a measure of the strength of acquisition? (CS - UCS interval, response rate, resistance to extinction, response magnitude).
78. Which of the following indicates that extinction does not take place because of forgetting of the CR? (generalization, spontaneous recovery, discrimination, higher-order conditioning).
79. Responding to similar stimuli in similar ways is a case of \_\_\_\_\_. (discrimination, higher-order conditioning, conditioning, generalization).
80. \_\_\_\_\_ is a complementary process to generalization. (discrimination, acquisition, extinction, inhibition)
81. When conditioning is done, the bell serves as a \_\_\_\_\_. (primary reinforcer, secondary reinforcer, natural stimulus, discriminative stimulus).
82. Pavlov termed classical conditioning as \_\_\_\_\_. (stimulus control, stimulus substitution, stimulus-response connection, none of these).

83. Albert's fear for the white rat was established through \_\_\_\_\_. (operant conditioning, classical conditioning, counter conditioning, observational learning).
84. Distributed method of learning allows \_\_\_\_\_ to dissipate during the rest period (interest, neural traces, fatigue, excitation).
85. Learning for the sake of acquiring knowledge is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. motivation (extrinsic, intrinsic, social, psychological).
86. Trial-and-error learning provided the foundation for \_\_\_\_\_. (operant conditioning, insightful learning, observational learning, classical conditioning)
87. The gambling behavior is maintained through \_\_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement. (fixed-ratio, variable-ratio, fixed-interval, variable-interval).

2. Answer any **Two** questions within 2 to 3 sentences. **(2 X 1.5)**

1. What is sensation?
2. What do you mean by transduction.
3. Lisp
4. Choroid coat?
5. Pre-speech communication
6. Stammering
7. What is span of attention?
8. Distinguish attention from sensation and perception.
9. Distinguish selective from sustained attention.
10. What are the objective determinants of attention?
11. What are the subjective determinants of attention?
12. Do needs and motives influence attention?
13. What is perception?
14. State the nature of perceptual process.

15. What is psychophysics?
16. What is perceptual organization?
17. State the five laws of grouping.
18. What is the law of pragnanz?
19. Give an example of law of similarity.
20. How is a figure different from its ground?
21. What is phi-phenomenon?
22. How do we perceive movement?
23. How does retinal disparity influence perception of distance?
24. Is depth perception innate?
25. Mention the monocular cues for distance perception.
26. What is perceptual constancy?
27. Explain the law of proximity in perception.
28. Give some examples of organizing factors of perception.
29. What is the „new look“ theory in perception?
30. Mention a few subjective determinants of perception.
31. How does culture affect visual illusions?
32. Does mental set influence perception?
33. Define learning operationally.
34. How is learning different from maturational changes?
35. What is extinction?
36. Briefly explain the classical conditioning procedure.
37. What is meant by schedules of reinforcement?
38. Distinguish insight from trial -and-error learning?
39. What is spontaneous recovery?
40. Explain implosive therapy.
41. Explain the concept of reinforcement.



42. Distinguish between learning and performance.
43. What is the Law of Effect? What is generalization?
44. Name the factors influencing learning.
45. What is discrimination?
46. How does time-interval influence classical conditioning?
47. What does the organism learn in classical conditioning?
48. Briefly state the stages of insightful learning.
49. What is systematic desensitization?
50. What is shaping?
51. What is the contribution of Kohler?
52. What is the contribution of Skinner to learning?
53. How do cognitive theorists explain the role of reinforcement in operant conditioning?
54. What is behavior modification?
55. Which results in better learning - intrinsic or extrinsic motivation?
56. What is Law of Exercise?
57. What is cognitive learning?
58. State the key factors in observational learning.
59. How does motivation influence learning?
60. Is distributed learning better than massed learning? Why?
61. Briefly explain trial -and error learning.
62. How does feedback influence the progress of learning?
63. How does meaningfulness of materials affect the rate of learning?
64. Is whole method better than part method of learning?
65. Dark adaptation?
66. Babbling
67. Lens?

