2nd Semester, 2020

Unit-1 : Cognitive Processes

Fill in the blanks:

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** can be defined as the manipulation of mental representations of information.
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are representations in the mind of an object or event
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are mental groupings of similar objects, events, or people.
4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are highly typical, highly representative examples of a concept that respond to our mental image or best example of the concept.
5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the ability to generate original ideas or solve problems in novel ways.
6. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the process by which information is used to draw conclusions and make decisions.
7. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a kind of formal reasoning in which people draw a conclusion from a set of assumptions.
8. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is an effort to overcome obstacles obstructing the path to a solution.
9. *An* ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** *is a rule that , if* applied appropriately, guarantees a solution to a problem. We can use it even when we do not understand how it works.
10. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** occurs when problem solver fixate on a strategy that normally works well in solving many problems but that does not work well in solving this particular problem.
11. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the process of reasoning from one or more general statements regarding what is known to reach a logically certain conclusion.
12. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the process of reasoning from specific facts or observations to reach a likely conclusion that may explain the facts.
13. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the inability to realize that something known to have a particular use may also be used for performing other functions
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *refers to* preference for elaborate, intricate, and complex stimuli and thinking patterns.
15. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** involves repeated tests for differences between the desired outcome and what currently exists.

Multiple Choice:

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** transforms a particular representation of information into new and different forms.
2. Thinking
3. Problem Solving
4. Algorithm
5. Heuristics
6. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** enable us to think about and understand more readily the complex world in which we live.
7. Idea
8. Mental Sets
9. Concepts
10. Rules
11. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a novel way of seeing or doing things.
12. Divergent Thinking
13. Convergent Thinking
14. Inductive Reasoning
15. Creative Thinking
16. Which of the following is not a component of creative thinking –
17. Originality
18. Fluency
19. Flexibility
20. Entrenchment
21. Creative thinking involves the following stages:
22. Preparation, Incubation, Illumination, Verification
23. Problem Identification, Incubation, Resource Allocation, Conclusion
24. Preparation, Incubation, Resource Allocation, Conclusion
25. Preparation, Incubation, Illumination, Conclusion
26. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are deductive arguments that involve drawing conclusions from two premises.
27. Formal Reasoning
28. Analysis
29. Reasoning
30. Syllogisms
31. All syllogisms comprises-
32. Major premise, minor premise, and a solution
33. major premise, minor premise, and a conclusion
34. Bigger premise, smaller premise, and a conclusion
35. Objective premise, subjective premise, and a conclusion
36. Mental shortcuts that we generally used for solving problem are called ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***.
37. Mental set
38. Insight
39. Heuristics
40. Chunking
41. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is* a rule we apply when we judge people by the degree to which they represent a certain category or group of people.
42. *Representativeness heuristic*
43. familiarity heuristic
44. Prototype
45. Concepts
46. The ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***involves judging the probability of an event on the basis of how easily the event can be recalled from memory.
47. *Representativeness heuristic*
48. *Familiarity heuristic*
49. *Availability heuristic*
50. *Concepts*
51. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****,* in which familiar items are seen as superior to those that are unfamiliar.
52. *Representativeness heuristic*
53. *Familiarity heuristic*
54. *Availability heuristic*
55. *Concepts*
56. *Problems are categorized according to whether they have clear paths to a solution-*
57. *Well* and *Ill defined Problem*
58. Arrangement Problems
59. Problems of Inducing Structure
60. Transformation Problem
61. Which of the following is not a stage in problem solving –
62. *Problem identification*
63. Fluency
64. Forming Sub Goals/*Strategy formulation*
65. *Monitoring*
66. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an interrogative sentence or statement that asks: What relation exist between two or more variables?
67. Hypothesis
68. Problem
69. Assumption
70. Question
71. What is not always possible for a researcher to formulate simply, clearly, and completely-
72. Strategy
73. Result
74. Problem
75. Thesis
76. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the ability to generate unusual, yet nonetheless appropriate, responses to problems or questions.
77. Reasoning
78. Divergent Thinking
79. Convergent Thinking
80. Means End Analysis
81. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the ability to produce responses that are based primarily on knowledge and logic.
82. Reasoning
83. Divergent Thinking
84. Convergent Thinking
85. Means End Analysis
86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a sudden awareness of relationships among various elements.
87. Insight
88. Problem Identification
89. Incubation
90. Monitoring
91. A frame of mind involving an existing model for representing a problem, a problem context, or a procedure for problem solving-
92. Entrenchment
93. Fixation
94. Concept
95. Mental Set
96. Several factors can hinder or enhance problem solving are-
97. Mental Sets, Entrenchment and Fixation
98. Mental Sets, Reasoning and Problem Solving Cycle
99. Mental Sets, Concepts and Mental Image
100. Problem Solving Cycle, Entrenchment and Heuristics

