

Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of technology Kharagpur-721302

Autumn End- Semester-2010

a) **Subject Name:** General Psychology; **Subject No.** 20002

Full Marks: 30; **Time:** 03 Hours

Instructions: Answer all the questions from Section-A and Section-B

Section –A (Total Marks: 10)

1. Learning is a process of change due to:
 - a) Experience; b) Heredity; c) Brain injury; d) Artificial intelligence
2. Classical Conditioning explains how the unconditioned stimulus is paired with the:
 - a) Unconditioned response ; b) Neutral stimulus; c) Conditioned response; d) Attention
3. The theory of Instrumental Conditioning was propounded by:
 - a) Skinner; b) Pavlov; c) Kohler; d) Bandura
4. The memory process involves the following:
 - a) Cognition, attention and memory; b) Cognition, perception and learning; c) Acquisition, attention and recall; d) Encoding, storage and retrieval
5. The theory of Insightful learning is a:
 - a) Cognitive theory of leaning; c) Social learning theory; c) Psychoanalytic theory; d) Drive theory of learning
6. The most effective schedule of reinforcement is:
 - a) Fixed interval schedule; b) Fixed ratio schedule; c) Variable interval schedule; d) Variable ratio schedule
7. The capacity of STM is:
 - a) 7(+/-2) bits of unrelated information; b) Unlimited; c) 1 paragraph; d) 15 bits of information
8. According to Atkinson and Shiffrin, what causes information to be passed from STM to LTM?
 - a) Revision; b) Revival; c) Rehearsal; d) Repression

9. Motivated forgetting is explained by the:

- a) Interference theory; b) Decay theory; c) Psychoanalytic theory; d) Theory of Retrieval failure

10. Why are mnemonic devices effective?

- a) To remember material, you must first pay attention to it; b) Memory depends on the strength of the memory trace and how often it is rehearsed; c) Memory depends on retrieval strategies; d) They all use imagery

11. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| a) Maslow | 1. Psychological basis of emotion |
| b) McClelland | 2. Social motives |
| c) James-Lange | 3. Cognitive theory of emotion |
| d) Cannon-Bird | 4. Physiological basis of emotion |
| e) Schatter-Singer | 5. Need hierarchy theory of motivation |

12. Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Sigmund Freud | 1. Big-Five Factor |
| b) Albert Bandura | 2. Psycho-Analytic theory |
| c) R B Cattell | 3. Self Theory |
| d) Carl Rogers | 4. 16 PF |
| e) Goldberg | 5. Social Learning Theory |

Section-B: Total Marks: 20 (Each question carries equal marks)

1. How do you define personality? Critically examine the main approaches and theories of personality?
2. Can personality be measure? Explain the important techniques used for the measurement of personality with suitable examples.
3. Define Motivation? Explain the relevance of Maslow theory of motivation in today's time. How McGregor's theory of motivation is different from Maslow's theory of motivation.
4. Distinguish between Projective technique and Psychometric test of personality.