- 68. Cluttering
- 69. Babbling
- 70. Laws of grouping
- 71. Figure ground illusion
- 72. Distinguish between STM and LTM
- 73. Sensory Adaptation
- 74. Sensory memory
- 75. Illusion
- 76. procedural memory.
- 77. Speech error.
- 78.

3. Answer the following question within 500 words.

1. What is perceptual organization? Describe the laws of Perceptual Organization.
2. Discuss the nature of effective communication.
3. Discuss the stages of language development.
4. Describe the structure and functions of ear.
5. What is Language? Explain the nature of Effective Communication.
6. Explain the structure and functions of Eyes.
7. What is language Development? Explain the stages of language development
8. Explain the structure and functions of ear.
9. What is learning? Describe the conditioning experiment of Pavlov and the processes associated with it.
10. Define learning operationally. Discuss the operant conditioning experiment and the contributions of Skinner to the field of learning.
11. Describe the classical conditioning procedure and explain what is learned in classical conditioning?

12. How are the classical conditioning principles applied to understand and control human behavior?
13. What is learning? Compare the procedures and principles of classical and instrumental conditioning.
14. What is operant conditioning? Discuss some basic aspects of operant conditioning.
15. Explain the phenomenon and laws of trial -and-error learning.
16. Discuss the characteristics and stages of insightful learning citing Kohler's experiments.
17. Discuss the phenomenon of observational learning.
18. Discuss the factors influencing the progress of learning.
19. What is the meaning of the terms 'encoding', 'storage' and 'retrieval'?
20. How is information processed through sensory, short-term and long-term memory systems?
21. How are maintenance rehearsals different from elaborative rehearsals?
22. Differentiate between declarative and procedural memories?
23. Describe the hierarchical organisation in long-term memory?
24. Why does forgetting take place?
25. How is retrieval related forgetting different from forgetting due to interference?
26. What evidence do we have to say that 'memory is a constructive process'?
27. Define mnemonics? Suggest a plan to improve your own memory.
28. What is learning? What are its distinguishing features?
29. How does classical conditioning demonstrate learning by association?
30. Define operant conditioning. Discuss the factors that influence the course of operant conditioning.

31. A good role model is very important for a growing up child. Discuss the kind of learning that supports it.
32. Explain the procedures for studying verbal learning.
33. What is a skill? What are the stages through which skill learning develops?
34. What is learning? What are its distinguishing features?
35. How does classical conditioning demonstrate learning by association?
36. Define operant conditioning. Discuss the factors that influence the course of operant conditioning.
37. A good role model is very important for a growing up child. Discuss the kind of learning that supports it.
38. Explain the procedures for studying verbal learning.
39. What is a skill? What are the stages through which skill learning develops?
40. Explain the functional limitations of sense organs.
41. What is meant by light and dark adaptation? How do they take place?
42. What is colour vision and what are the dimensions of colour?
43. How does auditory sensation take place?
44. Define attention. Explain its properties.
45. State the determinants of selective attention. How does selective attention differ from sustained attention?
46. What is the main proposition of Gestalt psychologists with respect to perception of the visual field?
47. How does perception of space take place?
48. What are the monocular cues of depth perception? Explain the role of binocular cues in the perception of depth?
49. Why do illusions occur?
50. How do socio-cultural factors influence our perceptions?
51. Explain the nature of thinking.

52. What is a concept? Explain the role of concept in the thinking process.
53. Identify obstacles that one may encounter in problem solving.
54. How does reasoning help in solving problems?
55. Are judgment and decision-making interrelated processes? Explain.
56. Why is divergent thinking important in creative thinking process?
57. What are the various barriers to creative thinking?
58. How can creative thinking be enhanced?
59. Does thinking take place without language? Discuss.
60. How is language acquired in human beings?