II Semester, 2020

Unit II: Motivation and Emotion

Objective Type Questions

1. Instincts are
2. States of deprivation arising within the body.
3. Inborn patterns of behaviour that is biologically determined rather than learned.
4. The subjective feelings associated with organisms.
5. An inferred internal process that activates behaviour.
6. Want, desire, sex and hunger refer to
7. Intelligence
8. Cognitive behaviour
9. Motives
10. Abnormal behaviour
11. William McDougall suggested how many instincts?
12. 18
13. 20
14. 22
15. 24
16. Instinct theory is a
17. Theory of motivation suggesting that many forms of behaviour stem from innate urges or tendencies.
18. A theory of personality propounded by Freud.
19. A theory of emotion which says most of the emotions are instinctive in nature.
20. A theory of intelligence which says that most of the behaviour is genetically determined.
21. One of the earliest drive reduction theorist was
22. C.L. Hull
23. Sigmund Freud
24. Carl Jung
25. Abraham Maslow
26. The need to achieve academically and professionally refers to what type of drives?
27. Primary drives
28. Secondary drives
29. Positive drive
30. Negative drive
31. Homeostasis refers to
32. The factors that direct and energize the behaviour of humans and other organisms.
33. Venting an emotion, or getting it out of the system.
34. The body’s tendency to maintain a steady internal state.
35. Motivational tension, or arousal, that energizes behaviour to fulfil a need.
36. Arousal theory is a theory of
37. Personality
38. Motivation
39. Aptitude
40. Learning
41. Arousal approaches to motivation emphasize on
42. The belief that we try to maintain certain levels of stimulation and activity increasing or reducing them as necessary.
43. Lack of a basic biological requirement such as water produces a drive to obtain the requirement.
44. The inborn patterns of behaviour is biologically determined rather than learned.
45. Motivation stems from the desire to obtain valued external goals or incentives.
46. Incentive approaches to motivation suggest that
47. Maintenance of certain levels of stimulation and activity increasing or reducing them as necessary.
48. Motivation stems from the desire to obtain valued external goals, or incentives.
49. Motivation is the desire to achieve difficult task.
50. The desire to work for other’s benefits.
51. Cognitive approaches to motivation suggest that
52. Motivation is a product of people’s thoughts, expectations and goals – their cognition.
53. Motivation stems from the desire to obtain valued external goals, or incentives.
54. Motivation to be in charge and influence others.
55. The desire to work for other’s benefits.
56. Intrinsic motivation is
57. Motivation to be in change and exert influence over others.
58. The desire to perform activities because they are rewarding in and of themselves.
59. The desire to accomplish difficult tasks.
60. The desire to work for others’ benefit.
61. If a physician works long hours for a lot of money, which type of motivation is at work?
62. Primary motives.
63. Secondary motives.
64. Intrinsic motivation.
65. Extrinsic motivation.
66. Needs are
67. States of permanent feeling.
68. Patterns of behavior assumed to be universal in species.
69. Higher level of motivation.
70. Socially desirable actions.
71. The correct increasing order of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs is
72. Safety needs, Physiological needs, Love and belongingness, Esteem needs and Self-actualization.
73. Physiological needs, Esteem needs, Self-actualization, Safety needs and Love and belongingness.
74. Physiological needs, Love and belongingness, Safety needs, Esteem needs and Self-actualization
75. Physiological needs, Safety Needs, Love and belongingness, Esteem needs and Self-actualization.
76. According to Maslow, self-actualization is
77. A state of self-fulfillment in which people realize their highest potential in their own way
78. A state of being in a safe and secure environment.
79. A state of being happy.
80. A state of being more sophisticated.
81. Needs for prestige, success and self-respect are
82. Safety needs
83. Esteem needs
84. Belongingness and love needs
85. All the above
86. Needs for security, stability and order are
87. Safety needs
88. Esteem needs
89. Belongingness and love needs
90. Physiological needs
91. Needs for affection, affiliation and identification are
92. Safety needs
93. Esteem needs
94. Belongingness and love needs
95. Physiological needs
96. Which part of the brain controls appetite and thirst?
97. Amygdala
98. Thalamus
99. Hypothalamus
100. Cerebrum
101. Which one of the following hormone is responsible for signaling satiety?
102. Cholecystokinin (CCK)
103. Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
104. Serotonin
105. Cortisol
106. The hormone responsible for regulating and balancing the amount of water in blood
107. Cholecystokinin (CCK)
108. Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
109. Dopamine
110. Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH)
111. Estrogens, the female sex hormones come in large part from the ovaries and also comes from
112. Adrenal glands
113. Pituitary glands
114. Hypothalamus
115. None of the above
116. To influence, control, cajole, persuade, lead, charm others and to enhance one’s own reputation in the eyes of other people are the goals of which type of motivation?
117. Achievement motivation
118. Power motivation
119. Social motivation
120. Physiological motivation
121. The most basic aspects of human motivation are
122. Physiological needs
123. Safety needs
124. Safety needs
125. Self-actualization
126. Reactions consisting of subjective cognitive states, physiological reactions, and expressive behaviours
127. Motives
128. Goals
129. Emotions
130. Gestures
131. According to James-Lange theory of emotion
132. Emotional experience is a reaction to bodily events occurring as a result of an external situation.
133. Both physiological arousal and emotional experience are produced simultaneously by the same nerve stimulus.
134. Emotions are determined jointly by a nonspecific kind of physiological arousal and its interpretation, based on environmental cues.
135. None of the above.
136. James and Lange suggested that for every major emotion there is an accompanying physiological or “gut” reaction of internal organs called
137. Thermostatic reaction
138. Hypervolemia
139. Visceral experience
140. Intrinsic emotion
141. According to whose theory, both physiological arousal and emotional experience are produced simultaneously by the same nerve stimulus.
142. James-Lange theory
143. Cannon-Bard theory
144. Schachter-Singer theory
145. Atkinson theory
146. The Cannon-Bard theory deals with the
147. Visceral experience
148. Amygdala
149. Brainstem
150. Thalamus
151. Schachter-Singer theory of emotion focuses on the role of
152. Thalamus
153. Bodily changes
154. Cognition
155. Nature.
156. Schachter-Singer theory of emotion is also sometimes known as
157. The two-factor theory
158. Evolutionary theory
159. Environmental theory of emotion
160. All of the above
161. The cognitive view of emotions in which emotions are determined jointly by a relatively non-specific kind of physiological arousal and the labelling of that arousal on the basis of cues from the environment.
162. James-Lange theory of emotion
163. Cannon-Bard theory of emotion
164. Schachter-Singer theory of emotion
165. None of the above
166. The bodily changes that occur in emotion are produced by the activity of a part of the nervous system called
167. Central Nervous System
168. Autonomic Nervous System
169. Brain
170. None of the above
171. Parasympathetic Nervous System is dominant when the body is
172. In a calm and relaxed state
173. In aroused emotional state
174. In fear
175. In anger
176. In emotion, the sympathetic system causes the discharge of the hormones
177. Insulin
178. Estrogen and Progesterone
179. Cortisol
180. Epinephrine and Norepinephrine
181. Which part of the nervous system is responsible for the changes in breathing, muscle tension, and posture seen in emotion?
182. Sympathetic Nervous System
183. Parasympathetic Nervous System
184. Somatic Nervous System
185. Central Nervous System
186. Fight or flight response is the bodily reactions to strong emotions like
187. Happy and euphoric
188. Fear and anger
189. Calm and meditated
190. Nervous and agitation
191. When communication occurs, the outward signs of other’s emotional states, such as facial expressions, eye contact and body language are known as
192. Priming
193. Verbal cues
194. Non-verbal cues
195. Selective cues
196. Movements of various body parts that convey specific meanings in a given culture is known as
197. Gesture
198. Posture
199. Body language
200. All of the above

Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the driving and pulling forces which result in persistent behaviour directed toward particular goals.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps us make predictions about behaviour.
3. Inborn patterns of behaviour that are biologically determined rather than learned are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Freud’s work suggests that instinctual drives of sex and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ motivate behaviour.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is motivational tension, or arousal, that energizes behaviour to fulfil a need.
6. Hunger, thirst, sleep and sex are related to biological needs of the body. These are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drives.
7. According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approaches to motivation, each person tries to maintain a certain level of stimulation and activity.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_motivation causes us to participate in an activity for our own enjoyment rather than for any other concrete, tangible reward that it will bring us.
9. In Maslow’s theory, to activate a specific higher-order need, a person must first fulfil the more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needs in the hierarchy.
10. The body tends to maintain a state of equilibrium called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in many of its internal physiological processes.
11. The lateral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be an excitatory region for hunger motivation.
12. The drop in blood pressure stimulates the kidneys to release an enzyme called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is one of the most important estrogens, the female sex hormones.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are feelings that generally have both physiological and cognitive elements and that influence behaviour.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory of emotion states that emotions are a response to instinctive bodily events.
16. Cannon-Bard theory states that after we perceive an emotion-producing stimulus, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the initial site of the emotional response.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of emotion emphasizes that we identify the emotion we are experiencing by observing our environment and comparing ourselves with others.
18. The major effect of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to constrict peripheral blood vessels and so raise blood pressure.
19. The most revealing nonverbal cues are facial expressions and body movements and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. Nonverbal cues involving body posture or movement of body parts is termed as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

II Semester, 2020

Unit III : Sensory - Perceptual Processes

Objective type question

1. The activation of a sense organ by a source of physical energy is called
2. Perception
3. Emotion
4. Attention
5. Sensation
6. Energy that produces a response in a sense organ
7. Sensation
8. Perception
9. Attention
10. Stimulus
11. Absolute threshold is the stimulus intensity that is detected
12. 25% of the time
13. 50% of the time
14. 75% of the time
15. 100% of the time
16. The smallest level of added or reduced stimulation required to sense that a change in stimulation has occurred.
17. Just noticeable difference
18. Absolute threshold
19. Added difference
20. Reduced difference
21. Weber’s law describes the relationship between initial stimulus and what?
22. Magnitude of sensation
23. The sensory threshold
24. The just noticeable difference
25. Stimulus duration
26. Which part of the eye converts the electromagnetic energy of light to electrical impulses for transmission to the brain?
27. Retina
28. Fovea
29. Lens
30. Cornea
31. The phenomenon of adjusting to dim light after being in brighter light is known as
32. Light adaptation
33. Dim adaptation
34. Hue adaptation
35. Bright adaptation
36. The part of the ear that vibrates when sound waves hit it.
37. Cochlea
38. Pinna
39. Cochlea
40. Inner ear
41. The hammer, the anvil and the stirrup makes up the
42. Outer ear
43. Middle ear
44. Inner ear
45. Amplitude
46. The receptor neurons of the nose
47. Pheromones
48. Hairs
49. Olfactory cells
50. Odor recognition
51. The receptor cells for taste are called
52. Taste buds
53. Pinna
54. Umami
55. None of the above
56. The basic skin sensations are
57. Touch, warm and cold
58. Pain, heat, cold and pressure
59. Touch, pain, warm and cold
60. Touch, pressure, temperature and pain
61. The sense that gives us information about the location of our body parts with respect to one another and allows us to perform movements.
62. Interoception
63. Vestibular senses
64. Kinesthesia
65. Kinetic strength
66. The sense that gives us information about body position, movement and acceleration.
67. Interoception
68. Vestibular senses
69. Kinesthesia
70. Kinetic strength
71. Sensation from the internal organs, or viscera, but can, however, be expanded to include certain physiological processes
72. Organic sense
73. Vestibular senses
74. Kinesthesia
75. None of the above
76. This theory suggests that there are no absolute thresholds for sensations. Rather, detection of stimuli depends on their physical energy and on internal factors such as the relative costs and benefits associated with detecting their presence.
77. Subliminal Perception
78. Difference Threshold
79. Signal Detection Theory
80. Transduction theory
81. The term given to the perceptual processes that select certain inputs for inclusion in our conscious experience, or awareness, at any given time.
82. Sensation
83. Perception
84. Personality
85. Attention
86. The processes of attention divide our field of experience into two which are
87. Focus and present
88. Focus and margin
89. Focus and specific
90. None of the above
91. The ones we are aware of their presence but vaguely
92. Focus
93. Perceive
94. Sensed
95. Margin
96. According to these theorists, our attention shifts when our environment changes in such a way that more of our processing capacity must be used to deal with the new input.
97. Processing-capacity theorists
98. Selective attention
99. Information processing theory
100. None of the above.
101. The sorting out, interpretation, analysis and integration of stimuli by the sense organs and brain.
102. Sensation
103. Organisation
104. Attention
105. Perception
106. The term “Gestalt” means
107. Hole
108. Parts
109. Whole
110. Fraction
111. Max Wertheimer is a
112. Psychoanalyst
113. Gestalt psychologist
114. Experimental psychologist
115. Behavioural psychologist
116. Tendency to organize similar items together.
117. Law of closure
118. Law of proximity
119. Law of similarity
120. Law of simplicity
121. Tendency to perceive items which are close together in space or time as belonging together or forming an organized group.
122. Law of closure
123. Law of proximity
124. Law of similarity
125. Law of simplicity
126. Tendency to fill the gaps in stimulation
127. Law of closure
128. Law of proximity
129. Law of similarity
130. Law of simplicity
131. Tendency to perceive items in the most basic, straightforward manner that we can.
132. Law of closure
133. Law of proximity
134. Law of similarity
135. Law of simplicity
136. The ability to view the world in three dimensions and to perceive distance.
137. Constancy
138. Monocular cue
139. Depth perception
140. All of the above
141. Cues to depth and distance resulting from the fact that we have two eyes.
142. Monocular cues
143. Binocular cues
144. Physical cues
145. Cognitive cues
146. Cues to depth or distance provided by one eye.
147. Monocular cues
148. Binocular cues
149. Physical cues
150. Cognitive cues
151. Monocular cues and binocular cues play important roles in our ability to judge
152. Clarity
153. Size
154. Distance
155. Motion
156. The monocular cue which provides information about distance, because the details of things that are far away are less distinct.
157. Size cues
158. Linear perspective
159. Texture gradient
160. Motion parallax
161. The phenomenon in which physical objects are perceived as unvarying and consistent despite changes in their appearance or in the physical environment.
162. Perceptual constancy
163. Depth perception
164. Subliminal perception
165. Motion parallax
166. When airplanes approaches, flies overhead, and disappears, we do not perceive the airplane as changing shape, this phenomena is due to
167. Size constancy
168. Shape constancy
169. Color constancy
170. Brightness constancy
171. Motion perception depends on
172. Depth perception such as to estimate the distance of the object.
173. Size perception such as perception of two objects of same sizes, the one that makes a smaller image on the retina is farther away.
174. Cues such as the perceived movement of an object across the retina and information about how the head and eyes are moving
175. All of the above
176. Physical stimuli that consistently produce errors in perception.
177. Delusion
178. Tricks
179. Linear perspective
180. Visual illusion
181. The perception of messages about which we have no awareness.
182. Conscious
183. Unconscious
184. Learned perception
185. Subliminal perception
186. Perception without a basis in sensory input.
187. Extrasensory perception
188. Precognition perception
189. Depth perception
190. Illusion
191. In order to see close objects, our eyes turn inward, toward one another; the grater this movement, the closer such objects appear to be
192. Retinal disparity
193. Convergence
194. Linear perspective
195. Binocular parallax
196. A monocular cue in estimating distance, allowing the two-dimensional image on the retina to record the three-dimensional world.
197. Motion parallax
198. Texture gradient
199. Linear perspective
200. Relative size

Fill in the blanks

1. Weber law states that a just noticeable difference is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proportion of the intensity of an initial stimulus.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the study of the relationship between the physical aspects of stimuli and our psychological experience of them.
3. A ray of light first travels through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are thin, cylindrical receptor cells that are highly sensitive to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Cones are concentrated on the part of the retina called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory states that there are three types of cones in retina, each of which are responsible primarily to a different colour.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the number of wave cycles that occur in a second.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ear is the portion of the ear that changes the sound vibrations into a form in which they can be transmitted to the brain.
9. The tubelike passage leading from the outer ear to the eardrum is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The brain makes use of a phenomenon known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or the difference in the images the two eyes see, to give three dimensions to sight.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_perception is the ability to view the world in three dimensions instead of two.
12. A person with normal vision is capable of distinguishing no less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_different colours.
13. When a sound enters the inner ear through the oval window, it moves into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a coiled tube that looks something like a snail and is filled with fluid that vibrates in response to sound.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are formed whenever a marked difference occurs in the brightness or colour of the background. It gives shape to the objects in our visual world.
15. The law of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ says that there is a tendency to organise things to make a balanced or symmetrical figure that includes all the parts.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency to perceive a line that starts in one way as continuing in the same way.
17. Cones and rods are found in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. Rods contain\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a complex reddish-purple substance whose composition changes chemically when energized by light.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a bundle of ganglion axons that carry visual information to the brain.
20. The receptors for taste are specialised cells grouped together in little clusters known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2nd Semester, 2020

Unit-4 : Personality

Fill in the blanks:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as the distinctive and characteristic patterns of thought, emotion, and behavior.
2. Drives are fueled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The id operates according to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.*
4. To Freud, much of our personality is determined by our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The ego is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of personality.
6. The best-known projective test is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, devised by Swiss psychiatrist Hermann Rorschach.
7. According to Freud, failure to resolve the conflicts at a particular stage can result in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. According to Freud, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a danger signal to the ego.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to emotional aspect of the personality like changes in mood, tensions, excitement
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are unconscious strategies that people use to reduce anxiety by distorting reality and concealing the source of the anxiety from themselves.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a state of self-fulfilment in which people realize their highest potential.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are described as people who share characteristics such as shyness, social withdrawal, and tendency to talk less.
13. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* refers to the degree to which reality is distorted. By evaluating people along these three dimensions, Eysenck was able to predict behavior accurately in a variety of situations
14. Cattell, by adopting a method called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has recognised 16 Source traits as building blocks of our personality.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ personality test is a test in which a person is shown an ambiguous stimulus and asked to describe it or tell a story about it.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are primary and they cover all aspects of an individual’s behaviour and attributes.
17. RB Cattell has identified two types of traits called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reflects the desire to be loved and respected.
19. According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approaches, personality develops through repeated observation of others’ behavior.
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approaches to personality emphasize people’s inherent goodness and their tendency to move toward higher levels of functioning

Multiple choice:

1. The word ‘Personality’ is derived from the Latin word Persona, which means-
2. Mask
3. Identity
4. Person
5. Attitude
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an Austrian physician, developed psychoanalytic theory in the early 1900s.
7. Victor Frankel
8. William James
9. Sigmund Freud
10. Albert Bandura
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approaches to personality are based on the idea that personality is motivated by inner forces and conflicts about which people have little awareness and over which they have no control.
12. Behavioral
13. Humanistic
14. Cognitive
15. Psychodynamic
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contains material that is not threatening and is easily brought to mind.
17. Preconscious
18. Conscious
19. Unconscious
20. Dreams
21. According to Freud, personality consists of three separate but interacting components:
22. Conscious, Preconscious and Unconscious
23. Id, Ego and Superego
24. Oral, Anal and Phallic
25. Genital, Latency and Complexes
26. The \_\_\_\_\_is the raw, unorganized, inborn part of personality.
27. Id
28. Ego
29. Superego
30. Oral
31. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_strives to balance the desires of the id and the realities of the objective, outside world.
32. Superego
33. Conscience
34. Ego
35. Norms
36. The ego operates according to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
37. Humanistic Principle
38. Pleasure Principle
39. Reality Principle
40. Conscience Principle
41. To Freud, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lead to mental disorder.
42. Intrapsychic Conflicts
43. Stagnation
44. Fixation
45. Defense Mechanisms
46. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage, the baby’s mouth is the focal point of pleasure.
47. Phallic
48. Latency
49. Oral
50. Anal
51. A period when the emphasis on toilet training occurs—a child enters the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_stage.
52. Genital
53. Anal
54. Latency
55. Oral
56. Fixation during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage might result in unusual rigidity, orderliness, punctuality—or extreme dis- orderliness or sloppiness—in adulthood.
57. Phallic
58. Latency
59. Oral
60. Anal
61. In phallic stage, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ develops.
62. Id
63. Ego
64. Superego
65. Moral
66. Penis envy is associated with-
67. Oedipus Complex
68. Electra Complex
69. Oral Stage
70. Latency Stage
71. During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period, sexual interests become dormant, even in the unconscious and much is focused towards schooling and peer related activities.
72. Genital
73. Anal
74. Latency
75. Oral
76. Which stage extends till death in Freud’s psychosexual developmental stages?
77. Genital
78. Oral
79. Anal
80. Latency
81. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , unacceptable or unpleasant id impulses are pushed back into the unconscious.
82. Denial
83. Displacement
84. Repression
85. Reaction Formation
86. Freud called mental disorder produced by anxiety—
87. Neurosis
88. Fixation
89. Convulsions
90. Hysteria
91. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has classified personality on the basis of sociability character as Introverts and Extraverts.
92. Sheldon
93. Carl Jung
94. Mischel
95. Allport
96. ­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ share a tendency to be outgoing, friendly, talkative, and social in nature.
97. Extraverts
98. Introverts
99. Endomorph
100. Mesomorph
101. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has proposed a theory of personality correlating temperament and body type.
102. Sheldon
103. Carl Jung
104. Mischel
105. Allport
106. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are people who have soft, fat and round body, having predominance of abdominal region. They are sociable and relaxed.
107. Extraverts
108. Introverts
109. Endomorph
110. Mesomorph
111. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people are well built with heavy and strong muscles appear predominantly. They are physically active, noisy, adventurous by nature.
112. Extraverts
113. Introverts
114. Endomorph
115. Mesomorph
116. According to trait theory, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the building blocks and human behaviour can be described in terms of these traits.
117. Traits
118. Types
119. Quality
120. Personality
121. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has identified three types of traits—cardinal, central and secondary.
122. Sheldon
123. Carl Jung
124. Mischel
125. Allport
126. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_traits represent few characteristics which can be used to describe a person such as kindness, honesty, etc.
127. Central
128. Cardinal
129. Secondary
130. Primary
131. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traits appear in only a relatively small range of situations and are not regarded as integral parts of one’s personality.
132. Central
133. Cardinal
134. Secondary
135. Primary
136. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the name Eysenck gave to a dimension that had persons who tend to be quite “nervous.”
137. Psychoticism
138. Neuroticism
139. Introversion
140. Extraversion
141. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* has been found to contribute to one’s likelihood of obtaining a [leadership position](https://positivepsychology.com/positive-leadership/).
142. Agreeableness
143. Extraversion
144. Conscientiousness
145. Openness to experience
146. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sees personality as considerably more variable from one situation to another, and particular situations give rise to particular kinds of behavior.
147. William Sheldon
148. Carl Gustav Jung
149. Walter Mischel
150. Gordon Allport
151. In his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory, Mischel argues that people’s thoughts and emotions about themselves and the world determine how they view, and then react, in particular situations.
152. *Cognitive-affective processing system (CAPS)*
153. Cognitive Behavioral
154. Psychoanalytic
155. Humanistic-Existential
156. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to an attitude of acceptance and respect on the observer’s part, no matter what a person says or does.
157. Unconditional self-acceptance
158. Unconditional positive regard
159. Non-judgmental Attitude
160. Empathy
161. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) consists of a series of \_\_\_\_ items.
162. 467
163. 567
164. 765
165. 657
166. The Rorschach test consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inkblot images.
167. 10
168. 20
169. 30
170. 40
171. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of a series of pictures about which a person is asked to write a story.
172. Rosenzweig PF Study
173. Draw a person test
174. Thematic Apperception Test
175. Tower of London Test
176. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approaches to personalityemphasize people’s inherent goodness and their tendency to move toward higher levels of functioning.
177. Behavioral
178. Humanistic
179. Cognitive
180. Psychodynamic
181. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers tothe belief that we have the personal capabilities to master a situation and produce positive outcomes.
182. Self Esteem
183. Self Love
184. Self-actualization
185. Self efficacy
186. Observational Learning is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
187. Albert Bandura
188. Aron T. Beck
189. Ivan Pavlov
190. B.F Skinner
191. Cattell, by adopting a method called factor analysis has recognised \_\_\_ ‘Source traits’.
192. 11
193. 13
194. 15
195. 16
196. According to Rogers, discrepancies between people’s experiences and their *self-concepts* can result in-
197. Negative self-image
198. Anxiety
199. Self-Blame
200. Self-Doubt

2nd Semester, 2020

Unit-5 : Basic Statistics for Psychological Research

Fill in the Blanks:

1. A *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is simply anything that can vary.
2. The *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is often thought of as our input variable and is independent of everything that occurs during the experiment.
3. The *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* or outcome variable is a variable whose value depends on the Independent Variable.
4. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is the scatter or spread of the separate scores around their central tendency.
5. The *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* be defined simply as that interval between the highest and the lowest scores.
6. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is a numerical description of how likely an event is to occur or how likely it is that a proposition is true.
7. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is the process of assigning numbers to observations.
8. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* has all the properties of the ordinal scale, but with the further refinement that a given distance between scores has the same meaning anywhere on the scale.
9. The *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* (also written *mean deviation or MD*) is the mean of the deviations of all of the separate scores in a series taken from their mean
10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most stable index of variability and is customarily employed in experimental work and in research studies.

Multiple Choice:

1. Variable that can potentially play a role in the outcome of a study but which is not part of the study is called *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.
2. Independent Variable
3. Dependent Variable
4. Experimental Variable
5. Confounding Variable
6. A *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is a value that remains the same.
7. Constant
8. Variable
9. Measurement
10. Probability
11. The *quartile deviation or Q* is one-half the scale difference or distance between the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* in a frequency distribution.
12. 25th and 50th
13. 15th and 30th
14. 75th and 25th
15. 45th and 75th
16. The conventional symbol for the SD is the Greek letter *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.
17. Sigma
18. Beta
19. Alpha
20. Gama
21. A *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is any repeatable process that results in only one outcome at a time.
22. Stimulating event
23. Generating event
24. Activating event
25. Preceding event
26. According to *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, the probability of occurrence of any one of several particular events is the sum of their individual probabilities.
27. Summative
28. Additive
29. Successive
30. Joint
31. A *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* possesses all the properties of an interval scale and in addition has an absolute *zero (0)* point.
32. Nominal
33. Interval
34. Ordinal
35. Ratio
36. Psychologist *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* identified four different scales of measurement.
37. S.S Stevens
38. Carl Pearson
39. D’Amato
40. Kerlinger
41. In averaging deviations to find the AD, no account is taken of-
42. Value
43. Signs
44. Ranks
45. Nature
46. Roughly speaking, Probability is a number between **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
47. 1 and 2
48. 2 and 3
49. 3and 4
50. 0 and 1
51. In probability, **0** indicates impossibility and **1** indicates-
52. Certainty
53. Possibility
54. Chances
55. Outcome
56. It is unethical for a researcher or experimenter to manipulate-
57. Independent Variable
58. Dependent Variable
59. Confounding Variable
60. Extraneous Variable
61. Two categorical variable- male and female is an example of what scales of measurement-
62. Ordinal
63. Interval
64. Nominal
65. Ratio
66. Which of the following pairs are considered as a parametric scales of measurement-
67. Ordinal-Nominal
68. Nominal-Interval
69. Nominal-Ordinal
70. Interval-Ratio
71. Which among the following is a measure of variability-
72. Mean
73. Median
74. Range
75. Mode